

WEST VIEW of THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH at RHEIMS

Engraved by W. Thomas

Published Feb. 1st 1793 by T. Scovell Gerrard

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND
London Review.

Containing the
Literature, HISTORY, Politics,

Arts, Manners, Amusements of the

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ

BY THE

Philological Society of London.

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From Jan^r to June.

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W O N T O N

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EUROPEAN MAGAZINE



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THE European Magazine,

For J A N U A R Y 1793.

[Embellished with, 1. A FRONTISPIECE, representing the FRONT of the CATHEDRAL of RHEIMS: 2. An engraved TITLE-PAGE and VIGNETTE: 3. A PORTRAIT of Mrs. ROBINSON: 4. A Remarkable COBWEB found near BRISTOL: and 5. An ANTIQUE CURIOSITY.

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L O N D O N :
Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill;
and J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.
[Continued at Stationers &c.]

THE FRONTISPIECE.

REPRESENTS the FRONT of the CATHEDRAL of Rheims, one of the most ancient and celebrated cities in the kingdom of France, standing on the River Vesle. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The principal door is remarkable for its workmanship; and the great altar, at which the coronation and unction of the Kings of France is performed, is plated with gold. This beautiful fabric deserves the notice of every person of taste, and will continue a monument of the magnificence of the French nation, if the present system of barbarism does not, like a torrent, carry away every appearance of civilization.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Jan. 12, to Jan. 19, 1793.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	5 5 4	0 3	10 2	5 4	1

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middlesex	5 8 0	0 3	8 2	6 3	10
Surry	5 8 3	7 3	9 2	8 4	3
Hertford	5 5 0	0 3	10 2	5 4	2
Bedford	5 2 0	0 3	6 2	4 4	2
Huntingdon	5 3 0	0 3	7 2	4 3	7
Northampton	5 8 3	11 3	9 2	4 4	1
Rutland	5 7 0	0 4	1 2	4 4	4
Leicester	5 10 0	0 4	1 2	8 4	11
Nottingham	6 2 4	4 4	4 2	7 4	9
Derby	6 3 0	0 4	5 2	9 5	2
Stafford	5 10 0	0 4	4 2	10 4	11
Salop	5 9 4	6 4	2 2	11 4	10
Hereford	5 4 5	2 3	4 2	7 4	3
Worcester	5 7 0	0 3	9 2	11 4	3
Warwick	5 4 0	0 3	10 2	8 4	8
Wilts	6 1 0	0 3	10 2	11 5	6
Berks	5 9 0	0 3	2 2	7 4	2
Oxford	5 6 0	0 3	1 2	5 4	5
Bucks	5 6 0	0 3	7 2	5 3	11

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans.
Essex	5 4 4	0 3	8 2	5 3	11
Kent	5 4 4	0 3	7 2	6 3	11
Suffex	5 3 0	0 3	6 2	4 0	0
Suffolk	5 1 3	9 3	6 2	2 3	7
Cambridge	4 11 3	7 3	3 1	11 3	10
Norfolk	4 11 3	7 3	3 2	4 3	8
Lincoln	5 1 5	0 3	5 2	0 4	7
York	5 6 4	1 3	7 2	1 4	1
Durham	5 11 0	0 3	6 2	1 4	6
Northumberl.	5 3 4	0 3	2 2	0 3	11
Cumberland	5 11 4	10 3	7 2	4 0	0
Westmorl.	6 9 4	10 3	9 2	4 0	0
Lancashire	6 2 0	0 4	5 2	5 4	0
Chefhire	6 0 0	0 4	3 2	7 10	0
Gloucester	6 0 0	0 3	5 2	6 4	7
Somerset	6 5 0	0 3	9 2	4 4	1
Monmouth	6 8 0	0 3	5 2	3 0	0
Devon	6 1 0	0 3	0 1	10 4	9
Cornwall	6 1 0	0 2	11 1	8 0	0
Dorset	6 2 0	0 3	5 2	4 4	9
Hants	5 8 0	0 3	8 2	5 5	0

WALES.

North Wales	6 3 5	0 3	6 1	9 0	0
South Wales	5 8 0	0 3	8 1	5 0	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

BAROMETER.	THERMON.	WIND.			
DECEMBER.					
23-29	61	34	N. W.	16-30	22
24-29	74	33	N.	17-30	22
25-29	49	34	W.	18-30	46
26-29	47	36	N. W.	19-30	50
27-29	42	37	N.	20-30	43
28-29	60	38	W.	21-30	48
29-29	85	43	S. S. W.	22-30	49
30-29	91	40	W.	23-30	45
31-30	21	33	N. N. W.	24-30	21
JANUARY.					
1-29	77	37	S.	25-30	00
2-29	72	35	E.	26-30	21
3-29	86	32	W.	27-30	28
4-29	58	33	W.	28-30	14
5-29	74	37	S.		
6-30	03	35	S. W.		
7-30	18	33	S.		
8-29	67	47	W.		
9-30	09	34	W.		
10-29	78	44	S.		
11-29	50	46	S. W.		
12-28	96	44	S.		
13-29	30	30	N. E.		
14-29	60	38	N. B.		
15-36	00	38	N.		

PRICE of STOCKS,

January 26, 1793.

Bank Stock.	India Stock.
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785.	3 per Ct. Ind. Ann.
104 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 104	India Bonds, 112. pr.
New 5 per Cent. 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	South Sea Stock.
a 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	Old S. S. Ann.
3 per Cent. red. 74 $\frac{1}{2}$	New S. S. Ann.
$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per Cent. 1751.
3 per Cent. Govt. 73	New Navy and Vict.
$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	Bills.
3 per Cent. 1726.	Exchequer Bills
Long Ann 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13	Lot. Tick.
Do. St. 1778 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Irish ditto

T H E
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
L O N D O N R E V I E W,

For J A N U A R Y 1793

AN ACCOUNT OF MRS. ROBINSON

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]



THIS lady, whose literary talents we have had frequent occasions to celebrate, is descended from a good family. Her father, whose name was Darby, having lost a considerable fortune in promoting a scheme for the commercial advantage of this country, accepted the command of a seventy-four gun ship in the service of the Empress of Russia. He was an American by birth, though originally of an ancient family in Ireland, and died in December 1787, honoured with the highest esteem by his August Mistress, and lamented by all who knew him, as a brave and worthy member of society. His widow, Mrs. Robinson's mother, still living, is grand-daughter to Catherine Seys, of Boverton Castle, in Glamorganshire, whose sister, Anne Seys (married to Lord King, then Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain), was a woman celebrated for every virtue and accomplishment that could adorn her sex. Mrs. Robinson was born in the College Green, Bristol, in which city she received the early part of her education. At the age of ten years she was removed to one of the first seminaries of female tuition in the vicinity of the metropolis, and at the early age of fifteen years was married to her present husband, then a student in Lincoln's Inn. Neither party being possessed of independence, in a short time Mr. Robinson became embarrassed in his circumstances, which probably gave oc-

casión to the first thoughts of Mrs. Robinson's exerting her talents on the Stage. She accordingly, under the particular patronage of the Duchess of Devonshire, made her first appearance at Drury Lane on the 10th of December 1776, in the character of Juliet, and during the three seasons she continued on the Stage, performed the parts of Lady Macbeth, Imogen, Rosalind, Cordelia, Ophelia, Viola, Palmira, the Irish Widow, Perdita, and a variety of other characters, with universal applause. In the latter character she attracted the notice of a distinguished personage, which occasioned her secession from the Theatre at a time when she was rising very rapidly in the estimation of the public. In 1778 she produced a musical farce at Drury Lane, entitled "The Lucky Escape," and about the same time a poem called "Captivity," dedicated to her patroness the Duchess of Devonshire. This poem certainly possessed some merit, but must be allowed to be inferior to those pieces since published, which have established her reputation on a solid and durable basis.

Mrs. Robinson, besides the pieces just mentioned, has already published a volume of Poems, in octavo; Vancenza, a Novel, of which three editions have been sold, Ainti va le Monde, a Poem; and a Monody to the Memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds; besides many pieces under the signatures of Laura Maria, Julia,

* See Collins's Peerage, article Lord King.

Laura, Oberon, &c. &c. some of which, we have observed, are not collected in the volume above mentioned. To this lady also some popular pamphlets have been attributed.

Of a lady whose name is so well known, it will be expected we should gratify our readers with some further particulars. We shall therefore add, that our best celebration of her exquisite beauty will refer to the portrait in the present Magazine; and concerning her general character to subjoin the following, which we have received from one who professes to be well-informed on the subject:—"She is mistress of exquisite sensibility and tenderness of mind, blended with a vivacity of temper that has frequently led her into hasty decisions, where mature deliberation would have tended to promote her interest; she is liberal even to a fault, and

many strong traits of her life will evince, that she has ever been one of the most disinterested of her sex."

Mrs. Robinson has one daughter, a lovely and elegant girl, whom she has educated with the strict attention of a fond parent, and the cautious exactitude of the most rigid governess. Miss Robinson is said to be conversant in the French and German languages, with a competent knowledge of music, dancing, &c.

The feeling reader will experience a shock to his sensibility when he is told, that this accomplished woman has for near six years been a victim of rheumatic attacks, which, though they have weakened her fair form, have not yet had power to debilitate the strong energies of her mind, which soars above sublunary calamity.

L O R D S O M E R S .

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Anecdotes of the celebrated Statesman whose name is at the head of this communication, were copied many years ago from a Manuscript then in the possession of Dr. BIRCH. They have never been printed, and therefore may afford some entertainment to the readers of your excellent miscellany.

I am, &c. D. G.

APRIL 26, 1716, died John Lord Somers. Burnet hath done him justice in several places, and Addison has given us his character in colours so strong, that little remaineth to be added.

His application and capacity were equally great and uncommon. At his first going to school, he never gave himself any of the diversions of children of his age; for at noon the book was never out of his hand. To the last years of his life a few hours of sleep sufficed; at waking, a reader attended, and entertained him with the most valuable authors. Such management raised him to the highest eminency in his own profession, and gave him a superiority in all kind of useful knowledge and learning.

Natural strength and clearness of understanding thus improved, was the distinguishing peculiarity which appeared in all his performances. Every thing was easy and correct, pure and proper. He was unwearied in the application of all his abilities for the service of his country. As a writer, he greatly assisted the cause of liberty in the days of its utmost peril. As an advocate, a judge, a senator, and a

minister, the highest praises and the most grateful remembrance are due to his merit.

He was invariable and uniform in the pursuit of right paths. As he well understood, he was equally firm in adhering to the interest of his country while in its service, and when in a private station. To this uniformity the calumnies and reproaches of his enemies may be truly ascribed. They envied him his superiority; and as their wishes and designs were far from being engaged for the real welfare of society, a man so upright and able naturally became the object of their hatred; and they had too easy and too much credit. What greater misfortune can be entailed on popular Government, than forwardness in receiving all the impositions of malevolence!

When I had finished my Letter it came into my head to add Somers's Character, which was uniform, to Shrewsbury, which was all deformity.

I have been so very short, not only for the reasons prefixed, but in expectation of your having additions from your truly worthy friend Mr. Yorke. The account of his behaviour at school I had many years ago from a school-fellow.

fellow. I think Walsal in Staffordshire was the place where they learned their Grammar together. I remember very well his account of Johnny Somers being a weakly boy, wearing a black cap, and never so much as looking on when they were at play, &c.

Mr. Winnington's account is, that by the exactness of his knowledge and behaviour he discouraged his father, and all the young men who knew him. They were afraid to be in his company. He gave instances of his vindictive temper when he had full power and opportunity. 'Till turned of forty, he is supposed never to have had any commerce with a woman. His indulgencies that way are said to have been eager and ravenous, and without much care or choice; though he was particularly fond of Mrs. Blount.—His education was under Mr. Woodhouse, who kept a private Academy at Sheriff Hales, in Shropshire.—Remind me to give in conversation a conference with Mr. W. relating to Mrs. Blount.

Will you not apply to Judge Burnet for a summary of his father's character, to be inserted after his death, &c. The good Bishop was far from being false and hypocritical. He was all freedom and openness. By this means his conduct often became weak and unguarded. Instances must be reserved for conversation.

The following Letter is copied from the Original. It is imperfectly printed in the General Dictionary—Article SOMMERS. It was addressed to the Marquis of WHARTON.

MY LORD, 28 July, 1710.

THO' I gave you very lately a trouble of this kind, yet Mr Denton is not to leave England without a Letter. In a very short time we shall be ready for the second transmission, and soon after

wee shall be glad to hear you are preparing to come amongst us. My Lord Grandisons Bill is agreed to, & so is the Linnen Bill, with an amendment or two, which I believe will not be disapproved on your side. The Bill for preserving Timber Trees is also agreed to. I desire that all these may be understood to be agreed to at the Committee, for they have not yet been offered to the Q. in Council.

I am not able to send you any certainty as to the Dissolution. This a strange uncertain state we are in, & perhaps we may have this good effect of the present irresolution, as not to be without hopes of a good Parlt. in case they will put us upon a new election, that is by your Lordships help & not otherwise.

Your Lordship has heard that Mr Cresset was going for Hanover. After his Dispatches were finished, & he had his last instructions from the Queen, he was taken ill on Tuesday, and died on Thursday morning. His death has given much disturbance to our great men, & has disconcerted their affairs.

I cannot find that all the endeavours possible have succeeded to shew a way to preserve credit, or to furnish the necessary sums for the army, unless the present Parliamt be continued. This article, & the French presumption in breaking off the conferences, are the grounds of our hope. And we are apt to add to these two, that there is no certainty what the completion of the new Parliament will be, nor what will be the turn they will take, since they are not Whiggs only who will be affected by the Dissolution. I am, with the greatest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordships

Most obedient & most

humble Serv^t,

SOMMERS.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I WAS surprized lately to see in the European Magazine for November, a Letter relative to ARCHBISHOP LAUD printed as *original*, it having been published, *verbatim*, by Peck, in the first edition of his *Defiderata*, and of course in Evans's republication,

p. 566, Vol. II. with a memorandum that the *Medal* was *actually seen* by Dr. Dickens. I have seen some hundreds of modern Medals, but never saw, or heard of any one else that had seen, *this*.—There is a famous medallion of the Archbishop published in Evelyn's

* So Lord Sommers used to sign his name, which has misled both Historians and Biographers to suppose he spelt his name with a single m.

Namismata, which is in mine among other Collectors' Cabinets in silver; but that was struck many years before Mr. Hearne's, was thought of; and I do not conceive it possible that a *die* (a very expensive job at the cheapest) could be cut, and only *one* Medal should have been struck from it.—It would be very satisfactory to procure an *Engraving* of the Medal in question for a Magazine, if it is still extant.

The Anecdote, however, of Lord Nottingham's is new and curious.

I am, &c.

Jan. 11, 1793.

AMICUS.

[We are obliged to this Correspondent for his information, which is accurately true. On enquiring of the Correspondent from whom the communication came, we find it was a copy transcribed from an ancient manuscript, once belonging to Archbishop Sancroft, which our Correspondent did not know had been printed. If any person is in possession of the Medal in question, we should esteem it a favour to be permitted to engrave it for our Magazine, according to our Correspondent's wish.]

EDITOR.]

EXECUTION OF LOUIS XVI.

PARIS,

MONDAY, JAN. 21.

THE unfortunate Louis was this morning, at ten o'clock, beheaded in the Place de la Revolution, formerly the Place of Louis XV.

The following is the report upon the death of Louis the XVIth made to the Commons:

Jacques Roux (the Priest and Preacher of the *Bans Culottes*, one of the Commissioners named by the Commons to assist at the execution of Louis) speaks:

"We come to give you an account of the mission with which we were charged. We went to the Temple, where we announced to the Tyrant, that the hour for his execution was arrived.

"He desired some minutes alone with his Confessor. He wanted to give us a parcel for you; but we observed we were only charged to conduct him to the scaffold. He answered, *that is true*, and gave the packet to one of our colleagues. He recommended his family, and requested that Clergy, his Valet de Chambre, should be that of the *Queen*; and then hastily said, *of his wife*. He further requested, that his old servants at Versailles should not be forgotten. He said to Santerre, *Marchons*, let us go on; he walked through one Court, and got into the carriage in the second. The most perfect silence reigned during the whole procession. Nothing happened. We went up into the offices of the Marine, to prepare the *Process-verbal*. We never lost sight of Capet till we arrived at the Guillotine. He arrived at ten minutes after ten; he

was three minutes getting out of the carriage; he wished to harangue the people; Santerre opposed it. *His head was severed from his body*. The citizens dipped their pikes and handkerchiefs in his blood.

"After the drawing out of the *Process-verbal* we went to the Provisional Executive Council, who were busy in enquiring into the assassination of St. Fargeau."

Santerre. "You have heard an exact account of all that passed. Louis Capet wanted to speak of mercy to the people, but I would not let him."

Another account of this horrid murder is as follows:—

Agreeably to the Proclamation of the Provisional Executive Council, at eight o'clock in the morning, Louis was conducted from the Temple to the Place of the Revolution, along the Boulevards, in the carriage of the Mayor of Paris, accompanied by M. Desirion his Confessor, and two Gendarmerie, and attended by the Commissioners of the Department of Paris, the Commissioners of the Municipality, the Members of the Criminal Tribunal, and General Santerre, with a strong detachment of National Guards.

On his approaching the place of execution, at the appearance of the scaffold, and the *Guillotine*, the fatal instrument of death, each covered with black, he shrunk back with horror; but, collecting himself, he stepped with firmness and composure from the carriage, and ascended the scaffold amidst the brutal huzzas of the populace, and the noise of drums and trumpets. He made several endeavours to speak, but

* A Member of the National Convention, who was that day assassinated at a Restaurateur's, where he had dined, by M. PARRIS, formerly one of the *Corps du Garde*.

his voice was drowned in the tumultuous uproar. In one short interval of silence he made the following short but pathetic discourse, which the brutality of the ruffians who surrounded him prevented being heard, except by a few persons who were very near him:—

“ Je prends Dieu à témoin, que je meurs innocent des crimes dont j’ai été accusé. J’aime & j’ai toujours aimé mon Peuple, et j’ai faite mille sacrifices personnels pour le rendre heureux; ainsi je ne lui attribue pas mes malheurs, mais bien à une Faction, qui a dégradé la France aux yeux de l’Etre Suprême et de tout l’univers. Daignez, O mon Dieu! recevoir mon ame, et m’accorder cette paix dont je n’ai pas joui dans ce monde; pardonnez à mes ennemis, et faites renaitre le bon ordre le tranquillité et le bonheur dans ma malheureuse Patrie; c’est là mon dernier souhait. Amen.”

After pronouncing these words he dropped his handkerchief, and received the fatal stroke which put a period to his existence.

The scaffold was between the Champs Elysées and the Pedestal which was formerly ornamented with an elegant equestrian statue of Louis XV.; it was surrounded by soldiers, and none of the people were permitted to approach it. His hair was dressed; he wore a brown surtout coat, white waistcoat, with black breeches and stockings, and his appearance all together was majestic.

The King wished to cut off his hair; scissars were refused him—they took away his knife.—“ Fools,” said he, “ to think I would basely turn my hand against my own life!”

The King’s hair was cut off, distributed, and sold to the crowd.

Louis XVIth ascended the Throne on the 10th of May 1774; was driven from the Tuilleries on the 10th of August 1792; thrown into prison on the 14th of September, and dethroned on the 22d of the same month.

The following is the substance of the will of Louis the XVIth, written in his own hand:

“ In the name of the Holy Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, this 25th of December 1792, I Louis the XVIth by name, King of France, having been confined with my family in the Tower of the Temple at Paris, by

those who were my subjects, and since the 11th deprived of all communication whatever with my family, besides which under a trial of which it is impossible, on account of the passions of men, to foresee the issue, and for which no pretext or means can be found in any existing laws, having only God for witnesses of my thoughts, and to whom I can address myself, I here in his presence declare my last will and sentiments.

“ I resign my soul to my Creator; I pray him, in his mercy not to judge it after its own merits, but by those of our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ, who offered himself to God his father for us men, how unworthy soever we may have been, *for me the most so.*”

The unfortunate Monarch next professes his adherence to the Roman Catholic religion very fully, and asks forgiveness for any acts he may have done (though against his will) contrary to the discipline of the Catholic Faith, and then proceeds as follows:

“ I pray those whom I have inadvertently offended (for I do not recollect to have wilfully offended any one), or those to whom I may have given any bad example, to pardon me the evil which they suppose I may have done them.

“ I pray all charitable persons to unite their prayers to mine, to obtain from God the pardon of my sins.

“ I forgive with all my heart those who have made themselves my enemies without my having given them any cause; I pray God to pardon them, as well as those who, by a false or misguided zeal, have done me much harm.

“ I recommend to God my wife, my children, my sister, my aunts, my brothers, and all who are related to me by ties of blood or otherwise. I particularly beseech the Almighty to look with eyes of mercy upon my wife, my children, and my sister, who have suffered so long with me; that it will please him to support them with his grace, if they should lose me, and as long as they remain on this perishable earth.

“ I recommend my children to my wife; I never doubted of her tenderness for them. I recommend her particularly to make them good Christians and worthy members of society; to learn them to look upon the grandeur of this world (if they are condemned

to experience it) as a dangerous and perishable thing, and to turn their thoughts to eternity, as the only solid and durable glory. I request my sister to continue her tenderness for my children, and to supply the place of a mother, if they have the misfortune to lose their's.

"I beseech my wife to forgive all the evils she suffers for me, and all the unbusiness I may have given her during the term of our union; as she may be sure that should she think she has any thing to reproach herself with, I can never think so.

"I warmly recommend to my children, after their duty to God, which must take the lead of all things else, to be united among themselves; to be submissive and obedient to their mother, and grateful for all her care and solicitude for them: I desire them to look upon my sister as a second mother. I recommend to my son, if ever he has the misfortune to become King, to devote himself to the good of his fellow-citizens: to forget all hatred and resentment, and particularly every thing relative to my misfortunes and griefs; to recollect that he can only further the welfare of the people by reigning according to the laws, but at the same time to remember that a King cannot cause the laws to be respected, or do the good he may have in his heart, unless he possesses the necessary authority; otherwise he is cramped in his operations, and, inspiring no respect, he is more hurtful than useful.

"I recommend to my son to take care of all those who were attached to me, as far as the circumstances he may be in may allow him; to remember that it is a sacred debt which I have contracted towards the children or relations of those who have perished for me, and who have become unfortunate on my account. I know there are many who were attached to me, who have not conducted themselves towards me as they ought, and who have even been guilty of ingratitude; but I forgive them (often in times of trouble and effervescence we are not masters of ourselves); and I request my son, if occasions should offer, only to recollect their misfortunes.

"I should here wish to tender my acknowledgments to those who have shown me a true and disinterested at-

tachment; if, on the one hand, I have been sensibly affected by the ingratitude and disloyalty of persons to whom, or to their friends and relatives, I did all the good I could, I have, on the other hand, had the consolation to see the gratuitous attachment and interest of many, all of whom I request in the present situation of things to accept my sincere thanks.

"I fear to compromise them, were I to speak explicitly; but I specially recommend it to my son to seek opportunities to acknowledge their services.

"I should, however, think I should calumniate the sentiments of the nation, were I not openly to recommend to my son Messieurs de Chamilly and Huic, whose true attachment to me engaged them to shut themselves up with me in this place of confinement, and who thought they might become victims for so doing. I also recommend Clery to him, whose care and attention I have every reason to be satisfied with ever since he has been with me.

"I freely pardon those who guarded me in sight for the ill-treatment and restraints they imagined they ought to shew me. I have found some sensible and compassionate minds: May they have the heartiest satisfaction of enjoying that tranquillity to which their way of thinking justly entitles them.

"I request Messrs. Malesherbes, Tronchet, and de Seze to accept my sincere thanks, and warmest expressions of sensibility, for all the care and trouble they have had on my account.

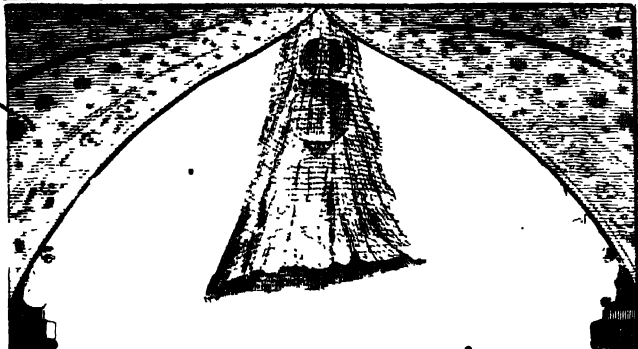
"(Signed) Louis."

The Commissaries of the Temple found in the King's desk some gold coin, to the amount of about three thousand livres. It was done up in rouleaus, and on them was written, "To Malesherbes." This grateful bequest of the deceased Monarch was not immediately complied with; the money was deposited in the Secretaries office.

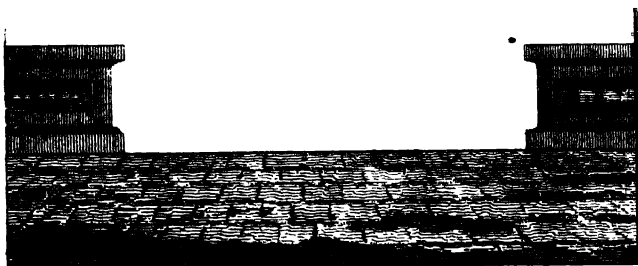
After the execution the King's body was carried to the burying-ground of *La Madeleine*. To accelerate the dissolution of it, lime was thrown into the grave. Guards were placed to prevent its being taken away in the night.

The grave in which the body was deposited was fourteen feet deep, and seven in width.

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE



Remarkable COBWEB found in
BRISTOL.



Ancient Font in Merionethshire.



Published by F. Sewell, Cornhill, Feb. 1, 1793.

TABLE TALK:

CHARACTERS, ANECDOTES, &c. OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND CELEBRATED
BRITISH CHARACTERS, DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

GEORGE THE SECOND.

THIS Monarch, though he had courage, integrity, and many other good qualities to recommend him, was but little conversant in literature or the fine Arts, as appears by the character given of him by Lady Bolingbroke (the niece of Madam Maintenon), and his resentment to Hogarth about the print of the March to Finchley. He had no manner of relish for English Poetry; and whenever Pope used to be praised in his presence for his great taste in this art, he used pertinently to exclaim, "Why does that man fool away his time in *verse* for? why does not he write *prose*, which every-body understands?"

The King, when he was young, was present at the battle of Oudenarde, and exposed his person with such singular bravery upon that occasion, that the Duke of Marlborough, considering him so nearly related to the Crown, thought it necessary to put him under an arrest. This battle dwelt so much upon his mind, that he retained the suit of regimentals he wore upon that occasion, with the sword, to the last hour of his life, and frequently upon review-days, during the war, would call for his Oudenarde sword.

In his personal economy he was very exact about trifles. He had all his shirts, cravats, handkerchiefs, &c. regularly numbered, and it was sufficient to put him into a very great passion to give him any of those articles that did not exactly correspond in number with the other. The same exactness went to other circumstances. One day, as the Page was carrying a bag of money after him to be deposited in a small iron chest, which he constantly kept in a closet near his bed-chamber, the bag burst, and one guinea in the fall rolled under the door of another closet, where some piles of wood lay.—"Have you picked up all the money (says the King)?" "All but one guinea, Sir, which has rolled in amongst the wood, and which I shall

look for presently." "No, no—we shall look for that guinea now; set down that bag there, and assist me in removing this wood." The Page obeyed, and to work they both went; when, after toiling for about a quarter-of-an-hour, the guinea was found. "Well (says the King, pleased with his discovery), I think we have worked hard for this guinea, but as you seem to have laboured the most, here take it for your pains; I would have nothing lost."

When he first went to Drury Lane, after Garrick had got the management of that Theatre, the order was Richard III. During the course of the performance, Garrick, as it may be supposed, strained every nerve to catch the attention of the King, but in vain: when Taswell, however, came forward as Lord Mayor of London, the King, who had been talking to Lord Delaware, instantly turned round and exclaimed, "Oh, here comes my Lord Mayor of London! I always pays respect to my Lord Mayor of London." Garrick, who eyed him from the side of the scene, could not endure this preference, and every now and then used to exclaim, "What a pity it is he does not understand the language."

The King's favourite play was, "The Bold Stroke for a Wife."

When the King went to Kensington, Richmond, or Hampton Court, he had his jests almost for every part of the road. Amongst others, a Ladies Boarding-school at the entrance of Kensington, whose name (by changing the *initial* letter) produced a word fit only for the lowest of the vulgar, was a favourite one, and which his courtiers almost daily laughed at for several years.

From not being well acquainted with the politer terms of resentment in our language, his phrases, when he spoke disrespectfully of anybody, were sometimes very gross. In particular he

used constantly to call the late Duke of Newcastle, whenever he thwarted his measures, "One d—d son of a b—."

The King had good private intelligence from the Continent, and sometimes used to surprise his Ministers with information which they had not. He one day asked Lord Holdernesse, who was then Secretary of State, where the Pretender was—"Upon my word, Sire, I don't exactly know, I should suppose somewhere in Italy; but I'll consult my last dispatches."—"Poh, poh 'man, don't trouble your head about your last dispatches, I'll tell you where he is—He is now at No. — in the Strand, and was last night at Lady —'s rout; what shall we do with him?"—"Lord Holdernesse, surprised at this account, proposed calling a Council. Here the King again interrupted him by saying, "No, no, we shall manage this business without a Council: let him stay where he is at present, and when the poor man has amused himself with looking about London, he will go home again." The fact turned out exactly as the King said.

The King had great personal bravery, and was prompt upon every occasion to show it. During the late Lord Chatham's administration, his Lordship had advised of some French troops landing in the West, and the Minister, being confined with the gout, sent his Secretary, Mr. Wood, to Kensington, at twelve o'clock at night, with the news. The King was in bed, but rose to give him audience. Mr. Wood then delivered his dispatches, which he read with great composure, and after measuring the room with large strides for some time, hastily called out, "Pray, Mr. Wood, what horse shall I ride to-morrow?" Wood, startled at the question, replied, "Upon my word, Sire, I don't know; perhaps the people about the Mews can inform your Majesty."—"Aye, aye—you say right, you don't know to be sure, how should you know? But I will ride my roan German horse, and put myself at the head of my Guard directly."—Wood begged his Majesty would go to bed, and wait for a further account—which he reluctantly complied with; when in a day or two afterwards the intelligence turned out to be nothing more than a French privateer, which had landed a few sailors, who had made depredations

on the country people, and sailed off again.

After the very great success of *The Beggar's Opera*, Gay, as it is well known, followed it up by writing an Opera called "Polly," which, however, was not permitted to be brought on the Stage. The late Duchess of Queensbury made such interest to have it performed, that she asked permission of the King to read it to him in the closet; which his Majesty evaded by saying, "That nothing could give him greater pleasure than seeing her Grace in his closet, where he flattered himself he could amuse her better than in reading a play."

During some alterations making in Kensington Gardens, the King used sometimes to superintend them.—Amongst the workmen there was a man who, being esteemed a kind of Wit amongst his brethren, longed for an opportunity to speak to the King. His Majesty coming near the spot one day where this man was at work, he seized the opportunity, and looking directly in his face, "hoped his Majesty would give them something to drink."—Displeased at this intrusion, and yet ashamed to deny it, the King felt his pockets for some coin; but finding none, he replied in his German accent, "I have got no money in my pockets."—"Nor I neither, by G— (says the workman); and as you have none, I wonder where the D—d it all goes to." The Sovereign frowned and walked off, and next day the man was removed from about the palace.

The King played in public every Twelfth-night, but never lost above two hundred pounds at a sitting; and this rule he rigidly practised through life. His private party consisted of the Duke of Grafton (grandfather to the present Duke), and Lords Ligonier and Delawar.

Above forty years ago a Clergyman in the City went to St. James's to visit a relation of his who was one of the Pages, when, after drinking tea with him, and taking his leave, stepping heedlessly back upon a narrow staircase, he tumbled down a whole flight of steps, and probably in the fall burst open a closet door. However it happened (for it was never afterwards known), when he recovered himself,

himself, he found he was sitting on the floor of a small room, most kindly and sedulously attended by a neat little old gentleman, who was carefully washing his head with a towel, and sitting, with infinite exactness, pieces of sticking-plaster to the variegated cuts which the accident had created.

For some time his surprize kept him silent, but finding that his kind physician had completed his task, and had even picked up his wig, and replaced it on his bruised head, he rose from the floor, and, limping towards his benefactor, was beginning to express his thanks, as well as to enquire into the manner of the accident. These were, however, instantly checked by an intelligent frown, and a significant wave of his hand towards the closet door. The patient understood the hint, and retired, wondering how so much humanity and unfriendliness could dwell together; but how much was he surprised, upon further inquiry into this circumstance, to find that his kind physician was no less a man than George the Second.

The late Duchess of Kingston (when Miss Chudleigh) having obtained for her mother a suite of chambers at Hampron Court, the King some time after, meeting her at the Levee, asked her how her mother liked her apartments? "Oh! perfectly well, Sir," says the other, "in point of room and situation, if the poor woman had but a bed and a few chairs to put in them."—"Oh, that must be done by all means," says the King, and immediately gave orders for furnishing her bed-chamber. In a few months after this order the bill was brought from the Upholsterer, which run thus:

"To a bed and furniture of a room for the Hon. Mrs. Chudleigh, 4,000l."

The sum was so unexpectedly great, that the Comptroller of the Household would not pass the account till he shewed it to the King. His Majesty immediately saw how he was taken in, but it was too late to retract. He accordingly gave orders for the payment, but observed at the same time, "that if Mrs. Chudleigh found the bed *as hard as he did*, she would never lie down in it as long as she lived."

Lord Albemarle being spoke to by Lord P—— to solicit the King for the Green Ribband, his Lordship took the first opportunity to present Lord P——'s

humble duty to the King, and ask the favour.—"What, give him a Ribband?" says his Majesty; "a fellow that has always been voting against the Court? How could you ask it, Albemarle?"—"Sire," says my Lord, "he means to be more grateful for your Majesty's favours in future."—"Well, well, I don't care for that, he's a puppy, a mere puppy, and shall not have it." The King having said this, was turning on his heel, when Albemarle asked him what answer he should return Lord P——. "Tell him he's a puppy!"—"Well but, Sire, admitting this, 'tis a puppy sincerely inclined to *follow his Master*."—"Aye," says the King, "are you sure of that?"—"Perfectly so, Sire."—"Why then," says his Majesty, "let the puppy have his collar."

The King was likewise much solici-
cited to make the Earl of B—— (who had been celebrated for his *effeminacy*) a Duke, which he constantly refused. Being one day much pressed on this subject by two Court Ladies, he turned round to them with great good-humour, and said, As he had decided in his own mind not to create any Duke, he would so far oblige them as to make his Lordship a *Duchess*.

As the King was returning from one of his excursions to Hanover, his carriage happened to break down between the Brill and Helvoetsluys, on a part of the road where he and his attendants were obliged to take up with what accommodations they could get at a hedge gin-house until another carriage could be got ready. The article of refreshment they had were coffee for his Majesty and two Noblemen who were in the coach with him, and four bottles of gin and biscuits for the domestics; yet the honest landlord, knowing what guests he had in his house, made his account for this poor fare amount to the enormous sum of *ninety pounds*. The bill being brought to the late Lord Ligonier, who was with the King, he railed at the fellow's extravagant demand so loud that his Majesty overheard him, and insisted upon knowing what was the matter. Being told, he shook his head and said, "It is an extravagant charge, to be sure; but come, my good Lord Ligonier, pay the money—consider Kings seldom pass this way."

It is a well known privilege which
C 2 belongs,

belongs to the Barons of Kinsale, that they are entitled to wear their hat in the King's presence; and perhaps all the successors of the first De Courcy, Baron of Kinsale, have some time or other exercised this privilege. Soon after the late King came to the Throne, the then Lord Kinsale had just come to his title, and was introduced at Court with the usual ceremonies:—but whether from a mistake in etiquette or pride, instead of just putting on his hat and immediately taking it off, he walked about the Drawing-room for a considerable time with his hat on.—The Courtiers all stared, and the whole Circle was thrown into some embarrassment; when the King, seeing the circumstance, very good-humouredly and politely went up to him, and told him, he believed he was under some little mistake in the business, for though

he had a right to wear his hat before him, he had forgot that there were Ladies in the room. His Lordship instantly felt the rebuke, bowed, and pulled off his hat.

The King was a very early riser, being generally up at five o'clock in the summer, and six in winter. In the latter season he generally lit his own fire. At this period he read his dispatches, and prepared himself for the conferences of the day, and none of the Pages presumed to enter till he rang his bell. In the summer mornings he used to walk round Kensington Gardens, and frequently read the Newspapers on his returning from his walk, in the alcove facing the front of the palace.

[To be continued.]

IN HONOUR of the BAR ELOQUENCE of the SCOTTISH COURTS of JUSTICE.

“OUR disquisition on the idea of modern forensic oratory must,” says Sir GEORGE MACKENZIE, the famous Lord Advocate of Scotland, “be adorned with some characters of the long robe, to whom Scotland is indebted for her eloquence, and whose abilities were not exceeded in the Augustan age; they are examples not only to that kingdom, but to the whole world.” Those who flourished before CRAIG are scarcely otherwise discernible than mountains, that diminish not from their lowness, but merely from their distance. CRAIG was enriched with such solid and profound learning, that he could scarcely hope to be eloquent. His authority was of such weight in Court, that he did not stand in need of elocution. CRAIG lived to so great an age, that Sir GEORGE compares him to the venerable oak, whose shade proceeds from the trunk, not the leaves.

SHARPE attained the honour of King's Advocate, not by solicitation, but solely by his eloquence, which was so consummate, that it oftentimes surpassed even CRAIG's learning. To these succeeded HOPKINS, NICHOLSON, and STEWART. This triumvirate, Sir George says, he no otherwise knew than as we view the setting sun gilding the hemisphere with its golden rays.

HOPE was wonderful at invention, and he displayed such a fund of argu-

ments, that he left himself no time for amplification; he did not plead, but argued. His method was uniform, yet peculiar to himself; for whenever he advanced either an argument or an objection, he always gave his reasons; and if they were at all unsatisfactory, he added reasons to reasons. He was perfect master of rhetoric, though it was, in his opinion, unnecessary. HOPE and NICHOLSON might be said to divide the palm between them; the latter polished the eloquence, the former the jurisprudence of their country.

NICHOLSON, when in opposition to HOPE, defended a cause earnestly and elegantly. His exordium, which was facetious, comprehended an eloquent narrative of the cause, attended with few arguments:—he concluded with consummate judgment.

HOPE was the first who freed Scotland from the thralldom of syllogisms, and obliged the Court to give up Aristotle to Demosthenes, rather than to Cicero.—HOPE was looked upon as the thunder of the bar in his time, and a pattern fit for universal imitation.—He oftentimes amused the Court with jokes and puns, but sometimes soaring, eagle-like, out of the sight of the bystanders, he descended with miraculous force upon his prey.

STEWART improved his arguments by the depth of his knowledge, and set them off with agreeable sallies of pleasantry

pleasantry and wit. He was peculiarly happy in questioning his unguarded adversary, and then defeating him by his own concessions.

GILMORE, NISBET, NICHOLSON junior, WEDDERBURN, KERR, LOCKHART, and CUNNINGHAM, were Sir George Mackenzie's contemporaries; to all of whom, he says, with that modesty innate in great characters, he was much inferior.

GILMORE the elder might be said to be a singular instance of being most learned without any obligation to the civil law; and his own genius made him equal to the Roman jurisprudence. In the practice of the Courts of Judicature in Scotland, he might be said to rather give than declare the law; his clients consulted him as a judge more than as an advocate; and like another Hercules, his knotty club laid his adversaries prostrate; in short, he was eloquent without rhetoric, learned without literature.

Providence put him with NISBET, who managed causes with such profound knowledge, and such consummate eloquence, that he made the scales of justice equipoise; however, from his always using too much art, he rendered it suspicious; so that whenever they became opponents the glory was GILMORE's, the victory NISBET's, from the latter's possessing most art and having had the best education, and the former most natural endowments and strength.

NICHOLSON the younger made use of a fanatic, not the Roman elocution, so that he rather preached than pleaded; a lesson more apt to persuade posterity than to please that corrupt age, and those less acute judges: but if this learned advocate should happen to transmit his orations to future times, it will appear that he copied the Augustan æra, with which he was perfectly acquainted.

GILMORE the younger pleaded more from vigour than study; his method in which he made so conformable to his own genius, that what nature or what art dictated to him was scarcely perceptible, inasmuch as what he was indebted to nature was so elegant, that it seemed to be embellished by art. Being the judge not the slave of his own abilities, he sometimes advised with senatorial gravity, sometimes diverted with fanciful facetiousness; at other times he briefly exhausted a vast quan-

tity of matter, and then supplied a barren subject with unexpected copiousness; as those who can do every thing may do any thing: never had man more command over his faculties, never man conceded more to them. His innate generosity caused him to make great allowances to young advocates; no one was more happy than himself in commending them;—he despised riches, and was greedy of fame only.

WEDDERBURN brought the judges over in favour of his client by his sanctity of manners, and could, if he pleased, have prejudiced them by the agreeableness of his discourse; but he never urged any fact seriously unless it was true, nor point of law unless it was just; he was always reading Cicero with great attention, whence he procured his uniform and persuasive manner of delivery. None of the juniors of the bar could imitate him as he did Cicero; he adorned the subject by his eloquence, and his eloquence by the gratefulness of his action; the quality of which, though fleeting, he rendered perpetual to his fame.

LOCKHART might be considered as a second code of civil law, and as another Cicero: his peculiar gift was, to arrange his arguments in such order, that they supported one another, as stones do the arches in buildings.—These arguments suggested themselves to him in the moment, while he was pleading; his ready wit pointed them out, and disposed them in their proper places. He was not at a loss as to any part of jurisprudence. As soon as ever his client opened his case to him, he unravelled all the arguments on both sides the question, and investigated the merits of the cause, which finally determined it: anger, which confused other orators, only animated LOCKHART; however it made him hoarse, and disfigured his countenance.

KERR, while he studied at Bourges, that Athens of Lawyers, (to which Sir George Mackenzie was indebted for his jurisprudence, such, says he, as it was), though a Tyro in the practice of the Scots judicature, he procured himself a reputation by relying on his own learning, forced a way into court, whereby he exposed himself to the ridicule of his seniors, who were mean enough to set even their servants at him. They laughed at his ignorance of the most common technical terms. KERR, however,

however, got the better of this combination, more indeed by the consent than the will of the auditory; yet he never could get the better of his excessive pride, in consequence of which he suffered daily. He neither received or gave any affront in court;—his arguments were oftentimes many and learned, but so weakened by too much subtlety, that when disputing seriously, he seemed to be only bantering by way of jest.

CUNNINGHAM, naturally eloquent, and learned by nocturnal study, wonderfully improved his endowments by sedulous disputation for many years

together. His early examining the most neglected records, and the particulars of every fact, rendered him of much more service to his client than to his own reputation; nor did he, in arguing the law in his speeches, insist upon it till after he had heard the law debated for several years; and by this wise method he avoided envy, until he had made himself master of the law. Being in time perfectly competent, he pleaded delightfully and most learnedly; whereby that esteem which others arrogated to themselves by their audacity, CUNNINGHAM procured by his modesty.

GENERAL REFLECTIONS ON TASTE.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.]

THE celebrated Sulzer says, "that to form and rectify the taste, is an affair of great national importance." In this he is undoubtedly right; and every person of sound judgment must be convinced of the justness of his observation. Do we not, indeed, observe numbers of people of all ranks, who employ every care and attention to exhibit taste in every thing that surrounds them? It may, therefore, be of some importance to second so general an emulation. Those things, however, in which people affect most to show that they possess taste, are so badly chosen, that few appear to have a clear idea of what Sulzer means: for were this not the case, we should not find that reading silly romances and insipid comedies, and giving into all the ridiculous extravagancies of fashion, would be sufficient to make any one be considered as a man of taste. Such false ideas have a sensible influence upon literature, and the productions of the fine arts. It becomes then necessary to destroy these false ideas, by demonstrating that all the grand effects attributed to taste, belong only to that which is founded upon truth and propriety.

A sound and just judgment, capable of comparing and weighing objects and their properties; a fine genius, a lively imagination, and great sensibility, susceptible of sudden and delicate sensations, are the essential qualities which must be united, in order to form a man of taste. While taste never deviates from the invariable rules of truth, it will always be a sure guide towards the beautiful. Education, in this respect,

has a wonderful influence (and perhaps many of those learned men who are so little esteemed in our day, would have been excellent writers, had they had the good fortune to live in the elegant ages of a Pericles or an Augustus. I am, however, far from asserting that there are men whose taste is absolutely bad, as Gerard advances in his Essay on Taste; they will, at least, have just ideas of certain objects, and consequently be sometimes able to discover what is really beautiful. A storm rising majestically slow above the horizon, presents to the civilized spectator as well as to the savage a spectacle equally grand and sublime. Who can behold with indifference the admirable mixture of colours displayed in that phenomenon the rainbow?

A very striking difference may, however, be remarked between the ideas which individuals, and even different nations, form of beauty, as it relates to visible objects, and principally to the most perfect of all, Man. An imagination more or less active, the association of foreign ideas, prejudices of education, and a thousand other inexplicable causes, have also a very sensible influence in this respect. A New Zealander is transported at the sight of a tattooed visage; an inhabitant of New Holland thrusts the bone of a bird through the cartilages of his nose, and this ornament, doubtless, appears to him to be extremely beautiful.

I shall pass over in silence all that is generally said on regularity, exactness of proportions, and uniformity. I shall only observe, that the sameness of the latter

latter must be interrupted every time the artist perceives that it is necessary to rouse the attention. Immenſe plains, where a continual uniformity reigns, fatigue the eye of the traveller. Order ought to facilitate the perception of the whole. Large groups formed by ſtriking objects do not leave the ſpectator leiſure to obſerve the want of order; they pleaſe and engage his attention by their majestic grandeur.

Noble ſimplicity belongs to every thing which pleaſes by its eſſence; it will charm good taſte, wherever it may be. It will pleaſe equally in the Rorunda, and in the character and conduct of Abraham; the voice of Epic Poetry will render it as intereſting as the Shepherd's Pipe. A noble ſimplicity reigns throughout all the works of the Creator; a happy imitation of nature is therefore the ſureſt road to immortality. When the artiſt diſdains to take her for his guide, or when he has not been initiated into her myſteries, Gothic turrets, overloaded with phantaſtical ornaments, ariſe in the room of temples which diſplay all the noble ſimplicity of architecture. The muſician, inſtead of calling forth tears by ſimple and melodious tones, wanders then in the intricacies of difficult and ſtudied modulations, in order to obtain the applauſes of the multitude.

Beauty, in the moſt extenſive ſenſe of the word, is aſcribed to every thing which pleaſes us, and taſte attaches itſelf to every object which, by the great and the ſublime, excites admiration and attention. A ſtorm at ſea; the enormous rocks of Terra del Fuego, piled upon one another with horrid and majestic grandeur, and covered with ſnow; a burning torrent of lava, which, with the noiſe of burſting thunder, throws itſelf into the ſea; and makes it recede from the ſhores; a pure ſky, ſuch as Brydone beheld in the night-time on the top of Mount Ætna, while innumerable orbs ſparkled with delightful brightneſs over his head, and an immenſe gulph, bellowed below his feet; are grand ſcenes of nature, which a man of taſte will always contemplate with ecſtaſy.

The property of pleaſing is not confined to phyſical beauty alone; the imagination and the mind may create images

which produce the ſame effect. The thought that beyond the Milky Way there may be a thouſand others of the ſame kind, muſt excite the moſt exalted ideas in the mind of a man of taſte. Repeated meditation on the ſublime, and a frequent contemplation of the beautiful and the agreeable, nourish and purify the taſte, and bring it towards perfection. The flights of a wild imagination will aſtoniſh thoſe who are not acquainted with the laws by which invention ought to be regulated and put in practice. The ſavage American is tranſported with pleaſure, when he hears the ſound of his rude inſtrument formed of a gourd; certainly he would not be ſo, had he been accuſtomed to hear the ſtrains of Handel in his forests. He who has become familiar with the ſpirit of Terence, will turn with indignation from the diſguſting farces which give ſo much delight to the loweſt of the vulgar. A pure taſte more and more awakens the ardent deſire of attaining to the higheſt degree of beauty—sweet foretaſte of immortality! The ſenſations occaſioned by the beautiful, become ſo much the livelier as the belief of perfection is ſtronger, and as the imagination is warmer, and ſenſibility more exquiſite. There are a thouſand degrees of taſte, and it is ſtill reſpected whiſt it adheres to truth. But happy is he who may be called a man of ſuperior taſte! He hath reached the ſource of pure, innocent, and ſublime pleaſure. All nature is obedient to his power; art lays before him her productions, which, while they increaſe his pleaſures, add to his knowledge; his imagination is enriched with a thouſand agreeable images, and black melancholy never embitters a ſingle moment of his life. Taſte diffuſes certain charms over all the actions of a man who really poſſeſſes it. In his mouth common truths acquire more force; they make an impreſſion with more facility, and carry readier conviction along with them. The exquiſite and delicate ideas which he entertains of order and harmony, remove every thing that offend them; and he deſpiſes exaggeration, bombast, childiſh conceits, vain ſubtleties, falſe wit, and, in ſhort, every thing that characteriſes bad taſte. Taſte, by ſoftening his manners, ren-

* Do we not ſee ſome pieces as badly written as indecent, exhibited upon the two firſt theatres of Europe, and which the public, *gratis anhelant, multa agendo nihil agent*, run in crowds to ſee? ſo true is Ovid's obſervation, *Parva leves capiunt animos*; ſo that upon this occaſion we may well cry out, O Athenians, Athenians!

renders his soul more susceptible of whatever is noble and good. It excites him to be more familiar with Nature, to carry his researches farther, to elevate his sentiments, and to prepare himself for the conversation of superior beings. The beauties and treasures of Nature every where open to his view the delightful vallies of Greece, the burning deserts of Peru, the Heavens bestudded with stars, and, in a word, the whole universe in all its grandeur presents him with subjects for meditation. The case is the same with the productions of art. Music, painting, sculpture, architecture, poetry, eloquence, and the theatre, when properly regulated, so as to become a school of virtue and morality, furnish innumerable sources of pleasure to the man of genuine taste.

These observations are, doubtless, sufficient to convince one of the necessity of forming and purifying the taste, and to point out the advantages that must thence result to society. Some gloomy censores, who would condemn man to vegetate on the earth, pretend to deny the influence of taste on the manners; they even assert that it becomes hurtful to virtue. It must, indeed, be allowed, that men of fine taste have often abandoned themselves to vice; but these monsters are exceptions from the general rule, and the testimony and example of the greatest men of antiquity, as well as of modern times, are sufficient to prove the contrary. Who can read the MESSIAH of Klopstock, and the immortal work of Sulzer, without being convinced that taste naturally incites to virtue? O! instructors of youth, never

forget that virtue is the only and surest means of forming the hearts of your pupils, and that by rectifying their taste your success will be more speedy. Experience will convince you that young minds, in which a sense of physical beauty is brought to perfection, will be more sensible also of moral beauty. Reason, taste, and what Hutcheson and Shaftesbury call the moral sense, are, according to Sulzer, the same faculty, only modified by different objects. It has not been indeed demonstrated, that the moral sense is innate; but all the faculties of the soul being intimately connected, we may conclude that they must be reciprocally influenced by one another. Who will deny, that the magic of music and poetry open the innocent heart of friendship to pity, and, in a word, to every soft and tender passion? But let us never forget, that as the fine arts have often been abused, the man of taste is obliged to choose their productions with discernment. Poets and painters, hurried away by a loose imagination, have often prostituted their talents on the most infamous subjects: the man of real taste, however, will decri all those subjects which, by offending against modesty, corrupt the morals; and, whatever their merit may be, he will consign them to eternal oblivion; while he laments that men of genius, formed to do honour to the fine arts, and to the age in which they live, have so little respect for themselves, as to seek the contemptible glory of meriting the suffrages of the meanest part of their nation.

D R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER XL.

ANECDOTES of ILLUSTRIOUS and EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,
PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES !

HAMLET.

[Continued from Vol. XXII. Page 342.]

MONTAIGNE.

HAD the French consulted this acute and excellent author of their's, they would have spared themselves

Bella hen per Gallos plusquam civilia
campos
Jusque datum sceleris :

Wars full more fell than any civil wars,
And the most sacred sanction of the
• laws
To rapine and to murder prostituted.

In his Chapter upon the Inequality of Conditions, the good old Gascon would have told them, "*Que il ne trouve point*

point si grande distance de beste à beste, comme il trouve l' homme à l' homme." La Motte, in one of his odes, would have let them know respecting their favourite principle,

I.

Equality ! so oft address,
Canst thou o'er wretched mortals reign ?
Alas ! thou ne'er hast stood the test,
Chimera boasted but in vain.

II.

If then to thee no altars rise,
Mortals have to their sorrow found,
Order and peace thy sway denies,
Almighty only to confound.

III.

True offspring of a helpless race,
Are we all equal, Goddess dread ?
Our own lov'd power we soon efface,
And place e'en tyrants in its stead.

Old Montaigne would have told his nation respecting their Kings, " Nous devons le obeissance & subjection à nos Rois, car elle regarde leur office, mais l'estimation non plus que l'affection nous la devons à leur vertu. Donnons à l'ordre politique de les souffrir patiemment indignes, de celer leurs vices, d'aider de nostre recommandation leur actions indifferentes, pendant que nous avons besoin de leur appui."

Old Charron will tell his countrymen,

Nihil est equalitate inequalius.

" Il n'a haine plus capitale qu'entre egaux : l'envie & jalousie des egaux est le seminaire des troubles, seditions, & guerres civiles. Il faut de l'inegalité mais modérée l'harmonie n'est nos en sans tous parails, mais differens & bien accordans."



ADMIRAL DE COLIGNY.

In the life of this respectable and venerable personage, printed in 1633, &c. his countrymen the French are thus characterised : " Les esprits François qui sont comme le cours du ciel en perpetuel mouvement."

Of the *legereté* of the French this story is told in the " Pieces Justificatives " to the same book. During the celebration of the Mass by the Bishop of Arras, before Philip the Second of Spain and the Admiral de Coligny, on account of the treaty of peace in 1566, Brusquet, a Frenchman, one of the train of the Admiral, " commenca à crier à haute voix, Largeffe, Largeffe ! ayant un grand sac plein d'escus de

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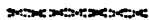
notre palais de Paris, qu'il commenca à jeter deça, dela, & se faire large, car tous courroient à la prise, & les abandonnoient. Le Roi Philippe à ce cri se retourné avec admiration devers l' Admiral, estimant que les François apres leur premiere folie fussent passez jusques à cette omerite de faire largeffe chez lui en sa presence. L' Admiral demeura court non sachant encore que dire qu'il ne sceut la verité, il decouvre Brusquet & son valet jouant cette farce qu'il montra à ce Prince : elle fût si dextrement jouée, que les assistants, qui estoient plus de deux mille tant hommes que femmes, estimant que ce fût une liberalité de ce Prince, se jetterent avec une furieuse ardeur à recueillir ces escus, les Archers des Gardes les premiers, qui vendrent jusques à ce pointer les halberdes ; le reste de la multitude entra en une telle confusion, que les femmes deschevelées, leurs bourfes coupées, les uns & les autres hommes & femmes renversées par une si estrange drolerie. Le Prince Philippe lui-même fût contraint de gagner l'autel pour se soutenir en tombant à force de rire, les Reynes Douairieres de France & de Hongrie, Madame de Lorraine, & autres, toutes renversées plus d'une heure qui dura cette farce."

This incident shews part of the composition of a Frenchman, according to Voltaire, the monkey; the other part, the tyger, has been but too lately exhibited in the various massacres of Paris.



MR. CAREY.

It has been said, that the air of " God, save the King ! " was made by this musician during the reign of George the First, and that the worthy and excellent Mr. Smith, the friend and companion of the immortal Handel, put a baïs to it.



DR. JOHNSON.

Some friend of Dr. Johnson's observing him at a concert inattentive to a solo that was then playing by a celebrated performer on the flute, said to him, " My good Sir, you do not appear to me to consider how difficult this is." " My dear Sir," replied the Doctor, " I only wish that it were impossible." To many Solos may, indeed, be applied what Fontenelle said of some insipid Sonata, " Sonate que me veux tu ? " —

D

" Alas !

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

"Alas! my pretty Sonata, what does all this mean?"

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MENART,

a celebrated lawyer of the Parliament of Bourdeaux, put these lines over the door of his country-house:

Faux conseils & mauvaises têtes  
M'ont fait clever ces fenêtres.

Wrong heads and bad advice  
Have rais'd this mansion in a trice.

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Over the garden-door of a celebrated Physician of Lausanne, who was much addicted to prescribe whey and tepid bathing, some one wrote,

Le petit lait & les bains
Ont fait fleurir ces jardins.

Tepid baths and whey
For these fine gardens pay.

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LORD CHANCELLOR SHAFTESBURY.

How completely are men's opinions and actions very often at variance!—This factious demagogue, this profligate libertine, used to say, "that it is not the want of knowledge, but the perverseness of the will, that fills men's actions with folly, and their lives with disorder." Rapin calls this nobleman one of the greatest geniuses that England ever produced. Mr. Locke thought him one of the most acute and sagacious men that he had ever known. Yet, how melancholy it is to think, of what little use his talents were to others or to himself. In the Court of Chancery (though he had never been called to the Bar) he presided in the most distinguished manner, yet, from his love of faction and political intrigue, he was obliged to fly from his country, and retire to Holland, where he died in great obscurity and wretchedness. A well-written life of this extraordinary man is much wanted in the literature of this country.

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ARCHBISHOP TILLOTSON.

Had every one thought of libels as this excellent Prelate did, the trade of libelling would have long been at an end. Notice only makes them of consequence. When the Attorney General, Sir John Hawles, told the Archbishop that there were several persons secured for dis-

persing libels against him, he requested that they might be released, and that no prosecution might be commenced against them. Upon a bundle of these libels that were found in his study after his death, the following inscription, in his own hand-writing, was put:—"These are libels—I pray God to forgive the authors of them." "Calumny," said Boerhaave, "is like a spark of fire, which goes out if it is not blown upon." It was not unusual in the old Parliament of Paris, for an author who had written in any degree freely, to request a friend of his who belonged to that respectable corps to denounce his book as worthy of animadversion.—This made the fortune of it, by exciting the public attention towards it.

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MARSHAL VILLARS.

This celebrated General was told upon his death-bed, that his old friend and comrade Marshal Berwick was killed by a cannon-ball at the siege of Philipburgh. "Comme cet homme a toujours été heureux," replied he; "how lucky that man has always been." He says in his Memoirs, that there was a Commissary in his army whom he knew to be guilty of extortion and peculation, and whom he often threatened to hang. "Ah! M. le Marshal," replied he, "you never hang a man worth fifty thousand pounds." "I don't know how it happened," says the Marshal, "but he really was never hanged."—When one of his friends was made Minister, he said, "You perhaps do not know what is the most difficult as well as the most necessary study for you; it is to study mankind, who never will approach you nor your sovereign without having a mask upon their faces."—When some one requested him to spare himself in some action, he replied, "Un General devoit s'exposer lui-même, autant qu'il exposoit les autres."

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BISHOP BURNET

was a great gossip, and a very inquisitive man in conversation, and of so much absence of mind, that he would occasionally mention in company circumstances that could not fail to be displeasing to persons that were present. He teased several of his friends to introduce him to Prince Eugene, whom he soon very much offended, by asking him some questions about his mother, the

the Countess of Soissons, who was tried as suspected of being a poisoner; and he mentioned to the Prince his own evasion from France in early life, for having ridiculed Louis XIV. in some intercepted letters. Lord Godolphin he represents as a continual card-player, who, it seems, always took care to play at cards when he was in company with the Bishop, lest he should seize him with impertinent and leading questions. The first Lord Shaftesbury her e presents as addicted to judicial astrology, who used to talk on that subject before the Bishop merely to prevent his talking politics to him. Bishop Burnet, at the age of eighteen, wrote a treatise on education in very wretched language, but in which there is this curious observation: "That the Greek language, except for the New Testament, is of no very great use to gentlemen, as most of the best books in it are translated into Latin, English, or French." The late Speaker Onslow had a copy of Bishop Burnet's History interleaved, with notes and observations by himself, which must certainly be very curious, as he lived very near to the times of which the Bishop treated, and must have known intimately the descendants of many of the illustrious persons mentioned by him.

KING WILLIAM III.

How cruel it is in Bishop Burnet to leave the character of this great Prince in doubt, by accusing him of one vice, in which, as he says, he was secret. Sir John Reresby, in his Memoirs, tells the following story of him:—"One night, at a supper given by the Duke of Buckingham, the King, Charles the Second, made the Prince of Orange drink very hard. The Prince was naturally averse to it, but, being once entered, was more frolic and gay than the rest of the company; and now the mind took him to break the windows of the chambers belonging to the Maids of Honour, and he had got into their apartments had they not been timely rescued."

RESBY'S MEMOIRS, Year 1670.

King William has been supposed not to have been a very kind and tender husband to his excellent Queen. He was, however, much affected by her death, and said, "She had never once

in her life given him any reason to complain of her." William never appeared in spirits but when he was at the head of his troops; then his eyes flamed, and his whole frame became animated. To some dragoon who was running away in an engagement, he gave a blow with his sword in the face, saying, "Now I shall know where to find a coward." William was so foolishly fond of his own country, Holland, that when Mrs. Colledge his landress (the widow of Colledge who had been unjustly executed in Charles the Second's reign) brought him one day some shirts made of Irish instead of Holland linen, he fell into a violent passion with her, and put all the shirts one by one into the fire, keeping them down in it with his gold-headed cane. When his body was opened after death, the surgeons declared they had never seen a human body with so little blood in it. It appears, by the "Account of the Death of Queen Mary, written by a Minister of State," that a letter of her's to King William, dissuading him from continuing to keep a Mrs. Villers as his mistress, was found in her strong-box, to be delivered to her husband when she was dead. The character of Queen Mary, written by Bishop Burnet, contains a delineation of every female virtue, and of every female grace. He makes her say, that she looked upon idleness as the great corrupter of human nature, and believed, that if the mind had no employment given it, it would create some of the worst to itself; and she thought, that any thing that might amuse and divert, without leaving a dreg and impression behind it, ought to fill up those vacant hours that were not claimed by devotion or business. "When her eyes," says Bishop Burnet, "were endangered by reading too much, she found out the amusement of work, and in all those hours that were not given to better employments, she wrought with her own hands, and that sometimes with so constant a diligence, as if she had been to earn her bread by it. Her example soon wrought on not only those that belonged to her, but the whole town, to follow it, so that it was become as much the fashion to work, as it had been to be idle."

(To be continued.)

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

ANECDOTES OF DOCTOR FRANKLIN.

(Continued from Vol. XXII. Page 452.)

THE Doctor gives the following account of his parents, which makes good the old adage—*fortes creantur fortibus.*

"My father," says he, "had an excellent constitution; he was of a middle size, but well made; vigorous, and adroit in performing every thing that he attempted; he designed with elegance; he was a little acquainted with music; his voice was sonorous and agreeable; so that when he sung a psalm or hymn, with the accompaniment of his violin, with which he sometimes amused himself in an evening, after the labours of the day were finished, it was truly delightful to hear him. He was also acquainted with mechanics, and could occasionally use the tools of a variety of trades. But his greatest excellence was a sound judgment, and solid understanding in matters of prudence, either in public or private life. He never, indeed, engaged in life, former, because his numerous family, and the mediocrity of his fortune, kept him unremittingly employed in the duties of his profession. But I well remember that the leading men used very frequently to come and ask his advice concerning the affairs of the town, or of the church to which he belonged, and that they used to pay much deference to his opinion. Individuals also often asked his opinion concerning the regulation of their private affairs; and he was frequently chosen arbiter between parties in litigation.

"He was fond of seeing at his table, as often as possible, some friends, or sensible neighbours, capable of rational conversation, and he always was careful to introduce topics of discourse either useful or agreeable, which might tend to enlighten the minds of his children. By this means he attracted our early attention to what was just, prudent, or useful in the conduct of life. Never was there any attention paid to what dishes appeared upon the table, nor any discussion whether they were well or ill cooked, in season or out; whether they tasted well or ill, or were better or worse than such and such others, of the same kind. Thus accustomed from my childhood to entertain the most perfect indifference with respect to these matters, I have always been perfectly re-

gardless of what kind of food was set before me; and I pay so little attention to it even now, that it would be a hard matter for me to recollect, a few hours after I had dined, what my dinner had consisted of. When travelling I have frequently experienced the advantages of this habit; for I have often seen my fellow-travellers, whose tastes were more delicate, because they had been more exercised than mine, suffer much in circumstances where I really did not feel that I wanted any thing.

"My mother likewise possessed an excellent constitution. She had suckled ten children, and I never heard either her or my father complain of any other disease than that of which they died—my father at the age of 87, and my mother of 85. They are buried together at Boston, where, a few years ago, I placed a marble tablet over their grave with this inscription:

"Here Lie

"*Joseph Franklin and Abigail his Wife.*

"They lived together, with reciprocal affection during 59 years; and without any private fortune, without any lucrative employment, by assiduous labour and honest industry, with the blessing of Heaven, they supported decently a numerous family, and brought up thirteen children, and seven grand-children. Reader, let this example encourage you to discharge diligently the duties of your vocation, and to rely on the support of Divine Providence.

"He was pious and prudent—

"She was discreet and virtuous.

"The youngest of their sons fulfils his duty in consecrating to their memory this stone."

The Doctor informs his readers, that his father was originally a dyer, but not finding sufficient employment in that line in Boston, he became a soap and candle maker, and in this trade the Doctor himself served several years; he always, however, had a very great aversion to it. Of the circumstances that led him to become a printer he gives the following account:

"From my earliest years I was passionately fond of reading, and I laid out in books all the little money I was master of. I was particularly fond of the

the relations of voyages. My first acquisition was Bunyan's Collection in small separate volumes. This I afterwards sold in order to procure the publication of Burton, which consisted of forty or fifty little volumes. My father's small library consisted principally of books of practical or polemical theology. I read the greatest part of them. I have often since regretted, that at a time when I had so great a thirst for knowledge, some more useful and instructing books had not fallen into my hands, as I was not to belong to the Church. There was also Plutarch's Lives, in which I read much, and I still consider the time so employed as well bestowed. Besides, I found a work of De Foe, called *An Essay on Projects*, from which, perhaps, I might receive some impressions that have since influenced the principal events of my life.

"My inclination for books at last determined my father to make me a printer, although he had already a son in that profession. My brother James had just returned from England in 1717, with a press and types, in order to establish a printing-house at Boston. This business was much more agreeable to me than that of my father, although I still retained a predilection for the sea. To prevent the effects which might result from this inclination, my father was eager to see me engaged with my brother. This I for a long time refused; at last, however, I suffered myself to be persuaded, and signed articles of apprenticeship to my brother, at twelve years of age. It was agreed that I should serve as apprentice till I was of age, and should receive wages only during the last year. In a very short time I made great progress in this business, and became a useful assistant to my brother. I had now an opportunity of procuring better books. The acquaintance that I necessarily made with the apprentices of some of the book-sellers, enabled me frequently to borrow a volume, which I never failed to return punctually and without injury. How often have I passed the far greater part of the night in reading in my bed-chamber, that I might be able to return the book I had borrowed in the morning, lest it might be missed or wanted.

"At length a merchant, a Mr. Matthew Adams, a man of genius, and possessed of a good library, who frequented our printing-house, paid some

attention to me. He invited me to see his library, and had the goodness to lend me any books that I was desirous of reading. I then took a fancy for poetry, and composed several little pieces. My brother, thinking he might find his account in it, encouraged me, and engaged me to compose two ballads.—One, entitled *The Tragedy of Pharo*, contained an account of the shipwreck of Captain Wortislake and his two daughters. The other was a sailor's song concerning the capture of a famous pirate called Teach, or Blackbeard. They were in truth wretched verses, mere blind-mens' ditties. After they were printed he dispatched me about the town to sell them. The first had a prodigious run, because the event was recent, and had made a great noise.

"My vanity was flattered by my success; but my father checked my exultation by ridiculing my productions, and telling me that versifiers were always poor. Thus I escaped the chance of being a poet—probably, indeed, a very bad one. But as the faculty of writing prose has been of great use to me during the course of my life, and has principally contributed to my advancement, I shall relate by what means, in the situation I then was, I acquired what small degree of power I may possess in that line.

"There was in the town another young man of the name of J. COLLINS, a great lover of books also, with whom I became intimately connected. We had frequent disputes with each other, we loved argument, and were never so happy as when at it. I must observe by the bye, that this turn for contention is extremely liable to degenerate into a bad habit, which always renders a person disagreeable to company, because it cannot be exercised without contradiction; and, independently of the eagerness and noise to which it gives rise in conversation; it produces dislikes, and very often enmities, where there may be much more occasion to conciliate friendship. I acquired it by reading my father's books of polemical divinity. I have since observed that people of sense rarely fall into this error, excepting lawyers by profession, the wranglers of universities, and men of all stations who have received their education at Edinburgh.

"Collins and I fell one day into an argument relative to the education of women,

women, Whether it was proper to teach them the sciences; and if they had a capacity for acquiring them? He supported the negative, asserting that they were incapable of acquiring them. I sustained the contrary opinion, merely, perhaps, for the sake of argument. He was naturally more eloquent than I. Words flowed freely from his mouth, and sometimes, at least in my own opinion, I was vanquished more by his volubility, than by the force of his arguments. We separated without having come to any agreement; and as we were to be some time without seeing each other, I put my reasons upon paper, and made a fair copy, which I sent to him. He answered me; I replied; and there had been three or four letters written by each, when my father chanced to light upon my papers and read them. • Without entering into any discussion concerning the object in dispute, he spoke to me of my manner of writing. He observed, that although I had the advantage of my antagonist in orthography and punctuation, which I owed to the printing-house, I was much his inferior in elegance of expression, in method, and in clearness. Of this he convinced me by several examples. I felt the justice of his remarks; I became more attentive to my language, and resolved to attempt to improve my style.

“ About this time there happened to fall into my hands a separate volume of the Spectator; I think the third. I had never seen the book. I bought it; read it again and again, and was delighted with it: the style I found excellent, and was very desirous, if possible, to imitate it. With this view I pitched upon some of the papers—I made short summaries of each sentence—these I laid aside for some days; then, without looking at the original, I attempted to recompose the paper, and to express each idea at length as it was in the original, employing the most appropriate words that occurred to my mind. I then compared my Spectator with the original. Some of my faults I perceived and corrected, but I found that I still wanted a stock of words, and a facility of employing them, which I thought I should have possessed, had I continued my practice of making verses. The constant need of words synonymous, but of various lengths for the measure, or of different terminations for the rhyme, would have obliged me to search for

a variety of terms, and would have fixed them in my head. With this view I selected some of the Spectators, and turned them into verse, and after a certain time, when I had completely forgotten the original, I again endeavoured to re-write them in prose.

“ Sometimes I mingled all my epitomes together; and after some weeks I tried to arrange them in their original order, before I attempted to finish the periods or to complete the discourse. This I did with a view to acquire a method of arranging my ideas. I then compared my performance with the original, and corrected such faults as I could discover. But sometimes I had the satisfaction to think, that in a few particulars of little importance I was fortunate enough to improve either the method or the language; and this encouraged me to hope, that perhaps in time I might be able to write decently in English, which was one of the great objects of my ambition.

“ The time which I dedicated to these exercises, and to my reading, was the evening, after my day's labour was finished, the morning, before it began, or Sundays, when I could escape attending divine service, and remain alone at the printing-house. When at home my father insisted on my punctual attendance on public worship, although it then appeared to me I had not time to practise its duties in private.

“ About the age of sixteen I read a work of Tryon, in which a vegetable diet is recommended. I resolved to adopt it. My brother, being a bachelor, did not keep house, but boarded with his apprentices in a neighbouring family. My refusing to eat animal food was frequently productive of inconvenience; and I was often scolded for my singularity. I made myself master of the mode in which Tryon prepared several of his dishes; such as boiling potatoes or rice, making hasty-puddings, and such like. I then made an offer to my brother, that if he would allow me weekly half the money which he paid for my board, I would find myself. To this he immediately consented, and I soon found that of this I could save the half. This was a new fund for the purchase of books; but I also found other advantages in it. When my brother and his workmen left the printing-house to go to dinner, I remained, and quickly dispatching my
little

little repast, which often consisted merely of a biscuit, a slice of bread with a few raisins, or a bun from the pastry-cook's, with a glass of water, I had all the remainder of the time till their return to study; and my progress was rapid in proportion to that clearness of ideas and facility of conception which are the result of temperance in eating and drinking.

"About this period having occasion one day to blurb for my ignorance in arithmetic, which I had twice failed to acquire at school, I took up Cocker's Arithmetic, and soon made myself master of the whole with the utmost ease.—About the same time also I made some small progress in Geometry, and I read "Locke on the Human Understanding," and "The Art of Thinking" of M. M. du Port Royal.

"Whilst I was thus employed in labouring to improve my style, I met with Greenwood's English Grammar, at the end of which are two Essays on Rhetoric and Logic. In the last I found an example of the Socratic mode of Disputation. Soon afterwards I procured Xenophon's Memorabilia of Socrates, in which he gives several examples of the same method. This I adopted with enthusiasm, and renounced rude contradiction, and direct and positive argument, adopting the more humble stile of a Querist. The perusal of Shaftesbury and Collins made me a Pyrrhonist; and as I was previously so with respect to several of our religious doctrines, I found that this Socratic method was the most favourable to my own cause, as well as the most embarrassing to those against whom I employed it. In this exercise I took peculiar pleasure, practised it incessantly, and became very adroit in obtaining, even from people of far superior knowledge, concessions of which they could not foresee the consequences. Thus I embarrassed them in difficulties from which they could not extricate themselves, and sometimes obtained victories neither due to my cause nor my arguments.

"This method I continued to employ during several years; I left it off, however, by degrees, and retained only the habit of expressing myself with modest diffidence, and when I advanced any proposition that might be controverted, never to make use of the words *certainly*, *undoubtedly*, or any other that might give the appear-

ance of being obstinately attached to an opinion. I said in preference,—"I should imagine—I suppose;" or, "It appears to me that such a thing is so, or so, for such and such reasons;" or, "If I am not much deceived." This habit has, I think, been of much advantage to me, when I had occasion to impress my opinions on the minds of others, or to persuade men to adopt my sentiments. And since the chief ends of conversation are, to inform or to be informed, to please or to persuade, let me entreat that intelligent and well-meaning men would not themselves diminish the power they possess of being useful, by a positive and presumptuous manner of expressing themselves, which never fails to irritate their hearers, and serves only to provoke opposition, and to thwart every purpose for which the faculty of speech has been bestowed upon us. In short, if you wish to inform, a positive and dogmatical manner of advancing your opinion will infallibly provoke contradiction, and prevent you from being listened to with attention. If with a desire of being informed, and of profiting from the knowledge of others, you express yourself as if you were strongly attached to your own opinions, modest and sensible men, who are averse to contest, will probably leave you to remain in peaceable possession of your errors. By following such a method you can rarely hope to please your hearers, to conciliate their good will, or to persuade such as you are desirous of bringing over to your views. Pope justly says—

"Men must be taught as if you taught them not,

"And things unknown propos'd as things forgot."

He also advises us

"To speak, tho' sure, with seeming diffidence."

The account which the Doctor gives of his first arrival at Philadelphia, at the age of eighteen, forms a singular contrast with the elevated station he afterwards supported in that city. He had left Boston on account of the tyrannical treatment of his brother, to whom he was apprentice; and this, he says, sowed in his mind the first seeds of that abhorrence of despotic power, which afterwards produced such extensive effects.

"On my arrival at Philadelphia I was in my workman's dress, my best clothes coming by sea. I was covered with dirt after my voyage; my pockets were filled with shirts and stockings; I was not acquainted with a single living soul, and did not even know where to find a lodging. I was extremely fatigued with walking, rowing, and having passed the night without sleep; I was very hungry, and all my cash consisted of a Dutch rix-dollar, and about a shilling in copper money, which I gave to the boatmen for my passage; at first they refused it because I had rowed, but I insisted on their taking it. A man is often more generous when he possesses little money, than when he has much; in the first case, perhaps, because he is willing to conceal his poverty.

"I walked straight up the street, looking eagerly on both sides till I came to Market-street, where I met a child carrying bread. I had many a time made my dinner of dry bread. I enquired of him where it was to be bought, and went straight to the baker's shop he pointed out to me. I asked him for biscuit, thinking to find such as we had at Boston, but it seems they made none such at Philadelphia: I then asked him for a threepenny loaf—they made none at that price. Finding that I neither knew the names of the kinds of bread, nor the difference of the price, I desired him to let me have threepenny-worth of bread, of some kind or other. He gave me three large rolls: I was surprized to receive so much. But I took it; and having no room for any thing in my pockets, I walked on with a roll under each arm, eating the third. In this manner I walked through Market-street to Fourth-street, and passed the house of Mr. Read, the father of the person destined in future to become my wife. She was standing at the door, observed me, and thought, with good reason, that I made a very ridiculous, as well as a very wretched figure.

"I then turned the corner, and went along Chestnut-street, eating my roll all the way. Having made this round, I found myself on the Quay of Market-street, near the boat in which I had arrived. I stepped into it, in order to get a draught of the river water, and finding myself satisfied with my first roll, I gave the two others to a

woman and her child, who had come down the river with us in the boat, where she was waiting to continue her journey. Being thus refreshed, I returned to the street, which was now full of well-dressed people, all going the same way. I mingled with the crowd, and was thus carried to a large Quakers' meeting-house near the Market-place. I sat down along with the rest, and after looking around me for some time, hearing nothing said, and over-powered by the last night's watching, I fell sound asleep. My sleep continued till the assembly separated, when one of the Assistants had the goodness to wake me. That consequently was the first house into which I entered or slept on my arrival at Philadelphia.

"I once more began to walk along the street by the river side, and, looking attentively in the faces of every one I met, I at last perceived a young Quaker whose countenance pleased me. I addressed him, and begged that he would inform me where a stranger might find a lodging. "They receive travellers here," said he, "but the house has not a good character: go with me, and I will shew you a better inn." He carried me to the Crooked Billet in Water-street. There I got dinner, during which they put some curious questions to me. My youth, and my appearance, made me suspected for some runaway servant. After dinner my desire to sleep returned, and I threw myself upon a bed, where I slept till six o'clock in the evening. I was then called to supper; afterwards I went to bed at an early hour, and slept soundly till morning."

Among many other curious traits, the Doctor mentions a scheme which he and an acquaintance, of the name of Keymer, once had of establishing a new sect of Religion. "Keymer," says he, "had a large portion of enthusiasm, and was fond of argument, and we frequently disputed with each other. I was so much in the habit of using my Socratic method, and had so frequently entrapped him by my questions, which at first appeared very far removed from the matter in debate, but notwithstanding led to it by degrees, embarrassing him in difficulties, and contradictions from which he could not easily extricate himself, that at last he became ridiculously cautious, hardly

Answering the most plain and familiar question without previously asking me, But what will you infer from that? From hence he formed to high an opinion of my talents for refutation, that he seriously proposed to me to become his colleague in the formation of a new sect of Religion which he designed to establish. He was to propagate the doctrine by preaching, and I was to refute the arguments of all opponents.

"When he came to explain to me his peculiar dogmas; I found many things which I could not suffer to pass, excepting that he would agree to adopt some of my opinions also. Keymer wore his beard long because Moses had said, *Thou shalt not mar the corners of thy beard*. He likewise observed the Sabbath, or the Seventh Day; and these were with him two indispensable points. To me they were both disagreeable, but I consented to adopt them, provided that he would agree wholly to abstain from using animal food. "I doubt," said he, "that my constitution cannot support the change." On the contrary, I assured him that he would find his health improved by it. He was naturally a glutton, and I wished to amuse myself by starving him. He consented to make trial of this regimen, provided

that I would bear him company; and we in fact continued it during three months. A woman in the neighbourhood prepared our victuals, and I gave him a list of forty dishes, into the composition of which there neither entered flesh nor fish. This fancy was the more agreeable to me as it saved money, for the whole expences of our living did not exceed eighteen-pence a week for each.

"I have since that time observed several Lents with the utmost rigour; and I have all at once substituted this regimen to my ordinary diet, without perceiving the smallest inconveniency to result from the sudden change; which has led me to consider the advice commonly given, of being cautious how we alter our diet, as being of no consequence.

"I went on cheerfully, but poor Keymer suffered terribly. Tired of the project, he longed for the flesh-pots of Egypt. At length, one day having ordered a roast pig, he invited me and two Ladies to dine with him; but the pig being ready a little too soon, he eat the whole himself before our arrival, and thus ended our enterprise."

LATHOM HOUSE.

The following curious Historical Paper was lately published in the East Indies. As it affords every mark of authenticity, we presume it will be acceptable to our Readers.

PREFACE.

THE rash measures that were pursued by CHARLES the FIRST of England, and the consequent violence of his Parliament, are well known to have involved the whole nation in the horrors of a civil war; which did not cease even with the life of that unfortunate King.

In the general history of a nation, important events only are traced by the pen of the historian, and there ever must remain many lesser incidents, that viewed apart, or separate from the thread of historic connection, become very interesting from the peculiar circumstances which distinguished them.—The following account may not improperly be ranked among the number; and perhaps the circumstances attending it are not more remarkable in themselves, than that it should be first published in a part of the world that was not known

to our ancestors at the time it was written.

No alteration hath been made from the original manuscript, which a military Gentleman, high in the service, handed to the Compiler.—It will, however, serve to shew the difference between the style of writing in the present age, and that in practice a century and a half ago;—and cannot be said to come in improperly, in the present Repository.

THE SIEGE AGAINST LATHOM HOUSE

IN THE YEAR 1643.

The Lord Molyneux his regiment and Sir Gilbert Gerrard's out of Lancaster.—Sir Thomas Salusbury out of Wales.

THE Earl of Derby in the rise of this rebellion, having on his own charges brought up near three thousand of his

best men and arms to the King's standard, with purpose to have attended his sacred Majesty in person, was, at the request of the truly noble Sir Gilbert Hoghton and others, sent back for Lancashire by his Majesty's especial command, where with naked men, or men thinly armed, he sustained the fury of the rebels, and kept the field against them for seven months together: storming several of their towns, and defeating them in sundry battles, himself in every assault and skirmish charging in the front to encourage his soldiers with exemplary resolution, when the multitudes of the enemy exceeded his number; by the advantage of two or three to one, till his Lordship, unhappily called to crush the thriving sedition in Cheshire, withdrew his horse into that county. The enemy, now spying an opportunity for action in his absence, drew out their garrisons, and with their whole strength assaulted the town of Preston, which, not yet fortified and suddenly surprised, notwithstanding the brave endeavours and resolute resistance of Sir Gilbert Hoghton, the Mayor and other gentlemen were left to the enemy. Upon his Lordship's return he found himself strained to a narrow compass, yet opposing loyal thoughts to dangers, and labouring to keep life in the business by speedy action, he drew into the field, and marched above twenty miles into the enemies country, taking Lancaster and regaining Preston by assault, when the Rebels with a more numerous army were within six hours march pursuing him. After this his Lordship, giving two or three days to refresh his soldiers, toiled with ten days restless service. The enemy got fresh supplies from Yorkshire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Derbyshire; so that now again it swelled into a numerous body, they attempt an assault of Wigan, which with little service was unfortunately lost before his Lordship could march from Preston to its relief; whereof her Majesty, then at York, having intelligence, sent express command to his Lordship not to engage his army in any service till she sent him aid, which his Lordship expected every day:—but being disappointed in his hopes, and the enemy grown insolent by his stillness, he was moved by the Lord Molyneux, Sir Thomas Tyldesley, and other gentlemen with him, to repair to the Queen in person, to hasten the promised supplies; when after a fortnight's attendance, felt out

that unfortunate surprise of the Earl of — forces in Wakefield, which utterly disabled her Majesty to spare him any relief; which the Governor of Warrington, Col. Norris, understanding; after five days siege gave up the town: the greatest key of the county, to the enemy, and all his Lordship's forces; then the Lord Molyneux and Colonel Tyldesley marched down to York. At the same time her Majesty received intimation of the Scottish design for the invasion of England, and his Lordship's signification of their intention to ship from Scotland to the Isle of Man, and so for England: wherefore it was the Queen's pleasure expressly to command him to the Island, to prevent their passage that way. At his arrival there, he found the whole country in sedition and insurrection; some turbulent spirits, tutored by their brethren the Scots, having taught the commons the new trick of rebellion, under the mask of defensive arms for the preservation of their religion and liberties: and indeed the subtle poison had so wrought in that little body; that the whole country was swelled to one tumult, which by all symptoms had broke out within three days with the death of the Bishop and Governor, and the loss of the Island: To prevent this rupture, his Lordship presently raised the horse of the country, apprehended the persons of those seditious agents, doing execution upon some, imprisoning others, and striking a general terror into all, which suddenly calmed the madness of the people, and drew a face of quiet upon the country: yet to remove the ground of this disease required both skill and time, as well to prevent a relapse of the countrymen; as an invasion of the Scots, who still promised, for conscience sake, to abet them in their rebellion. His Lordship by the Queen's command having spent much time in this unhappy business, is at last called back by his Majesty to attend his Parliament at Oxford; and at his return to England is welcomed with the news of a siege against his Lady, which had been long in agitation, and is now mature for action.

Upon the surrender of Warrington, May 27th, 1643, a summons came from Mr. Holland, Governor of Manchester, to the Lady Derby, to subscribe to the propositions of Parliament, or yield up Lathom House; but her Ladyship denied both: she would neither tamely give up her house, nor purchase her peace

peace with the loss of her honour; but being then in no condition to provoke a potent and malicious enemy, and seeing no possibility of speedy assistance, she desired a peaceable abode in her own house, referring all her Lord's estate to their dispose, with promise only to keep so many men in arms, as might defend her person and house from the outrages of their common soldiers: which was hardly obtained. From this time she endured a continued siege, only with the openness of her gardens and walks, confined as a prisoner to her own walks, with the liberty of the castle-yard; suffering the sequestration of her whole estate, daily affronts and indignities from unworthy persons, besides the unjust and undeserved censures of some that wore the name and face of friends; all which she patiently endured, well knowing it no wisdom to quarrel with an evil she could not redress; and therefore to remove all pretences of violence and force against her, she restrained her garrison soldiers from all provocation and annoyance of the enemy, and so by her wisdom kept them at a more favourable distance for the space of almost a whole year. Rigby all this time restless in his malice, sought all occasion to disturb her quiet, sending out his troops to plunder her next neighbours, and surprise such of the King's good subjects as had fled unto her for safety. In the beginning of February her garrison soldiers had a skirmish with a party of his horse, commanded by Captain Wynd'ey, wherein they rescued some of her friends, taking prisoners Lieutenant Dandy, first wounded his Corner, and some troopers: by his unjust report of this action, and some other slight musket-shot of her house, he wrought Sir Thomas Fairfax and the rest of the Parliament's Officers to his own purpose.

On Saturday the 24th of February, it was resolved in a Council of the Holy States at Manchester, after many former debates and consultations to the same purpose, that three Parliament Colonels, Mr. Ashton of Middleton, Mr. Moore of Bankhall, and Mr. Rigby of Preston, should with all speed come against Lathom; of which her Ladyship had some broken intelligence on Sunday morning, and therefore dispatched a messenger to her secret friend, one acquainted with their secret determinations, to receive fuller satisfaction; in the mean time using all diligence and care to fur-

nish her house with provisions and men; which was a hard work, considering she had been debarred of her estate for the space of a whole year; yet in these straits she used not the least violence to force relief from any of her neighbours though some of them were as bad tenants as subjects; but with her own small stock and the charity of some few friends, by the industry of her careful servant Mr. Broome, provided herself to bear the worst of a cruel enemy. The messenger returned: on Monday she had assurance of their design, who were then on their march as far as Bolton, Wigan, and Standish, with pretence to go for Westmoreland, to carry on the multitude blindfold against a house that their fathers and themselves, whilst their eyes were open, had ever honoured, reputed Lathom in more innocent times, both for magnificence and hospitality, the only court of the northern parts of the kingdom, when the good men would in mere love vent their harmless treason, "God save the Earl of Derby and the King." But their factious Ministers, very dutiful sons of the Church of England, made the pulpit speak their design aloud; one whereof, Bradshaw, to the dishonour of that house that had given him more sober and pious foundations, took occasion before his patrons in Wigan, to prophane the 14th verse of the 50th chapter of Jeremy, from thence, by as many marks and signs as ever he had given of Antichrist, proving the Lady Derby to be the scarlet whore of Babylon, and Lathom to be Babel itself, whose walls he made as flat and as thin as his discourse: indeed, before he dispatched his prophecy, he thumped 'em down, reserving the next verse to be a triumph for the victors.

On Tuesday the enemy took their quarters round the house at the distance of a mile, two or three at the most furthest. On Wednesday Captain Markland brought a letter from Sir Thomas Fairfax, and with it an ordinance of Parliament; the one requiring her Ladyship to yield up Lathom House upon such honourable conditions as he should propose; and the other declaring the mercy of Parliament to receive the Earl of Derby would he submit himself, in which business Sir Thomas Fairfax promised to be a faithful instrument: to which her Ladyship gave in answer, she wondered that Sir Thomas Fairfax would require her to give up her Lord's house, without any offence on her part

came to the Parliament; desiring in a business of such weight, that struck both at her religion and life, that so nearly concerned her Lord and her whole posterity, she might have a week's consideration, both to resolve the doubts of conscience, and to advise in matters of law and honour: not that her Ladyship was unfixed in her own thoughts, but endeavouring to gain time by demurs and protractions of the business; which happily the good Knight suspecting, denied her the time desired, moving her Ladyship to come to New Park, a house of her Lord's a quarter of a mile from Lathom, and to come thither in her coach (no mean favour believe it), where himself and his Colonels would meet her for a full discourse and transaction of the business. This her Ladyship refused with scorn and anger, as an ignoble and uncivil motion; returning only this answer, that notwithstanding her present condition, she remembered both her Lord's honour and her own birth, conceiving it more knightly that Sir Thomas Fairfax should wait upon her, than she upon him.

Thursday and Friday were spent in letters and messages; his Generalship at last requiring free access for two of his Colonels, and assurance of safe re-

turn, unto which her Ladyship descended.

On Saturday Mr. Ashton and Mr. Rigby vouchsafed to venture their persons into Lathom House, being authorized by the General to propound the following conditions:

1st, That all arms and ammunition of war shall forthwith be surrendered into the hands of Sir Thomas Fairfax.

2d, That the Countess of Derby, and all the persons in Lathom House, shall be suffered to depart with all their goods to Chester, or any other of the enemy's quarters; or upon submission to the orders of Parliament, to their own houses.

3d, That the Countess, with all her menial servants, shall be suffered to inhabit in Knowsley House, and to have twenty muskets allowed for her defence, or to repair to the Earl her husband in the Isle of Man.

4th, That the Countess for the present, until the Parliament be acquainted with it, shall have allowed her, for her maintenance, all the lands and revenues of the Earl her husband within the hundred of Derby; and that Parliament shall be moved to continue her this allowance.

[To be continued.]

REMARKS ON THE USE AND ABUSE OF MUSIC, &c.

AS A PART OF MODERN EDUCATION.

That old and antique song we heard last night,
Methought it did relieve my passion much,
More than light airs, and recollected terms,
Of these must bribe and giddy-paced times,

TWELFTH NIGHT.

THE influence of Music over our affections is a truth established both by sacred and profane history, and confirmed by its constant use in all religious rites where the passions are most deeply interested. If this art has power to direct the emotions of the heart, does it not deserve our most earnest attention to preserve its proper influence, and direct it to the good purposes intended by the wise and kind Author of all good things? And this can only be done by preventing the art itself from being corrupted by the caprice and absurdity of human frailty, and by directing the powers of its purity to assist us in the habits of virtue and religion. Plutarch tells us, that a man who has learned music from his youth, will ever after have a proper

sense of right and wrong, and an habitual persuasion to decorum. This is undoubtedly true, if we consider the ancient manner of inculcating the laws of their country, the great actions of heroes, the praises of their deities, which were the subjects of this art; not to mention its mathematical principles, which made a part of the Greek education, and induced the youth to serious enquiry, and led them to noble truths. But I fear a general corruption has taken place, and defaced all hopes of producing these good effects, if we consider the present state of this art. The same author has also told us, that the manners of any people are best denoted by the prevailing state of the music of their country; and this is certainly true; as the mind will always seek

seek its repose and delight in pursuits the most similar to its general tendency and direction. This reflection leads us to consider the present state of music in our own country, and how far it may be made subservient to the ornamental part of education; and at the same time a means of inducing the mind to the sober pursuits of virtue and religion, which ought to be the true intention of parents in forming the minds of their children.

Music is to be understood as a powerful assistant to sentimental expression (I speak here of vocal music), which, by the power of its charms, enforces our attention to some particular subject, adapted to some natural passion of mankind. Under such considerations, we are strongly impressed with the ideas of love, fear, pity, or some other natural affection. But to produce the effects of nature, the means must not be unnatural; and to raise the ideas of certain passions, the means should be consonant to the passion itself, and confined within the simple bounds of nature. If this be not the case in music, its true end is defeated, it ceases to be an assistant to sentimental expression, and we absurdly admire its mere sounds, rather than powerfully feel its proper effects.

The present universal passion for this art, and the fashion of making it a necessary part of education, induces me to consider it as relating to the fair sex more particularly. Parents are naturally inclined to make their children partake of those amusements the most prevailing and fashionable. As music in this age comes under this denomination, it is no wonder we find every attention paid to this qualification, at the earliest period of life. The most eminent Masters are obtained; and much time and much expence bestowed to acquire this accomplishment. The fond parent, anxious to embellish the darling child, and render her fit for polite company, compels her to perseverance, without discriminating the propensity of her own nature, but vainly imagines, that a proficiency is certainly to be obtained in proportion to the reputation of her instructor. Under this delusion the young lady is too often brought into public company, and exhibits her performance, to the well-bred admiration and astonishment of the ignorant many, but to the silent pity of the judicious few. Here let us again call to mind the observation of

Plutarch, and consider how far the manners of a people are denoted by the style of their music. The present state of dissipation in the fashionable world, and the agitation of spirits ever attendant on crowded assemblies and pleasurable pursuits, elevate the mind of taste above the standard of sober thought. Every thing is sought which can assist the temporary phrenzy, and nothing deemed worth our knowing, but how to forget ourselves. This unhappy situation renders the generality of our fashionable people lost to any serious examination of true or false impression, while they are indiscriminately led to approve or condemn whatever the multitude of fashion establishes by its sanction. Under this state it is that our music has become so totally changed. It is not now sought as a repose for the mind after its fatigues, but to suppress its tumults;—not to improve the delights of calm reason, or prevail on us to listen to the charmer; but she must leave the purity of her own nature, and by divesting herself of simplicity, force us to admire, not feel, and yield to astonishment and absurdity, instead of chaste beauty and delight. In a word, the imagination is now to be surprised, whilst the heart is totally neglected.—Our compositions are unnatural. An opera at best is a ridiculous performance, but rendered much more so by our modern strange species of composition; it is not now considered how to aid sense by expressive sound, but how to set off the unnatural dimensions of a voice. Every passion is treated alike, and every song extended to the utmost limits of the singer's mechanical powers. Our instrumental performers are under the same influence; hard labour, and unhappy progress on the violoncello, have rendered it a rival to the tones of the violin, while this last is reduced to the impotent squeak of a dancing-master's kett. In short, our music must now be made for the performer not the hearer; corrupted taste has stamped that music with dullness which does not make us stare, and give the palm to such as can never delight, or make us better. As music is thus divested of its simplicity, its difficulties are necessarily increased; and yet our children are to encounter whatever is thought great in a stage singer; perhaps possessed of uncommon talents, whilst the vanity of the parents never distinguishes, that by rendering a young lady thus great, she

too often becomes terrible, and instead of acquiring an accomplishment to delight her acquaintance on a visit, or improve her own heart in the hour of retirement, she sacrifices at the altar of vanity, and too often becomes ridiculous, by affecting to be thoroughly accomplished. Young ladies have seldom time to acquire any tolerable degree of modern execution in singing, yet by always attempting what they hear applauded by the public, they fancy themselves in possession of what they think will render them admired, when too often the contrary is the unhappy consequence. The graceful minuet is a necessary addition to the education of a young lady, but the attitudes of a Figurante, or the distortions of the Allemande, sit awkwardly on those who are not trained for the stage. Since such inconveniences arise in the mode of acquiring this art as an useful accomplishment, I would beg leave to suggest what methods appear most probable for the most ornamental as well as useful attainment of music. Since music is a language, it should be taught as such, and the scholar proceed in a regular way to acquire such a knowledge of notes, as may enable her to sing easily, plain, simple tunes by inspection, and not the artificial manner of spelling a song by the keys of their harpsichord. This method always gives her a false intonation, as that instrument at best (when tuned) is an imperfect one. By proceeding in this regular method of learning to read sounds, they will soon be able to sing an inward part in a duet or trio, and feel the powers of harmony when joined to some pleasing melody. Much less time would be employed in obtaining a sufficient knowledge of musical intervals to enable a daughter to sing at sight an easy, affecting melody, or in fact a concise real tune, than is bestowed on the unmeaning and extravagant songs of our modern operas. But such is the prevalence of what is called taste, that nothing is allowed to the scholar but what is new, however difficult to be attained, or however insignificant when performed. If the generality of mankind would divest themselves of prejudice, and the dread of having a vulgar taste, we should not find them so often undergoing the fatigue of listening with dozing attention to what they are told is fine, but what with all their endeavours they cannot be brought to think

agreeable. But high-bred taste, like high-born pride, is sometimes obliged to obey the dictates of pure simple nature, and enjoy a pleasure it dares not openly avow. In spite of prejudice, we sometimes find those who acknowledge that their affections are stolen by a simple old song, even when they are ashamed to be touched by such low and vulgar productions. If singing has any power over our souls, it must arise from its assisting sentimental expression; if the music be too complicated, the sense is confounded, and the effect destroyed. The true pathetic is only to be found in simplicity. Take away the instrumental accompaniments from an opera song, and who would wish to hear the song part? As it is not a real tune or pleasing melody, it ceases to express any passion, and becomes an awkward succession of unnatural sounds,—signifying nothing. It were to be wished, that the musical part of a lady's education was so far limited, as to enable her to sing perfectly some plain sweet melodies in her own language, and obtain such a degree of knowledge as is requisite to take a part, as before observed, in duets or trios; but these should be only in plain counterpoint, and the words of moral tendency at least; but rather, now and then, such as might awaken the mind to the sublime duties of praise and thanksgiving. I could wish the harpsichord was no otherwise employed than by playing the harmony or thorough-bass to these simple airs, but never to play the song part, as is generally done; and this acquisition might easily be made in a short time and with little pains, as the basses of simple airs are generally (or should be) very simple themselves. How far more desirable such a degree of performance for our daughters, than their imperfect attempts of doing what ought never to be done! how far more delightful one strain of such music, than the elaborate pages of Italian Operas, fraught with unnatural music and unaffecting poetry! and how far more worthy the pursuit of rational beings, to devote an hour or two, even of the Sabbath, to such incitements to virtue and religion, rather than expose our accomplished fair-ones to the sneers of the critic and ridicule of fiddlers, by conveying them from house to house, as prodigies of execution and taste, when the utmost of their performance is perhaps not quite disgusting,

ing, and the flattery of their polite friends but ignorance and affectation. As to the ladies harpsichord performance; they often acquire a most wonderful mechanical execution of most difficult lessons: and here we leave them to their masters, but with even in this department they were more confined to the real good compositions of our best masters for that instrument. In regard to the choice of proper music for a lady to sing, I need only observe; how many most delightful airs are to be found in the compositions of the immortal Handel, of so simple and exquisite construction, as to excite every degree of pleasure and delight the mind is capable of receiving: I need not mention many others of our own countrymen; Purcell, Jackson; Boyce, Arne; &c. and with respect to the excellence of our church music, no country has ever produced so chaste, or so pure and affecting compositions of this kind in either one or more parts. As a specimen of the true dramatic musical simplicity, let me mention the music in Macbeth, and Prince Arthur. I mean not to exclude the Italian music from its due praise, but must observe, that the French airs are sometimes extremely awkward, from the defects in that detestable language, which must often occasion a false rhythmus from its double rhymes; and is therefore utterly unfit for musical expression. If we examine the music of the last century, or even farther back, we shall have good reason to believe, that the ladies were better musicians than ours at present, notwithstanding our boasted improvements and refined taste: It was then deemed a necessary part of education to be able to sing their part at sight; and from the beautiful simplicity of their compositions, I make no doubt but the effect was equal to what could be wished for, and that their manners also were as unaffected as the style of their music. Let our daughters then be taught music so as to understand what they perform, and perform no more than what falls within the easy compass of their execution; nor ever attempt any thing but select pieces of familiar, easy, simple construction, such as may delight the ear of their friends, and contribute to improve their own hearts by directing its influence to the proper object.

Having thus offered a few observations relative to the mode of acquiring a necessary knowledge of music, and its

useful as well as ornamental part, which it ought to make (under proper direction) in the education of young ladies; I will venture to proceed, and offer to the Gentlemen also, what are the proper means of rendering this divine art profitable, as well as pleasing to our own sex. The same fate seems to attend us both in pursuing this art, our young gentlemen seldom becoming very agreeable performers, and hardly ever very useful ones. Their choice of easy imperfect instruments occasions this complaint in a great measure; and when they undertake the violin or violoncello, instead of becoming useful performers in concert, and playing real good music, they are never contented without rivalling the absurd extravagancies of our modern executioners of music, and imitating the wonderful powers of those who have unhappily reduced music to the narrow limits of three inches of the bow upon two inches of the strings. But I beg leave to lay before these rivals for excellence a source of real useful knowledge. As gentlemen can hardly ever attain a degree of practical excellence equal to the professors, I would beg them to take this method how to exceed them in other points both with honour and pleasure to themselves. Music is a science established on the most sublime parts of mathematical truths; its theory founded on the doctrine of proportion, on the most wonderful, though the most simple and few principles; the knowledge of which fills the enquiring mind with the most transcendent pleasure, and admiration of the wisdom of the Creator, who "hath filled all things with good." As gentlemen should be scholars also, and not ignorant of such a valuable part of learning as the simple elements of plain Geometry, and practical arithmetic, I would recommend them to read Doctor Holder's Treatise on the principles of Harmony; Mr. Stillingfleet's Remarks on Tartini's Works; and, if they have no objection to a little Greek, they may look into Ptolemy, published by Dr. Wallis, or the five Greek writers on music by Meibomius. This is the study of music really as a science, and will much facilitate the knowledge of its practice, especially as to thorough-bass, and the principles of composition. This is the pursuit worthy a gentleman's attention; and this the knowledge which alone distinguishes the musician from the fiddler; and the archist

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from the bricklayer. With what pleasure do we find that the same proportions which the Divine Author of Nature has established for delighting the ear in music, are the same with those which are beautiful to the eye in architecture! and Sir Isaac Newton has demonstrated, that the seven primary colours are respectively limited under the very same proportions. How simple the economy of Nature, and how wonderful these discoveries! that all beauty should be determined by one invariable rule and ordinance. I do not hereby preclude gentlemen from acquiring a practical knowledge of music; from what has been said, I would mean to assist their pursuit, and increase their pleasure, by thus searching the sources of its derivation. I would recommend to them a practical knowledge of thorough-bass, which I am well assured is much easier for a gentleman to acquire than is generally imagined; or such a proficiency on the violoncello, as

will render him a useful performer in concerts of good music, or to accompany a song. Not to forget mentioning the tenor, which is easily learnt so far as to play in concerts of the old good authors; a just performance of which part, to happily unite the harmony of the other instruments, has as good a claim to merit, and much better, than half the solo performers we daily hear, and requires the good judgement of the player, though not his great execution. I am persuaded that half the time bestowed by gentlemen in the practice of very difficult, and consequently not very good music, would render them masters of this art, even so far as to read it as a language; a pleasure which those only experience who can look over a score of many parts, and "with the mind's ear" hear the different movements as perfectly as they really performed.

(To be continued.)

THE LONDON REVIEW AND LITERARY JOURNAL, For JANUARY 1793.

Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

The Environs of London; being an Historical Account of the Towns, Villages, and Hamlets, within twelve Miles of that Capital. Interpersed with Biographical Anecdotes. By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, A.M. F.A.S. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Orford. Vol. the First. 4to. 11. 11s. 6d. Cadell. 1793.

WE agree with this ingenious author in its being somewhat singular, that whilst a taste for local History so generally prevails as at present, the counties adjacent to London should not have had their due share of illustration, and that even in those of which Histories have been published, some very interesting particulars have been wholly unnoticed. There are facts

which cannot but be admitted, and therefore we are pleased to find the hitherto neglected subject become the object of attention to more than one person. By the labours of those who now have undertaken to illustrate the Environs of London, we may hope to see that information collected together which now lies buried in obscure repositories, or scattered through num-
bers

berless volumes, and by that means one of the desiderata of English Literature supplied.

The present Volume is confined to the County of Surrey, and comprehends the following places: Addington, Barnes, Batterica, Beddington, Bermondley, Camberwell, Carshalton, Cheam, Clapham, Croydon, Kew, Kingston-upon-Thames, Lambeth, Malden, Merton, Mitcham, Morden, Mortlake, Newington Butts, Peterham, Putney, Richmond, Rotherhithe, Streatham, Sutton, Tooting, Wandsworth, and Wimbledon.—Of each of these places, as the Author promises in his Preface, the present Volume affords “a brief description of the situation, soil, produce, and manufactures; the descent of the principal, particularly manerial property; the parish churches, and Ecclesiastical History; the state of population, and the biography connected with each parish.”

Mr. Lysons, with a very laudable spirit of enquiry, has directed his researches to public records, and has drawn to light many curious particulars relating to the price of provisions and local customs, which hitherto were unknown. Those from the Chamberlains' and Churchwardens' accounts at Kingston-upon-Thames are particularly valuable.

As a specimen of the work we shall give the following account of Dr. DEE, extracted from the parish of Mortlake.

“Dr. Dee was the son of Rowland Dee, Gentleman Sewer to Henry VIII. and grandson of Bedo Dee, Standard-Bearer to Lord de Ferrars at the battle of Tournay: if any credit is to be given to his pedigree in the British Museum, drawn up by himself, he was descended in a direct line from Tudor the Great. His father was imprisoned in the Tower in the year 1553. His mother Johanna Dee lived at Mortlake as early as the year 1568. The greater part of the following account, except where other authorities are quoted, is taken from the MS. narrative of his life, which he read to the Commissioners at his house at Mortlake.

“John Dee was born in London A.D. 1527. At the age of 15 he went to the University of Cambridge, where he applied himself to his studies with such diligence, that he allowed only

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four hours for sleep, and two for his meals and recreation. In 1547 he went abroad to converse with learned men, particularly Mathematicians; and on his return the ensuing year was elected Fellow of Trinity College, and made Under-reader of the Greek language. He went to the Continent again soon afterwards; and being then only 23 years of age, read public lectures at Paris upon the Elements of Euclid to crowded audiences, and was visited by persons of the highest rank, who were anxious to become his pupils. In 1553 Edward VI. took him under his patronage, allowed him a pension, and gave him the Rectories of Upton-upon-Severn in Worcestershire, and Long Lednam in Lincolnshire. About this time he was offered a handsome salary for reading lectures upon Natural Philosophy at Oxford. In Queen Mary's reign he was out of favour; and being suspected of treasonable designs, was committed to the custody of Bishop Bonner, but escaped better than his fellow-prisoner Green, who suffered at the stake. Queen Elizabeth, upon her accession to the Throne, immediately took Dee under her patronage, and among other marks of her favour appointed him, though a layman, to the Deanery of Gloucester; of which, however, he never got possession. In 1575 the Queen, with several of the Nobility, came to his house at Mortlake, with an intention of seeing his library; but hearing that his wife was lately dead, they did not enter the house. Dee attended her Majesty at the door, and explained to her the properties of a glass which had occasioned much conversation, and given rise to a report that he was a Magician. In 1578 he married Jane, daughter of Bartholomew Fromound, Esq. of East-Cheam. In 1581 he first began his incantations in concert with one Edward Kelly. Albert Laski, a Polish Nobleman of high rank (and I have no doubt of large fortune, or he would not have answered their purpose), was admitted into a kind of partnership with them. They pretended to carry on their conversations with spirits by means of a show-stone, which Dee affirmed was given him by an Angel. Kelly was the seer, who, when they had finished their invocations, was to report what spirits they saw, and what they said; whilst Dee, who sat at a table, noted all in a book. A folio volume

lume of these notes was published by Casaubon, and many more remain in MS. in the British Museum. They contain the most unintelligible jargon. The consecrated cakes of wax used in these ceremonies, marked with hieroglyphics and mathematical figures, are also in the Museum. The show-stone, which is a round piece of volcanic glass finely polished, is in the Earl of Orford's collection at Strawberry-hill. This farce was carried on for some time, till at length the whole party having involved themselves in debt, they were obliged suddenly to quit England. They left Mortlake Sept. 21, 1583; the mob, who had always been prejudiced against him as a Magician, immediately upon his departure broke into his house, and destroyed a great part of his furniture and books. Meanwhile Dee and his friends hastened to Poland, where they flattered themselves that they should meet with great encouragement through the interest of Laski; but were grievously disappointed in their expectations, and reduced to great distress. They then bent their course to Germany, but the Emperor banished them his dominions. At length, in the year 1589, the Queen ordered him to return, being then in Bohemia. On his arrival in England he waited upon her Majesty at Richmond, and was very graciously received. She assured him that he might rely upon her protection in the prosecution of his studies. Having been in England three years without reaping any advantage from the promise which had been made him, he was induced to present a petition to the Queen, praying that she would appoint Commissioners to inquire into the losses and injuries which he had sustained, the services he had done her Majesty, and the various disappointments which he

had encountered. In consequence of this application Sir Thomas Gorge, Knt. and Mr. Secretary Wolley were actually appointed Commissioners to hear his grievances, and sat as such at his house at Mortlake, Nov. 22, 1592, to whom, sitting in his library, he related his case at large. In the meantime two tables were placed near him; on one of them were the proper vouchers for the facts he asserted, to which he constantly referred; on the other, all the printed books and MS. which he had written. Among the services which he had rendered to the Queen, he reckons some consultations with her Majesty's physicians at home, and a journey of 1500 miles, which he undertook in the winter season, to hold a conference with the most learned Philosophers on the Continent upon the means of restoring and preserving her health. In enumerating his losses, he estimates the damage sustained in his library at 390*l*. His whole collection, which consisted of 4000 books, of which a great part were MS. he valued at 2000*l*. Among the latter he mentions a large collection of deeds and charters relating principally to estates in Ireland, which he got out of a ruined church. He says, they had been examined by Heralds, Clerks of the Office of Records in the Tower, and other Antiquaries, who had spent whole days at his house in looking them over; and had taken away to their liking. His chemical apparatus, which cost him 20*l*., was entirely destroyed by the mob, when he left Mortlake in 1583; at the same time they beat in pieces a fine quadrant of Chancellor's which cost him 20*l*. and took away a magnet for which he gave 33*l*. Among the many promises of preferment which had been made him to so little effect, he particularly specifies Dr.

* The following prayer (taken from Dee's MSS. in the British Museum), which is in itself a curiosity, will give some idea of the distress to which they were reduced whilst in Bohemia. It is dated at Prague 1585

"We desire, God, of his great and infinite mercies, to grant us the help of his heavenly mynisters, that we may by them be directed how or by whom to be ayded and released in this necessitie for meat and drinke for us and for our family, wherewith we stand at this instant much oppressed; and the rather because it might be hurtful to us, and the credit of the actions wherein we are linked and vowed unto his heavenly Majesty (by the mynistry and comfort of his holy aungels) to lay such things as are the ornament of our howse and the coveringe of our bodies in pawne, either unto such as are rebels agaynst his Divine Majesty, the Jewes, or the people of this cyttaye, which are malicious and full of wicked slander.—I Jane Dee humbly request this thing of God, acknowledging myselfe his servant and hand-mayden, to whom I commit my body and soule. Edward Kelly wrote this for Jane Dee." No. 3007 Ayscough's Cat.

Aubrey's

Aubrey's benefices in the diocese of St. David's, and the mastership of St. Cross. He concludes with desiring speedy relief, and gives his reasons for preferring the mastership of St. Cross to any other appointment, it being a retired situation, well adapted for his studies, with a good house annexed; whereas his present situation at Mortlake was too public, and his house too small to entertain the foreign literati who resorted to him. Upon the report of the Commissioners, "the Queen willed the Lady Howard to write some words of comfort to his wife, and send some friendly tokens besides;" she commanded Sir Thomas Gorge to take him 100 marks, and said, "that St. Cross he should have," and that the incumbent Dr. Bennet might be removed to some Bishopric; and assigned him a pension of 200l. per annum out of the Bishopric of Oxford till it should become vacant. All these promises, like the former, came to nothing; the mastership of St. Cross he never got. The next year indeed he was presented to the Chancellorship of St. Paul's, but this was by no means adequate to his expectations; and he continued to memorialise her Majesty, till at length he procured the wardenship of Manchester in 1595. Here he continued seven years, leading a very unquiet life, and continually engaged in disputes with the fellows. He returned to Mortlake in 1604. King James at first patronized, but was afterwards prejudiced against him and his studies; upon which Dee presented a petition to his Majesty, and another in verse to the House of Commons, praying that he might be brought to trial, having been accused of calling up evil spirits. Dr. Dee died at Mortlake in the year 1608, having been so poor in the latter part of his life as to be obliged to sell his library piece-meal for subsistence. He was buried in the chancel of Mortlake church, where Aubrey says an old marble stone was shown as belonging to his tomb.

"The house where Dr. Dee lived is now the property of Richard Godman Temple, Esq. as appears by a survey of Mortlake taken A. D. 1617,

where it is called an ancient house. It was most probably built in the reign of Henry VII. An old room, ornamented with red and white roses, existed a few years ago.

"It is the opinion of some writers, that Dee was employed by Queen Elizabeth as a Spy †, and some have gone so far as to suppose that all the notes of his pretended conversations with spirits were, in fact, political intelligence couched in cyphers. As they contained a kind of jargon meaning nothing in itself, they might undoubtedly be used occasionally for such purposes. Dee himself avers in his narrative, that he was taken into the Queen's service on her accession to the Throne, when she promised, that where her brother had given him a crown, she would give him a noble. The instance, of her Majesty's attention to him were striking and numerous, and certainly prove either that she was indebted to him for real, or that he duped her by magnifying the importance of imaginary services. When he was sick, the Queen ordered her own physicians to attend him, "sent him divers rarities to eat, and the honourable Lady Sydney to attend on him, and comfort him with divers speeches from her Majesty, pithy and gracious!" The Queen frequently visited him at his house at Mortlake: one day she came on horseback, and "exhorted him to take his mother's death patiently." Another time, as he describes it himself, "she came from Richmond in her coach, the higher way of Mortlake field, and when she came right against the church, she turned down (says he) towards my house, and when she was against my garden in the field, her Majesty staid there a good while, and then came into the field, at the great gate of the field, where her Majesty espied me at my door making reverent and dutiful obeisances to her; and with her hand her Majesty beckoned me to come unto her, and I came to her coach-side: her Majesty then very speedily pulled off her glove, and gave me her hand to kiss; and to be short, her Majesty willed me to resort oftener to her Court, and by

* In this survey Mr. Temple's house is described as belonging to the heirs of Bartholomew Brickwood; in the parish accounts, about the same date, the house which is assessed as Bartholomew Brickwood's, is said lately to have belonged to Mr. Dee.

† Lilly, who lived soon after Dee, avers positively that he was Queen Elizabeth's intelligencer. History of his Life and Times, p. 146.

some of her privy chamber, to give her to weete when I am there."

"Dee was undoubtedly a man of very great research and singular learning, as is evident by his various writings both printed and MS. in almost every science. He wrote upon the reformation of the Gregorian Calendar; on the mode of propagating the Gospel on the other side of the Atlantic; on Geography; Natural Philosophy, particularly Optics; Mathematics; Metaphysics; Astronomy; Astrology, and the Occult Sciences. He wrote an account also of his voyage to St. Helena, and a treatise on the Queen's right to certain foreign countries; and projected a scheme for the preservation of ancient MS. by establishing a general repository; a plan which is in a great measure realised by that noble national collection at the British Museum. Whether with all his learning he was himself the dupe of an enthusiastic imagination, or whether he availed himself of his knowledge to dupe others in an age when all ranks were given to credulity, may perhaps admit of a question. I own I am rather inclined to the latter opinion. As a proof of the superstition and credulity of the age, it will not be amiss to mention that Dee was employed to determine, according to the opinion of the ancient astrologers, what day would be most fortunate for Queen's Elizabeth's Coronation. Some time afterwards he was sent for by the Lords of the Council to counteract the ill effects which it was apprehended would befall the Queen from a waxen image of her Majesty stuck full of pins, which was picked up in Lincoln's-inn-fields. This we are told he performed "in a godly and artificial manner," in the presence of the Earl of Leicester and Mr. Secretary Willoughby. Dr. Dee was much connected with the Earl, and has been accused of being an instrument in his nefarious designs. He was much patronized and encouraged by Henry Earl of Northumberland, the Earl of Oxford, Sir Christopher Hatton, Sir Henry Sidney, and other great men belonging to the Court. So great was his reputation abroad, that he was offered great salaries by various foreign Princes if he would settle in their Courts. The Emperor of Russia in

particular sent him a rich present, with an offer of conveying him and all his family to Peterburgh, and promising to settle an annuity of 2000*l.* per annum upon him, and to grant him the rank of a Privy Counsellor. These offers, it must be observed, were made before his last unsuccessful journey to the Continent.

"Notwithstanding the Queen's patronage, and the various and rich presents which he was constantly in the habit of receiving, his unbounded extravagance kept him always poor. His journey from Bohemia in 1589, which cost him near 800*l.* will afford some idea of his ostentation. He was attended by a guard of horse, and travelled with three coaches besides baggage-waggons. The coaches, with harness for 12 horses, he bought new upon the occasion. When he arrived in England, he appears not to have been worth a penny, and to have subsisted for the next three years upon the precarious bounty of his friends. During this period he received 500*l.* in money, besides vessels of wine, whole sheep, pigs, wheat, sugar, and other commodities; he sold his wife's jewels, his own rarities, and whatever could be spared out of his house; at the end of the three years he was 333*l.* in debt. With these expenditures, which according to the present value of money we must estimate at more than 1200*l.* per annum, he tells us, that "with great parsimony used, he preserved himself and his family from hunger, starving, and nakedness." —Dr. Dee carried on his conversation with spirits till the year before his death, at which time he seems to have applied his pretended art to the discovery of hidden treasure and stolen goods, probably of procuring some present subsistence from those who were silly enough to employ him. A portrait of Dr. Dee, taken at the age of 67, as appears by an inscription upon the canvas, is in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, where many of his MSS. are deposited. The annexed plate is copied from the picture just mentioned. Dr. Dee bore for his arms Gules, a lion rampant, Or, within a border indented of the second. The following crest was granted him in 1576: A lion passant guardant, Or, holding in his dexter gamb a croix formée

* Dee's Conversations with spirits, published by Casaubon. The last Conference is dated Mortlake, 1647.

Strophe, Azure; on the cross, a label with this motto, "Hic labor;" and his sinister gamb on a pyramid, Argent; on it a label with this motto, "Hoc opus." Francis Dee, Bishop of Peterborough, was cousin of Dr. Dee, being descended from his grandfather Bedo, called in the

Visitation of the County of Salop, the Great Bedo Dec."

In this Volume are 27 plates of various degrees of merit, but some of them deserving great praise.

The Second Volume is announced to be in a considerable state of forwardness.

A Comparative Display of the different Opinions of the most distinguished British Writers on the Subject of the French Revolution. In Two large Volumes, 8vo. beautifully printed on a fine Wove Royal Paper, Price 18s. Boards. Debrctt.

AS the compiler of this useful, interesting, and, we may add, beautiful work very properly observes in his Preface, there never has been a subject in the annals of history of more political importance than the late Revolution in France.—It has not only excited the alarm, but awakened the curiosity of mankind; and the ablest writers of our country have employed their talents to consider it in every view in which it could be placed, and combined with every effect it might be supposed to produce on the civil, religious, and political principles of the different Nations of Europe.

The mere speculating politician or philosopher who had undertaken to examine an event of this extraordinary nature, could not confine himself to the people who had produced it.—His own country, in short the whole civilized world must become an object of his concern; and in scrutinizing the principles that gave it birth, and were to support its existence, he would find himself obliged also to traverse the political systems of the ancient world, with all their changes and chances, down to the subsisting Governments of the present day. But British political writers (though they might think it necessary for the illustration of their subjects, or in support of their arguments, to dwell a little on the interesting events of early or modern history) are too much interested in the peculiarly happy Constitution of their own country, not to make it the principal object of their laborious attention. It must, indeed, be observed by every reader of the late political controversy, that whether the view of our writers was to deprecate or applaud the New Constitution of France, they appear in general to have employed the artillery of their arguments to support, according to the predominance of their political principles, their respective

ideas of the good or evil which the French Revolution would occasion to the British Constitution.

In the course of such an investigation, undertaken by men of the first talents, and deeply impressed with the rectitude of their respective opinions, there would be every reason to expect that the leading principles of legislative policy, in all their numerous ramifications, would be discussed with various views and talents, and applied with eloquence, with argument, and perhaps with artifice, to support the favourite systems of the respective writers.

Experience has fully justified such an expectation; and a very abundant treasure of political knowledge is to be found in the various publications which have issued from the British Press on the subject of the French Revolution. But they were withal so numerous, that it did not suit the finances of some to purchase, and the occupations or patience of others to read, the whole. Besides, many of them were written in so desultory a form, and not a few with only a partial spirit of illumination, that, in fact, we consider it as a public service thus to have selected the finest parts, whether of eloquence, argument, or historical narration, of these numerous publications, and to have compressed the spirit and essence of them all into one work. Such is the design with which the volumes under our consideration have been composed; and we should not do justice to them or the public, if we did not recommend them as an admirable digest of political and constitutional knowledge. They will be an useful addition to the shelves of the student, and they will enrich the libraries of the learned.

But exclusive of the character we have given to this work as a plentiful source of political instruction, it may be considered also to contain a curious subject

subject for political curiosity. It may be just necessary to observe, that all the various productions from whence these volumes are formed, relate solely to the first Revolution of France, and the Constitution as it was formed by the first, and maintained, for some time, by the second National Assembly. The subsequent Revolution supported by the present National Convention, is a business which mankind consider not as an object for the exercise of their reason, but to excite rather their astonishment and lamentation. The first Constitution possessed established principles, worked up into a regular system of Government, which, with all its imperfections, possessed parts that manifested a superior legislative capacity in those who composed it. That system however, after a very short existence, was dissolved in a moment, and forever, and seems to be already forgotten amid the anarchy and confusion that immediately succeeded. It may, therefore, be thought to enhance the value of the work before us, when the Public are

informed, that it contains the plan, elevation and sections of that fabric of Government which the Constituent Assembly of France erected, and a subsequent Revolution has destroyed without leaving a wreck behind. In these volumes this curious monument of the change and chance to which the greatest kingdoms are exposed, will be preserved, when the greater part of those fugitive publications which were written concerning it must be sought for in vain.

For the due execution of such a compilation, fidelity and impartiality were the only requisite qualifications; and we have no reason to think that they have not been exerted. To those, therefore, who purchase books for information, we recommend this work as containing a large, well-compacted mass of political science; and to such as are curious in the mechanical finish of literary productions, we must in justice mention these volumes, as very beautiful examples of the present improved state of British typography.

A Commentary on Apoplectic and Paralytic Affections. By Thomas Kirkland, M. D. &c. &c. 8vo.

[*Concluded from Vol. XXII. p. 449.*]

Part II. IN this chapter the Doctor Sect. I. endeavours to shew that the antients did not consider palsy and apoplexy as different diseases, but confounded them together; and perhaps indeed, he observes, they both arise from the same cause, only acting with less violence when productive of paralysis.

Sect. II. treats of the spontaneous or true palsy, from a sudden loss of nervous power; which is defined to be an instantaneous relaxation of the muscles and tendons, uncontrollable by the will, not brought on by compression, erosion, suppuration, tabes cerebri, or any such mechanical cause, which occasions a spurious palsy only, but by the very substance of the brain or nerves being rendered in an instant incapable of performing their offices. From seeing the weakness and relaxation that takes place in the tendons and muscles when this disease is present, the same state was attributed to the nerves, and, according to the theory of the times, irritating and heating medicines were applied to remove it. The effects of the compression of a nerve demonstrates that palsy may sometimes arise from that cause; but when

no such mechanical obstruction is present, to what must the inability of the nerves to perform their office be attributed? We can only answer, that the brain appears to lose part of that innate power we have elsewhere mentioned, and to become incapable of being actuated by that agent which gives motion to nature. To illustrate this, the Doctor relates a case where hemiplegia immediately followed venesection employed to remove giddiness of the head, which on a previous occasion had been cured by stomachic purges; and adds, that although at present we cannot determine what kind of derangement the nerves undergo in a *true palsy*, yet we may observe that it resembles a blast, whose effects we know, without being able to discover the change that produces them. "Many years ago four children of the same village in Nottinghamshire, about seven years of age, were in the spring of the year seized in one night, while in bed, with the palsy; three of them with an hemiplegia, two of whom died soon after; and the third went upon crutches the remainder of her life. But the man who gave this account, now advanced to seventy years of age, lost only the use of one arm, while

while sleeping in bed between two other people, who did not experience any injury. The arm is greatly emaciated, perfectly motionless, but very warm, and sensible, in a fine state of perspiration when I saw him; and the pulse is as strong and frequent in this as in the other. He believes his arm was not uncovered when the disease took place, and he remembers it was not very cold weather: whence it seems to appear, that the affection was owing to a particular state of the air, and to a disposition in the habit to receive the impression it made. The man has always imagined his palsy to be occasioned by a blast, and who can say to the contrary?" From observing that palsies and apoplexies often change into each other, and that the same remedies are useful in both diseases, the Doctor concludes, that we have reason to believe they arise from the same causes.

SECT. III. On the cure of the true palsy. Giving motion to the nervous fluid will not cure this disease, except we can also restore the healthy state of the nerves, as is proved by the application of the electric fluid, which in true palsy never does any good. To do this, those remedies which animate the nerves, and quiet their derangement, are most to be depended upon. In this class, opium stands the first, which when accompanied by the warm gums and balsams, æther, camphor, essential oils, wine, valerian, and such like, are the remedies most to be depended on. But previous to their use, the state of the primæ viæ should be attended to, this being often the seat of the disease; and our first step, in every instance, should be the common practice of giving a vomit; and this having had its proper effect, stomachic purges should be given sufficient to scour the alimentary canal, interposing every evening after the operation of this medicine, an opiate to quiet the nerves. If in consequence of this treatment the understanding becomes at all more clear, and the smallest share of voluntary motion returns, there is hope of perfect recovery. But if the stupidity and sense of pain in the head continues, there is little hopes of the patient's doing well. The Doctor was first led to use opium in these complaints, by witnessing its good effects in a lady afflicted with hemiplegia, but to whom he gave opium in order to relieve the irritation of a sore, and was much surprised to find that during its

use the paralytic complaints were much relieved. This practice is supported by a great number of cases of this disease where opium was evidently of use. One in particular is curious; of palsy occurring in a boy from worms, where the opium acted as a vermifuge, causing the discharge of great numbers of these animals, as well as completely curing the complaint.

SECT. IV. On spurious palsies. The true palsy is sudden in its attack; the spurious comes on slowly, and is generally to be traced to some mechanical obstruction preventing the communication of the nervous influence. This is the palsy which Van Swieten always treats of, and to which only, his theory and practice can be referred. This species of palsy also often arises from cold, and from rheumatism. In all these instances irritating and attenuating medicines are of use, such as the volatile salts, Dover's powder, &c. But from hence we should be cautious not to conclude, that the same remedies are applicable in the true palsy. To this class the Doctor also refers palsy arising from the action of lead upon the bowels, and recommends for its cure smart purges, and afterwards the balsam of Peru.

SECT. V. treats of the common remedies of palsy. Of what are commonly termed stimulants the Doctor wholly disapproves. He condemns the use of cantharides, either external or internal; and mentions a case of paralysis where blisters were applied to the wrists, and although the patient recovered, the parts to which the blisters were applied never regained their strength. Aromatics joined with opium he thinks may be of use. Issues, when the disease evidently proceeds from repletion, may be had recourse to with advantage. Bleeding the Doctor thinks should in general be rejected, except there are strong marks of inflammation. However much has been expected from electricity, and promised by electricians, in the true palsy arising from disease of the nervous system, this remedy certainly never does good, and may often be productive of mischief, by increasing the derangement of the nervous energy, but in spurious palsy arising from obstruction, or proceeding from rheumatism, there is reason to expect more advantage from its use. In this observation we perfectly agree with the Doctor; for although we have known

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is frequently used both in well marked cases of apoplexy as well as of palsy, we never knew it do any good; but in lighter paralytic complaints, commonly termed blais, we certainly have seen the cure accelerated by its use. More dependence, the Author thinks, is to be had on the Bath waters, although even their effects are most evident in the spurious palsy: perhaps their powers might be increased by the addition of opium.

SECT VI. On topical applications in paralytic affections. In local palsies,

The great Importance and proper Method of cultivating and curing Rhubarb in Britain for Medicinal Uses, with an Appendix. By Sir William Fordyce, M. D. F. R. S. 8vo. Cadell.

THE Author informs us, that having long been convinced of the great powers of the Rheum palmatum, or true Rhubarb, in preventing or removing many of the worst diseases, he was desirous of introducing the mode of cultivating and curing it into this country, so as to reduce its price, and render it more extensively beneficial: in this he succeeded, and was rewarded with the gold medal given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

The first person who brought the seeds of it to this country was Mr. Bell, of Autermony, a Scotch gentleman, who travelled from Peterburgh in the suite of Mr. Ismayloff, ambassador from that court to Pekin, 1719. Above the Sedmypalaty, says he, near some ancient tombs of the Tartars, towards the source of the Irus, on the hills and valleys, grows the best Rhubarb in the world, without the least culture; and he continued to find it in great plenty all the way to the wall of China. It seems in its natural state to delight in a light rich loam. The late Sir Alex. Dick, Bart. was the first who procured the seeds from Russia, and he cultivated as well as cured this plant in great perfection at Preston-field, near Edinburgh.

The Doctor observes, that the enormous quantities of butter, in all its different forms and uses, constantly devoured by vast numbers of both sexes with every species of fat foods and heavy ales besides porter, want of due exercise, and the pernicious custom of late hours, and jading attendance on gay assemblies and card tables, infinitely hurtful to health; it is certain, that all these, with other causes which might be named, concur in rendering extraordinary aids to digestion necessary; and the most natural, safe, and efficacious, the Doctor thinks, are vegetable bitters,

topical applications may be of some use. But in general palsy, to irritate, or to excite redness in any particular limb, by stinging with nettles, or any other rubefaciant, by encreasing irritability may become a dangerous application. But in no case can friction with a warm hand be productive of any bad effects.

In the Postscript, a case is related where opium seems to have been used with great advantage, in an uncommon combination of palsy with epilepsy in an advanced period of pregnancy.

and vegetable acids. Among the former there are none superior to Rhubarb.

We shall now lay before our readers a short account of the method which the Doctor found most successful in raising and curing this useful plant.—The seed is first to be sowed in a hot-bed, and when it has shot up three or four seed-leaves, to be planted out, in an east or south-east exposure, in ground not too rich, in order to avoid the fly, to which this plant is more liable than even the turnip: it should be planted out in March, April, or May, and transplanted during the summer. The root should be taken up at the end of the year, and is in its most perfect state after having remained seven years in the ground. The process of curing is to be conducted in the following manner: As soon as a root weighing from 3 to 70 pounds is dug up, let it be washed thoroughly clean; let the fibrous roots be taken away, and not the smallest particle of bark left on the large ones. Let these be cut into pieces of four inches in breadth, and one and a half in depth, with a hole half an inch square in the middle of each. Let them be strung upon a packthread at such distances as to prevent their rubbing or catching, and hung up in the warm air of a kitchen or laundry till the gross moisture is exhaled; they may afterwards be dried at more leisure, then wrapt separately in cotton, and put into a bottle with a wide mouth.

Half an ounce of the powder of the coarser roots, with double the quantity of cream of tartar, is recommended as an excellent medicine to be given to horses when their blood is in an inflammatory state.

The Appendix consists of directions for combining Rhubarb in various modes with tartareous salts, which the Doctor appears to consider almost as a cathartic.

Heroic Epistle to Dr. Priestley. 4to. Debrett.
A Second Heroic Epistle to Dr. Priestley. 4to. Debrett.

WE should have been able to speak with more pleasure of these pieces—had the poet confined his satire to the political opinions and character of Dr. Priestley, whose science and private friendships do not seem to us to place him in any just point of ridicule, and whose misfortunes still less. The philosophical writings of Dr. P. are justly admired and esteemed by the whole world of literature; they are translated into most languages, and are studied by learned men in all parts of Europe in the various sciences they embrace. His friendship and regrets for Dr. Price do equal honour to his heart.—With so much merit and so much reputation, Dr. P. will not smart very cruelly under the lash of our author's satire; and he will probably remain secure that no man of learning and humanity will consider the destruction of his library, and of his philosophical apparatus, as a subject of exultation and ridicule, even if it had happened without a crime, and if it had been the occasion of no capital punishments. We are all of us, that have any pretensions, or who have any love to science, partakers in his loss, and common sufferers in his disappointment.

Having premised thus much in censure of a part of the moral of these Poems, we shall feel ourselves more free to give them their just praise for the ease and harmony of their versification, and the wit and spirit which is diffused through them. Their satire is rather of a grave and sarcastic nature; and as it leans principally upon the Dissenters, it is possible that it acquired a little of their character while it was the study of the author, who, though not frequently gay, is never dull, and more than once touches the chord of genuine poetry.

"Hark how the trickling stream melodious
"flows,

"Hear the soft droppings of his gentle prose!

Select Odes of Pindar and Horace translated, together with Original Poems, accompanied with Notes critical, historical, and explanatory. By the Rev. William Tasker, A. B. 3. Vols. 12mo. Johnson. 1792.

OF the three volumes mentioned in this title-page, two only are hitherto published. About 14 or 15 years ago, we remember the first efforts of Mr. Tasker's Muse, which we have already had occasion to applaud in the course of our Magazine. For several years past he has been silent; probably, as he says himself, from being

VOL. XXIII.

"What tho', my Priestley, thy dark creed
"imparts

"No ray of comfort to our throbbing veins,

"Yet lo where glimmering thro' thy

"gloomiest lines,

"The glow-worm tail of adulation shines!"

P. 8.

The celebrated picture Mr. Burke has drawn of the Queen of France at the period of her marriage, is well known to the public. Dr. Priestley denies that she is a Venus, and says, the French have discovered the *snake's hair*, and find her to be a mere Medusa. We do not think the author has been anywhere more successful than in his allusion to this part of the Doctor's letter.

"Tho' to that star his princeess he * compare,

"Whose beams add splendour to the twilight
"air,

"And darting thro' the radiance of the morn

"With life and joy the face of Heaven

"adorn;

"Yet thou with keener eye canst mark from

"far

"The wand'ring path of Edmund's fancied

"star,

"Then bid this comet of distressed tail,

"This blazing mischief, lovely portent, hail.

"A Venus! Burke exclaims (and can we

"show

"The true expression which from him could

"flow?)"

"Thine is the boast that to thy sight reveal'd,

"Twine the crisp hairs from vulgar eyes

"conceal'd;

[curi'd,

"Hairs which display, in grimmest horror

"A grisly Gorgon to the wondering world."

P. 11. Epist. I.

We have no doubt these specimens will recommend the perusal of the poems, which add to their other merits that of holding the torch of just ridicule to the *political philosophy*, as it is impudently termed, of the day. Mr. Burke is the hero of the poem.

"Opprest, distressed, in sequestered grief;"

in reference to the sequestration of his living by his litigious, unlettered brother-in-law, as he styles him, and the merciless persecutions of some other violent creditors.

As most of the pieces in these volumes have been already published, we presume
the

the public opinion has been settled concerning them, and that opinion we cannot but believe in some instances to have been favourable; we shall therefore at present only observe, that Mr. Tasker appears to be a believer in the exploded opinion of the reality of Rowley, and the genuineness of his poems, probably from not being informed of the decisive confutation by Mr. Tyrwhitt. Speaking of Chatterton, he calls him "a very ingenious young man, who was the means of producing to the learned world the valuable relics of Rowley's poetry. He was dead before the age of eighteen, and could not (for many reasons too long to be enumerated here) possibly be the author of the poems himself; though in his own juvenile productions he displayed a fine fancy and true poetic genius, as may be seen from some of his own little poems that are yet preserved. It is rather singular, that one of the first critics and poets of the age (Mr. Thomas Warton) should be led to suppose that young Chatterton could be the author of the poems attributed to Rowley; because, among other conjectures, he had penetration enough to discover that there were some modern words, and sometimes great part of a modern stanza, interspersed among the original antique poems. The plain fact seems to be, that whenever Chatterton

could not make out the words of the old manuscript, as he was quick of invention and not sufficiently an antiquarian, he ventured on his own judgment to substitute similar words of a more modern origin; so that it is impossible, at this period, to determine how much of the poems was Rowley's, or what part was Chatterton's own production. But what proves the authenticity of Rowley's writings in general beyond a dispute, is, that a manuscript of his lately found makes mention of a certain church or chapel built in his days, the foundation of which hath lately been discovered in digging down some old walls in Bristol since Chatterton's death, and corresponds very nearly to Rowley's description. The author, who had some little knowledge of Chatterton, is in possession of some anecdotes relative to him as yet unknown to the learned world, and which he means to make public."

If Mr. Tasker really has any anecdotes of Chatterton yet unknown, we recommend him to make them public as speedily as possible, as the delay of every day must diminish the credit to which they may be entitled. Such of our readers as are acquainted with this subject, will not see much weight in Mr. Tasker's opinion, as already declared in the above extract.

A Review of the Proceedings at Paris during the last Summer; including an exact and particular Account of the memorable Events on the 20th of June, the 14th of July, the 10th of August, and the 2d of September; with Observations and Reflections on the Characters, Principles, and Conduct of the most conspicuous Persons concerned in promoting the Suspension and Dethronement of Louis XVI.
By Mr. Fennell. 8vo. Williams. 6s.

WE believe, if the opinions of even Frenchmen could be fairly obtained, it would be the wish of every one that the horrible crimes committed in that country during the last year, might be buried in eternal oblivion. We ourselves, who view them with horror at a safe distance, for the credit of human nature heartily join in the wish. But as we cannot suppose the remembrance of such atrocious offences against every thing hitherto respected in countries pretending to civilization can ever be extinguished, the detail of them may serve one important purpose at least, and teach the inconsiderate demagogues of faction the danger to which even they themselves would be subjected, should their rash and crude schemes

of innovation, under the name of Reformation, ever be adopted. In that point of view we recommend Mr. Fennell's well written Review to the attention of the reader. The author appears to have been present at Paris at most of the scenes he describes, and furnishes in the course of his work many sensible observations on some of the topics which of late have been the objects of political discussion. His remarks on the doctrines endeavoured to be propagated by Paine and his partizans; on the French Constitution; on the general principles of liberty, &c. are particularly worthy the serious regard of every individual who wishes well to his country and to the great interests of society.

The Narcotic, and Private Theatricals. Two Dramatic Pieces, by James Powell, of the Custom-House. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Symonds.

"TO be entirely original in plot and character is a difficulty that bears hard upon an author of the present day : for almost every combination and variety of incident has been seized on by the fertile genius of those who have preceded me in the dramatic path."

So says the present Author, whose opinion in this respect differs from that of the late Mr. Foote, who in his time boldly declared that new characters started up

as heretofore, and by his productions proved the truth of his observation. Mr. Powell also has verified his remark, for the incident of disposing of a supposed dead body, on which the Narcotic is built, too much reminds us of *Little Hunchback*; and *Private Theatricals* will afford but small entertainment to those who recollect Mr. Garrick's *Peep behind the Curtain*.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

When I sent you my former Paper on the Excellency of Christianity, which you were so good as to insert in your valuable Repository, Vol. XXI. p. 295. I said that it might be considered as complete in itself, or as the Prelude to a few Papers more on that glorious Subject. The Favour shewn me by its Insertion, has induced me to the Continuation; which I trust will not be deemed unworthy a Place in your next. I am, &c.

W.

ON THE EXCELLENCY OF CHRISTIANITY, AND THE NECESSITY OF PROPAGATING IT.

NUMBER II.

FROM this brief view of the Excellencies of Christianity to States and individuals, it must appear evident that the grand design of its Author was, that it should be extended to all the inhabitants of the earth. A system so admirably calculated for the maintenance of peace and good order among men, by giving the strongest force to their virtues, and keeping a powerful restraint upon their vices, could not be designed for the benefit of a few individuals, to the exclusion of the many millions whose wants and infirmities equally call for its relief. Nor can we possibly suppose, that a religion which is so beautifully adapted to secure the laws and best interests of nations, was intended only for the profession of private persons. Every principle of this sublime scheme shews, that the intention of its Divine Author was, that it should gradually make its way good throughout the whole earth, and that it should be established as the national religion of States, in order to the better preservation of their civil interests.

And the fact sufficiently proves it; for our blessed Lord, just before his ascension, gave an express command to his disciples, that they should *go into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature*; a declaration which they could not mis-

understand, because they were called to the apostolical office for the very purpose of preaching the religion of their matter. But as they had been taught to consider all mankind, except the Jews, as outcasts from God, and that in proportion as they hated them, the more favourable they would be in his sight, therefore does our Lord charge them expressly to *go unto the Gentiles*. This was not, however, very agreeable to them; for when Peter was shewn in a vision that God had no respect of persons, and that there was nothing *common or unclean*, it was to rectify the Apostle's narrow notions, and to make him zealous in opening and presenting the riches of the gospel to the Gentile world.

Our Saviour's positive assertion, that *he was come to seek and to save those who were lost*, is a clear evidence that his intention and desire was, that all the tribes of mankind should receive the benefits of his doctrine; and that the Gentiles were as much the objects of his benevolent mission as the children of Israel. And this was a complete fulfilment of the ancient prophecies, which declared, that "a stand-
" and should be erected to the Gentiles;—
" and that of Christianity, Kings should
" be its nursing fathers, and their queens

"his nursing mothers." Of the Messiah it is also said, that "the Gentiles should come to his light," (alluding to his being the Sun of Righteousness that should enlighten and cheer the whole earth) "and kings to the brightness of his rising." The whole conduct of Jesus Christ manifested his desire to have the mild truths of his benevolent system diffused over all the earth. His parables inculcated philanthropy and universal love upon the Jewish people in their connection with other nations. This was particularly and emphatically influenced in his famous and most beautiful parable of the *Good Samaritan*, in which he not only endeavoured to root out those inhuman prejudices which the Jews entertained against their brethren of Samaria, but left a perpetual lesson to his followers, that they should always exercise their compassion to distressed objects, without considering any national distinctions or religious differences. From the same principle, however, that he willeth us to be kindly affectioned towards our fellow-creatures, he commandeth us to hold out the salutary doctrines of his religion to them, which is the full and comfortable supply of their greatest wants. If he considered their moral malady of so much consequence as to require the sacrifice of himself for its removal, he must certainly consider the preaching this atonement through the world as a matter of infinite importance to those creatures for whose good he has condescended to do such amazing things.

The ordination of a Christian ministry, to be constantly kept in succession in his church to the end of time, is a farther evidence that he intended every partaker of that high and solemn office should be zealous in declaring his religion, and explaining its truths to all within his respective sphere of duty. And undoubtedly it was designed that some persons should be employed in the ministerial work among those who have not heard or received this religion; and of this, indeed, no one can possibly entertain a doubt who seriously considers the import of our Saviour's doctrine, and the tenor of his command, *to go into all the world, and preach his gospel to every creature*. That his disciples fully conceived the force of his direction, and comprehended the reasonableness of it, is clear from their subsequent conduct. After having offered the benefits of his religion to the Jews, according to the right of priority, *they turned themselves unto the Gentiles*, and dispersed abroad for the glorious pur-

pose of proclaiming the good news of the Christian revelation in Asia, Africa, and Europe, even to the very islands of the sea. They were so ardent and unremitting in their pious labours as to endure with cheerfulness all the hardships resulting from penury, the reproaches and persecutions of people bigoted in favour of their idolatrous superstitions, and the fatigues and miseries attendant upon perpetual travelling and the change of climates.

Provided they could draw ever so small a number from ignorance and error, they voluntarily hazarded their lives to accomplish the noble, the benevolent design. The gifts they enjoyed of working miracles, and of speaking in different languages, were sufficient indications that they were designated to make manifest the doctrines of Christianity in every country, and among all the tribes of mankind. And the apostles and their immediate successors made that use of those gifts which was best calculated to accomplish the end for which they were bestowed upon them: they preached in season and out of season with an astonishing force of eloquence produced by the warmest zeal; and their success was in exact proportion to the value of their labours, and to the disinterestedness of their motives.

In pursuing the history of St. Paul, we are charmed with the uprightness of his heart, the nobleness of his disposition, and the uniform openness of his temper; but we are struck with a reverence at the generous zeal which carried him forth into such a variety of countries, through such unparalleled difficulties, and in spite of almost insurmountable obstacles, that he might have the unspeakable happiness of imparting the best of blessings to his fellow-creatures.—What but the firmest conviction of the absolute necessity there is for men's being influenced by Christian principles to constitute their present and future happiness, could have prompted that holy and indefatigable servant of truth to undergo such an immense weight of labour, and to chuse even death itself in its cruellest terrors, rather than relinquish the arduous pursuit? Had it been a mere matter of indifference whether men are Christians or not, and was it certain that the light of natural religion is sufficient for the wants of mankind, Our Saviour would never have commanded, nor would his disciples have obeyed his precept to such a prodigious latitude, as to *preach his gospel in all parts of the then known world*.

They were perfectly sensible, from the fullest

fullest experience, of the absolute necessity mankind have of a divine revelation to supply the defects of nature, to add strength to the weakness of reason, and to give conscience a greater bias to virtue than the bare prospect of good in the present world.

They were convinced, that no religion but what has an influence upon the heart, and has for its foundation the evidence of a future state, can be at all adequate to supply the wants of man, by reducing the tings of his conscience into a godly sorrow tempered with hope, and giving his mind a most substantial consolation when violently distressed.

Nothing but the strongest persuasion of the utility of Christianity, could have made those excellent men so earnest and indefatigable in preaching it throughout the known world, and to every creature.

When the apostle Paul says, *knowing the terrors of the Lord we persuade men*, he undoubtedly inferred the necessity of persuading men to receive the benign revelation, from the fullest certainty of its being the only means of avoiding punishment in a future state of existence. The endeavour to extricate his fellow-creatures, therefore, from a situation which naturally tended to that dreadful condemnation, was perfectly consistent with the purest principles of gratitude and benevolence. A grateful sense of what great things Heaven had done for him, and a love for his fellow creatures, would naturally prompt his generous mind to exercise all the powers of reasoning to persuade others to partake of the same inestimable benefits. And this conduct not only characterized the immediate followers of the Author of the Christian scheme, but the same spirit was also diffused among their direct successors. How ardent and illustrious were the labours of Ignatius, Polycarp, the two Clemens, Justin, and a number of others whose praise yet remains fragrant throughout the whole Christian church!

Their very persecutors were made the subjects of their pious exhortations and fervent prayers. Those who most cruelly used them, and most bitterly blasphemed the sacred name by which these illustrious confessors were called, did not receive in return the reproaches natural for human nature when violently irritated

to throw back on the injurious; neither did they exercise that stern contempt which the ancient and modern sceptics have so highly applauded in the Stoics;—on the contrary, the Christian sufferers preached the gospel of peace, and the means of attaining a future state of happiness to their enemies; and whether their religion was true or not, it showed the excellency of its influence upon the dispositions of its votaries, in making them persons that their bitterest persecutors should share its blessings. It shows how well adapted this system is to make men peaceable, just, and benevolent members of society; and that it is, in fact, the only religion which being made the public profession of a state, has a power to give force to the *Laws*, and security to the *liberties* of the people.

From these considerations a reflection will naturally occur in the benevolent mind, that if such was the conduct and such the motives of the first propagators of Christianity, a similar conduct and similar motives ought to actuate its votaries even at the present period. There are still corners of the earth enveloped with the darkness of idolatry and ignorance, into which the rays of Christianity have not as yet all or very imperfectly penetrated. It is not incumbent, indeed, upon men to depart from their domestic duties, and from their present relation in society, to adopt the arduous character of missionaries; but it is the strict duty, I apprehend, of all Christian societies to be active in the support of missions for the propagation of their common faith. The command of its Author to this purpose, is still binding upon those who are called by his name; and therefore *gratitude* to him, and the best evidence of that principle, an *universal philanthropy*, ought to excite all Christians to with and endeavour, every one in his sphere, and according to his ability, that those who are now wandering in the unenlightened state of mental misery, under the wretched influence of moral darkness, and, too frequently, professing inhumanity as religion, by sacrificing their fellow-creatures to devils, that they may be brought to the knowledge of the truth, so that Christianity may be literally spread over the face of the whole earth, as the waters cover the sea.

(To be continued.)

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

CRITIQUE ON SOMERSET-HOUSE. By a FOREIGN ARTIST.

PART II.

Il n'y que ceux qui ont les sens, et l'esprit bien cultivés, qui soient capables des soins qui sont nécessaires pour bien bâtir.

THEODORIC, King of the Goths, to his Architect **SYMMESQUE**: from the motto to **MR. MURPHY'S** Account of the Convent of **BARTAGLA**.

THE south front of Somerset-House, when completed, will extend near four hundred feet from east to west, upwards of three hundred feet of which are already finished in a style that reflects great honour on our taste for architecture.

In the centre is a portico of the Composite Order, supported by a rustic basement, and crowned with vases of artificial stone, highly ornamented, on acrotares over the centre of each column. Within the vases, and vertical with the middle of the portico, is a pediment in the Palladian style, with groups of beautiful figures, highly relieved, in the tympan, with military trophies standing at each end; on the inside of this pediment is an elegant dome that marks the centre of the edifice, without destroying the harmony of the general figure, which a lofty hyperbolic dome would certainly have done.

In a building of this vast extent, it was difficult to introduce variety without running into licentiousness. In this part, particularly, the architect has been remarkably successful, by introducing a double terraced open portico near each extreme, resting on a bold semi-circular arch, of six and twenty feet in the back. This portico, which unites the pavilion with the body of the building, preserves the line of continuity throughout the whole entablature unbroken, and relieves the eye with a variety of distant scenery through the open mere illumination, and widely spreading arch.

This building, though apparently low from its great extent, is upwards of one hundred and twenty feet above the river Thames, and consists of eight stories (i.e.) three over and two under ground, like the King of Spain's palace at Madrid; yet the lower apartments are light, and convenient, and are well calculated for the

various offices to which they are appropriated. Throughout the whole we can perceive a well-regulated design, planned by a mind active, strong, and ingenious, a master of his art, capable of concentrating the various complicated forms of an extensive structure into a small compass, and comprehending it as if it were only a single point.

But the part that strikes us most with admiration, is the esplanade in front of the building. Imagination cannot conceive any thing more truly sublime and majestic than this part. I must confess it is the only thing I ever met with in architecture, that approaches nearest to that ideal grandeur we vainly pursue through the vast regions of imaginary excellence. This esplanade, which is near fifty feet broad by the whole length of the edifice, is supported by a strong rustic arcade, that is not less than fifty-two feet high above the bed of the river, and crowned with a ballustrade and cymatium, corresponding with that before the area next the edifice. Two colossal couchant lions are supported at each end of the building, by four duplicated Tuscan columns, boldly executed with vermiculated blocks, that terminate the arcade rising above the water, which might with propriety be called an inhabited bridge; as there are offices for various purposes within the transverse arches that support the esplanade, and the river Thames flowing beneath them. The limits of this paper are too circumscribed to give an adequate idea of the architecture of this part only, which displays more art and ingenuity than any similar structure in the British Empire. What a variety of enchanting prospects we contemplate from this delightful spot! the bridges of Westminster, Blackfriars, and London, Saint Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and the spires of more than thirty churches of lesser note towering over the houses, whilst the river Thames, covered with innumerable vessels, flows majestically beneath. Indeed art and nature seem combined to raise in the spectator's mind the most lively images of the splendor and the prosperity of the nation, and exhibit a scene no less pleasing than majestic.

POLIPHILLO.

ACCOUNT of a Remarkable COBWEB found near BRISTOL
WITH AN ENGRAVING.

The Facts contained in the following Account are recent in the Memories of some Persons now living in the City of Bristol, and having been considered as worthy of some Notice at the Time they were the Subject of Conversation, we have, at the Desire of a Correspondent from the Place where the Transaction happened, caused an Engraving to be executed of the Drawing transmitted to us, with the following Narrative which accompanied it.

THE Cobweb represented on the Plate annexed was discovered in the following manner:

Mr. Brayne and some friends (who came to spend the evening with him) were walking in the garden and smoking their pipes, and at last intended to sit in an open room under the summer-house; but, finding the air rather cool, one of the company proposed going up into the summer-house. The first that entered immediately saw the Cobweb, and turning round said to Mr. Brayne, "What have you hung up there?" Mr. Brayne said, *What do you mean?* The next that entered said, "Why you have put an *band up round the crown and globe for the queen.*" Mr. Brayne, upon seeing it, was much affected; and, imagining it to be an omen that some of his own family would soon die, said, *No hands put it up.* They soon discovered that it was a Cobweb of an enormous size, curiously wove round the globe, and hanging a considerable way beneath it. Mr. Brayne then called for a ladder. They examined the upper part of it, and carefully searched the whole room, but could find no spider or any animal that could be the natural cause of it. The room had been swept and cleaned out the preceding week, and nothing of the kind was then observed. The cobweb hung from the center of the arched ceiling (surrounding a wooden crown and globe), and measured three feet and an half from the top to the bottom; and was so capacious, that a man's hat might freely be passed up to the diamond at the lower part of the globe.

At the bottom, on the side of the door, it was continued in a fine thread-like manner to the upper part of the room, at a little distance from the door, and there fixed and terminated. The whole Cobweb was of a dark black colour, entire throughout, exactly resembling a piece of crape. Curiosity drew multitudes of people to view it; and some desirous to destroy it, and others to possess a part, they were each tempted to injure it; till at last a bird, which accidentally flew into the summer house, pitched upon it, and by the fluttering of his wings greatly damaged the whole. However, part of it remained for more than ten years.

The summer-house was situated in the middle of a pretty large garden, and was reported to have been the place where some of the persons concerned in the *Rye-house plot*, the intent of which was to assassinate King Charles the Second, used to meet; and the crown and globe in the ceiling (the insignia of royalty in this land) were supposed to be emblematical.

N. B. The above account was given by Mrs. Ann Brayne (daughter of the before-mentioned Mr. George Brayne), who, upon seeing the annexed Drawing of the Cobweb, which is a true copy of the original done by Mr. Henry Blondell, said it was an exact representation. She had preserved a piece of the Cobweb, together with a brief account written by her brother, part of which she conferred on my brother.

A. C.

Jan. 7, 1771.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I HAVE the pleasure of sending you a Drawing and some account of an Antiquity, a genuine *unique* of most uncommon curiosity. It was found in a bog near *Dinas Moruddwye* in *Merionethshire*, possibly in old times occupied by some great forest, and near the spot of some building, of which there is not the least vestige left.

It is formed of a massy piece of knotty oak, rude on the sides as in the state of nature; the top and bottom levelled, seemingly with no better instrument than the axe. On the upper part is a large oval hollow, capable of containing about six quarts. A little beyond this is a superficial hollow of small diameter, with an artless foliage, with round berries fixed

fixed to the leaves, cut on each side. Immediately beyond a narrow flape had been formed, on which is cut in large letters the word *Athrywyn*, which *Davies* interprets *pugnans et discordans sejungeret*. *Athrywyn* is a word still in use, but not commonly; but in the same sense as that given in the Welsh Dictionary.

The diameter of the great hollow	11	inch.
Depth	3	$\frac{1}{4}$ do.
Diameter of the lesser hollow	3	do.
Depth, about	1	do.
Length of the log,	1	foot 10 do.
Thickness, near	10	do.

That this was a very ancient Font I have no fort of doubt: the large cavity contained the water, the lesser the salt, which to this day is used in the Roman Catholic Church in its ceremony of baptism. The Priest blades the salt, in case it has not been blessed before; then takes a little, and putting it into the child's mouth, says, "Receive the salt of wisdom."

The word *Athrywyn* may signify the putting an end to the contests between Christianity and Paganism, by the quick progress made by the true faith in the world; or it may signify the separation of the lusts of the flesh from the purity of

the spirit, by virtue of this holy sacrament.

In the early days of Christianity Fonts were not confined to Churches—they were usually kept in private houses, and sometimes in public places in the open air. Out of tenderness to infants, they were afterwards removed into the church porch, and finally into the church itself. From the smallness, it must have been made when asperision was admitted.

This Font seems made of the material next at hand—the rude block cut out of the next oak. I do not recollect any Font made of this material, and therefore look on it as a curiosity worthy the attention of the public.

It is in fine preservation, owing to the bituminous peat or turf, which so well preserves the fossil trees, the date of which may boast of far higher antiquity than this venerable morsel.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Seivant,

Nov. 20, 1790*.

A. B.

* We have to apologize to this Correspondent. The present Plate has been engraved more than eighteen months, but has been by accident mislaid since that time.

EDITOR.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SEVENTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, Dec. 17.

LORD Kenyon informed their Lordships, that the Address to his Majesty had been presented, to which he was pleased to make the following answer:

"My Lords, I thank you for this very loyal and dutiful Address. Your expressions of attachment to my person, and of zeal for the maintenance of the Constitution, are peculiarly acceptable to me at this conjuncture; and I am satisfied that, whatever may be the course of future events, the spirit and loyalty which you have manifested on this occasion will be productive of the happiest consequences to my people."

Lord Loughborough called the attention of the House to a circumstance which had escaped their notice previous to the prorogation of the last session of parliament.

In the year 1738 a temporary act passed the Legislature, entitling persons charged in execution in a sum less than 200l. to their enlargement, upon making a *bona fide* sur-

render of their effects for the benefit of their creditors. This act, after undergoing various revivals and modifications, extended the sum to 200l. The time of its duration expired last session; and the Legislature, from the contemplation of a bill upon a larger scale, had omitted to revive this; so that many debtors were precluded the benefit of this salutary act, after having been at the expense of petitioning. The Noble Lord produced a bill extending the sum to 300l. which he conceived would meet the approbation of the House, as that addition was proportionate to the increased extent of credit. Read a first time.

Lord Carlisle, pursuant to notice, after a short exordium, moved, "That a Vote of Thanks should be presented to the Marquis Cornwallis for his distinguished military services in India, and also for bringing the war in that country to a happy termination."

His Lordship next moved for a Vote of Thanks

Thanks to Generals Medows and Abercrombie, for their brave and gallant conduct during the war in India, and then,

That a similar Vote shall be given to the Officers, Subalterns, &c. for their meritorious services under the auspices of the Noble Marquis during the war in India.

Lord Grenville seconded these motions.

Lord Rawdon could not suffer the Vote relative to the Noble Marquis to pass without declaring his most hearty concurrence; and chiefly because he had the honour to serve under him in America, and had been an eye-witness to his gallantry when the tide of fortune was adverse.

The Votes passed *nemi se dissentiente*.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

Lord Grenville said, that the vast number of foreigners and aliens now in this country, and the dispositions and practices of some of them, had given the officers of Government suspicion of their evil intentions towards this country. He should not enter into the merit of the Bill which he now held in his hand, as it was his intention to submit the propriety of having it printed, in order that all the provisions of it might be well understood by their Lordships, when the principles of the Bill came under consideration at the second reading. The general view of the Bill was, to provide against any evil that might be apprehended from the great number of foreigners in this country. In former days the prerogative of the Crown of itself governed cases of this nature; and that prerogative was considered to be very extensive; for a length of time, however, this power had not been exercised, and, perhaps, some might think it obsolete. This Bill had no reference to that subject—it neither increased nor diminished the prerogative of the Crown—the law on that point should be entirely untouched by this Bill.

The Bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be printed. The title is, “A Bill to regulate Aliens, &c.” It was afterwards ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

Lord Loughborough's Bill for the revival of the Lords' Act passed the Committee.

Lord Grenville informed their Lordships, that printed copies of the Bill for imposing Restrictions upon Aliens in this Country were laid upon the table previous to a second reading.

The Marquis of Lansdowne declared, that this Bill was not more remarkable for its principle than for the precipitancy with which it was offered to the House. He de-

clared his intention of opposing it in all its stages.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

Lord Rodney and the Bishop of Exeter took the oaths and their seats.

Lord Grenville rose to move the second reading of the Bill to establish regulations relative to aliens coming into this kingdom, or such as were resident therein, under certain circumstances.

The Marquis of Lansdowne rose and expressed his disapprobation both of the principle of the Bill, and the hurry and precipitancy with which Ministers endeavoured to have it passed through the House. It was to him extraordinary and unprecedented. He agreed in the propriety of entering into some salutary measure relative to the relief of those foreigners whom the distractions on the Continent had forced to seek an asylum in this country; it called loudly for the interference of Parliament. These unfortunate men had nothing to subsist on but the charitable donations of individuals, and from their vast numbers, these modes of relief were far from being sufficient.

His Lordship expressed his astonishment at the reluctance which both Houses of Parliament seemed to feel at the idea of sending a Minister to negotiate with the existing Government of France, and to compose the misunderstanding which seemed to exist between the two nations, and which seemed now ready to break out into an open rupture. The sending of a Minister to France would not only tend to the prevention of a war between the country and her, and to the consequent effusion of our blood and treasure, but might compose the troubles that now existed on the Continent between the Belligerent Powers, to which Austria and Prussia would be the more inclined, inasmuch as the distance of the seat of war from these countries would be so disadvantageous to them, and add to the acquisitions of the French army.

His Lordship observed, that this country should too well know the blessings of peace to rush into a dangerous and expensive war, the event of which would be uncertain, which would heap fresh burthens on us, and destroy the fruits of Labour, industry, and commerce. An interference relative to the navigation of the Scheldt could not justify us in such proceeding; and he then had a communication in his hand, by which, if authentic, it would appear that the Dutch did not object so seriously to the opening of that river, as that it would be necessary for us on that account to enter into war with France.

The present state of an unhappy monarch was another reason which, in the eyes of every feeling man, should render a negotiation with France necessary. This unfortunate Personage, who might be called the Restorer of Liberty to France, was now in a state of imminent danger, as well as degradation. A timely interference, therefore, on the part of this country, might prevent his fate, which probably had not been as yet determined.

His Lordship had two motions to make on the above subjects; and if they did not meet the concurrence of the House, he however would be conscious of having done his duty. The first was, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to appoint a Minister for the purpose of negotiating with the persons who exercised the Executive Government in France; and who should represent to that Council his Majesty's feelings as to the situation of Louis the XVIth; and endeavour that no injury should take place as to his person;" and that, secondly, "An humble Address be presented to his Majesty, intreating that his Majesty would be pleased to send an Ambassador to negotiate with the Executive Council of France, and represent to the Members of that Council his Majesty's compassion for the situation of the unfortunate Emigrants in this country from the French nation, who were in a state of famine, but that his Majesty intended to concert measures for their relief, by giving them settlements in Canada, and to request that these Emigrants might be made some restitution by the French nation for the loss of their estates."

Lord Grenville spoke for some time against the motions which had been made by the noble Marquis. A negotiation with France, he contended, would be impolitic and ineffectual; and it did not become the dignity of this country to treat with such persons as took upon themselves the Government of France.

The Duke of Norfolk supported the motion.

Lord Sydney opposed it on the same grounds which Lord Grenville went upon.

The Marquis of Lansdowne again supported his motion for sending an Ambassador to France; and deprecated the frequent mention of that word *dignity*, which had been so unfortunately used on many former occasions, but particularly in the case of America. At the time of our hostilities with that country, it had been repeatedly said in both Houses of Parliament, that it would be disgraceful to the kingdom—be-

neath her *dignity*—to treat with such contemptible people as the Americans. But this country was afterwards glad to do so; and perhaps it might hereafter be the case with respect to France. The functions of Government were exercised there; and he could see no humiliation on our part in negotiating with the persons who exercised it, especially when two such desirable objects were likely to be attained as his motions went to apply for.

At the recommendation of the Duke of Norfolk, the noble Marquis withdrew his first motion; but insisted on having that one relative to Emigrants put to the sense of the House.

Lord Loughborough opposed it, and observed, that no person could be said, in this country, to be in a state of famine.

Lord Lansdowne replied, that although the country was rich and plentiful, yet the unfortunate men whom this motion went to relieve were, for the greatest part of them, in an actual state of want. The whole of the French Emigrants amounted to about 8,000, and it was impossible that the donations of private individuals could be of much service to so great a number.

Lord Grenville again opposed the motion. He said there was a number of persons from France who were emigrants, and had carried arms about them. Besides, the severe decree passed against all Emigrants by the National Convention, would render any interference of ours useless and absurd.

The motion was negatived without a division.

Lord Grenville then entered into the consideration of the Bill which was before the House.

The Duke of Portland supported the motion, because he conceived it necessary in the present situation of affairs.

Lord Lauderdale opposed the motion, and condemned the conduct of Ministers, who had acted inconsistently with themselves on the present occasion, for they were about to deny protection to those unfortunate men who were obliged to fly from France; and so far their conduct coincided with that of the Government of France, whose proceedings they had laboured so much to paint in the most detestable light.

The Marquis of Lansdowne persisted in his opposition to the motion; and entertained no doubt but that it was intended as the forerunner of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act; and that its suspension, with respect to foreigners, was only a preparatory step to the same with respect to the people of England.

Lord Hawkebury supported the motion.

The

The Duke of Leeds likewise supported it, and declared, that he would himself, if necessary, vote for a suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, even with respect to the people of this country.

Lord Stormont supported the motion.

The Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22.

ALIEN BILL.

The order of the day being read, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, Lord Cathcart in the chair; and on motion of Lord Grenville, the Bill was read paragraph by paragraph, the blanks filled up, and a variety of amendments made therein.

The principal movers of the amendments were, Lords Thurlow, Loughborough, and Grenville; Marquis of Lansdowne, Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Lauderdale. Those proposed by the three latter Lords were negatived; those which were made by the three former were accepted, and went merely to the legal forms of wording, and not to any alteration of the spirit of the Bill.

In a Committee of this nature, it is a conversation at the table, and not a debate, which passes. To follow it with regularity would be therefore impossible.

Lord Loughborough contended for the legality of several of the clauses which were conceived to be erroneously worded by Lord Thurlow, and he supported his opinion successfully; but he admitted of the justice of an alteration in respect to what related to Scotland, as in that country the words *banishment and transportation* had a different meaning from that by which they were understood in England, and the clause therefore was amended.

Earl Spencer, in the course of the evening, took occasion to express his hearty concurrence with the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers as to the present Bill, and said they should have his support in the measure: they were now so properly taking; and he trusted that, at this critical moment, all men would unite in strengthening the hands of the Executive Government, and in suppressing whatever might tend to disturb the tranquillity of the kingdom, or endanger its most valuable Constitution. By this, however, he did not mean to have it understood that he agreed in political sentiments in any other measure with the present Ministry. Their ideas and his widely differed as to the general political scale by which Administration should be governed; but this was not the time for discussing those points. There was but one object before the great body of

the people at present—and that combined in it the safety of their Constitution and the dignity and honour of the empire. For this the people in and out of Parliament had united—all little political bickerings were forgotten—and the nation seemed to have but one mind. He had already said he gave his concurrence to the present Bill, and he wished now to guard Ministers against any abuse of that confidence he placed in them by so doing, as there were some stretches of power in one or two of the clauses that nothing but the most urgent necessity should oblige them to exercise.

Earl Lauderdale was very strenuous to have the clause respecting servants altered. He conceived it to be a hard case that a gentleman of this country coming here from France should have his servants stopped, their arms taken from them, and a kind of inquisition established to make them confess who they were, where they were going, and what their business was. He thought it also a very hard case, that a Frenchman who came over from motives of curiosity should be treated as the suspected spy of an enemy—that his sword, which was a part of his dress, should be seized; and that when, perhaps, he did not rightly know how long he should stay in London, or where he should reside, he must describe his last place of abode—his intended place of residence, and have a passport to prevent his being arrested as a suspicious person. This was not the conduct of the French towards Englishmen; for even when there was a general search for arms in Paris, and that the municipal officers came to his residence—for he happened by chance to be in France at the time—although he had two pair of pistols, they only asked him “if they were for his personal safety?” and on being told they were, very politely withdrew.

Lord Loughborough said, the case which his Lordship stated, and the measure to be provided against by the present Bill, were widely different; nor did he see any impropriety, but much good precaution, in disarming every Frenchman; and the French would do the same in a similar case with visitors from us; but they had no cause to suspect such of the few English as go there, of overturning their new-fangled Constitution. They were friends to that kind of Republicanism which now distracts that unhappy country; and in respect to the inconvenience of stopping persons and examining them, that was very small indeed—nor could he see the impropriety of subjecting the emigrant or the visitor to that trouble, when he could neither tell from whence he came, to what place he was going, nor what

he meant to do. Nothing that he said could personally affect the Noble Lord, as his residence in town and country was well known, and he always knew where he was going, from whence he came, and what he meant to do.

Lord Cathcart, after a conversation which lasted until past nine o'clock, the amendments having passed, and the bill got through, quitted the chair and reported the bill.

Lord Grenville moved that it should be read a third time on Monday, and then the House adjourned to that day.

MONDAY, DEC. 24.

Lord Kenyon, as Speaker, reported his having communicated to General Medows the thanks of the Lordships for his gallant services; and that he had received an answer from the General, expressing the sense he entertained of the high honour conferred upon him by the thanks of that House.

The report of the Alien bill was brought up, and the amendments adopted in the Committee severally read, and agreed to, it was ordered to be enrolled.

The Lords Act was read a third time, and ordered to the Commons for their concurrence.

Adjourned to

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

ALIEN BILL.

The question having been put, that the Bill be read a third time,

Lord Guilford rose and opposed the Bill as exceptionable and inexpedient, and as totally incompatible with the generous spirit of our Constitution, which cherish equal Liberty, and equal freedom, to every person who put foot on English ground. He concluded by moving, that the bill be read a third time on this day fortnight.

Lord Hawkebury supported the Bill, upon the ground of providing against those internal dangers which were to be apprehended from foreign Emigration.

Lord Loughborough opposed the Bill. He could not see that this country was in any danger, and need a negotiation with France, as a measure of great wisdom and great utility.

Lord Castlereagh said, a negotiation with France would attract the contempt and abhorrence of every Power in Europe.—He saw the expediency of the present bill, and gave it his hearty assent.

The Marquis of Lansdowne reproved the bill, which he said was a mere pretext for a war, as had been the asserting of insurrections, to obtain subscriptions to societies which affected to support the Constitution; but none of which he had signed, because he thought they operated against the principles they pro-

fessed, that they were signals of anarchy, and the harbingers of Mob Government.

Lord Loughborough in a most animated speech supported the bill. He asked Lord Lauderdale if he was serious in saying, "he saw no danger to this country." Was there none in the seditious pamphlets issued, and crammed into every hole and corner of the kingdom; none in the seditious clubs holding correspondence with France, encouraged by the Convention, and endeavouring to overawe, like the Jacobins, the Legislature? Yes, there was danger, and Ministers would not have done their duty had they not acted with vigour, and prepared themselves against insidious attack. He instanced the conduct of Queen Elizabeth's Ministry in guarding against the machinations of Spain, to shew that administration had a precedent for what they now did. He then alluded to the *Attaque* of the French; noticed the circumstance of a Member of the Convention denying the existence of a God, and being applauded; and asked if it was with such rulers and such morality we were to form alliances.

Would the Noble Lord say, that the system established for the present moment in that country did not declare in their Convention, that all love and affection and duty should cease between parent and child, as soon as the child was able to feed itself—that there was no moral obligation pending, and that private chastity and virtue were mistaken ideas imbibed from a false education? If he did, the decrees of the National Assembly and their debates would soon inform him to the contrary. Would the Noble Lord attempt to deny that this same ruling power, by the authority, sent men into the farmers yards to take away the corn; and that when the farmer remonstrated, the Municipal Officer told him, the land was indeed his, but all corn belonged to the people—for them it grew, and among them it ought to be divided?

Lord Loughborough then spoke of the Associations against Republicans, and declared them illegal. He begged to inform the Noble Lord, that as these Meetings were legal, he should state those which were not legal.—It was a high breach of the law and the Constitution for any body of men to assemble, and insolently and daringly to publish Resolutions and censure of their disapprobation of the judicial conduct of a Magistrate high in office, who acted legally under that authority with which the law had invested him. It was a dangerous violation of the law to assemble and publish opinions which militated against the express letter and spirit of an existing act of Parliament. Let the Noble Lord comment on this. He has abilities to understand, and cannot mistake what the real Constitution is. It is not founded in the wild ideas of mistaken philosophy.

philosophy. Its basis is Justice—its structure is Wisdom. The Noble Lord had said that we were not warranted in entertaining any ideas of inturrection in this country, or in any just supposition that the English would ever attempt to follow the French in their new political maxims. To this he should reply, that when the French first altered their system of Government, and imprisoned their Monarch, there was a gleam of joy, which could not be hid, very visible on the countenances of a certain description of people, and perhaps they went some extraordinary lengths in celebrating the event. This was in some measure checked by the vast armaments formed against the usurping power in France; and when the Austrian and Prussian armies approached the capital, all was dismay with a certain party. They hung their heads in silent despair, and considered the system of levelization and plunder as forever destroyed; but when the fate of war had changed the aspect of success to the combined armies, the joy of a certain party knew no bounds, and the societies again opened their communications in a manner publicly hostile to our Constitution. Embassies were sent to France, to congratulate the atheistical National Assembly of that country on their success, and even so far as to promise the assistance of certain numbers here in case of an insurrection, who would endeavour to plant their tree of infamous liberty in this happy country. Was not this full time for the Executive Government of this country to interfere? Would not the Noble Lord declare, that Ministers were culpable, if they permitted such matters to pass unnoticed? Government did interfere; a Proclamation followed, which had the desired effect: and then Associations were formed, which bespoke the sense of the country in such a manner as made those societies hide their diminished heads.

One thing more he wished to remark was, that much had been said about a person well known here (the *ci devant* Duke of Orleans we suppose to be meant), and who probably would be proscribed in his own country, and naturally seek an asylum among the English, not being by the present Bill allowed the legal benefits which he formerly enjoyed here. To this he should without any reserve reply, that if even that person attempted to land here, he should not be permitted to contaminate British ground, for he was a disgrace to his own country, where he had openly and in public Assembly declared, that the first principle of the human mind ought to be insurrection against Monarchy.—He trusted Ministers would shew a proper spirit in rejecting such a man as this. His Lordship then said, he resisted the motion of Lord Guildford, and gave his hearty assent to the Bill.

Lord Lauderdale felt himself extremely hurt at what fell from the Noble Lord. He called it a cruel attack on him who had so long been of the same party with the learned Lord, and by way of retaliation, mentioned the speech Lord Loughborough made before the Privy Council against Dr. Franklin.

Lord Loughborough, in a short reply, said, he never was of any party with the Noble Earl. Those with whom he had connected held opinions, as well at present as formerly, different from those of Lord Lauderdale, who was the Cato of a little Senate of his own; and time would shew who were in the greatest estimation with the voice of the people.

Lord Guildford begged to say a few words he forgot; which were, that this Bill, by its passports, subverted the commercial treaty with France.

The Duke of Richmond denied the position; for the French first broke the treaty in that respect, by refusing the egress and ingress of Englishmen without passports.

The question was put on Lord Guildford's motion, and negatived without a dissent; and then the third reading of the Bill was carried *nemine dissenteute*.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

Lord Hawkesbury moved, "That an Humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to beseech him to give directions for the plan of improvements proposed to be made in that House to be carried into effect, together with such additions as the Committee should think necessary; the whole to be completed by the 19th of January." Ordered.

SATURDAY, JAN. 5.

The Assignats Bill was read a third time and passed, as were the Naval Stores Bill and the Amended Debtors Bill.

MONDAY, JAN. 7.

Read and agreed to, without any debate, some amendments made by the Commons in the Aliens bill.

The further proceedings in the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. was, upon motion, put off to Thursday the 14th of February next.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

The Duke of Montrose, Lord Kenyon, and Lord Grenville, being seated in their robes, gave the Royal Assent by Commission to the bill for the regulation of Aliens in this country; the bill to prevent the circulation of French notes; the Corn Indemnity bill; the bill to prohibit the exportation of Naval Stores; the Debtor and Creditor's bill; and one private bill: after which their Lordships adjourned the House till the 22d inst.

THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

THE Right Hon. William Pitt, returned for Cambridge, took the oaths and his seat.

The Navy and Army Estimates were received, and the Speaker gave notice, that no petitions on private Bills would be received after the 22d of February.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

Lord Arden rose, and moved that 25,000 seamen, and 5000 marines, be voted for the service of the year. Agreed.

Mr. Dundas then rose, and moved the thanks of the House to Marquis Cornwallis; upon whose extraordinary exertions and conduct during the war in India, he passed the highest encomiums. The Noble Marquis had displayed a degree of fortitude, ability, and attention, in the course of the war, and an extension of mind greater than had fallen to the lot of many. He had immense and great efforts to supply with provisions, under a variety of local and incidental disadvantages, that would have damped the spirits of many able Generals; yet, with such wisdom and provident attention had he taken his measures, that the whole was abundantly supplied, and at the end of the war there was a large redundancy. There are circumstances which though they do not strike the imagination so immediately as the trophies of the field, yet are not only equally brilliant, but more valuable, and entitle a General to the respect and approbation of mankind; and were he to give the House the whole of his sentiments upon the subject, the dawn of the morning would hardly see them ended.

He next adverted to the new method of attack by night adopted by his Lordship with such success; and, after a warm and elegant eulogium, said, that as his Lordship's conduct as an officer had set him on a footing with any General that has ever existed, so his humanity, moderation, and temper, repressing all the dictates of ambition, and declining the splendid allurements of victory, set him above all others, and gave him a title of pre-eminence peculiarly his own.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Francis most willingly agreed to giving the thanks of the House to Lord Cornwallis, but wished to have it understood, that their approbation either of the war, or the terms of the peace, should not be thereby implied.

Mr. Wilberforce bore his testimony to the merits of the Marquis, and the motion for thanking him passed unanimously, as did also

a second for thanking Generals Medows, Abercrombie, and the other officers, and for expressing the approbation of that House to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

On the Report of the Committee of Supply, respecting the 25,000 seamen, Mr. Sheridan having mentioned the perilous situation of the Royal Family of France, a debate on the subject ensued, in which Mr. Burke was as usual on the topic of French affairs, very warm and severe upon Mr. Sheridan, for accompanying the words *magnanimity* and *justice* with the mention of that country.

Mr. Fox said, he wished not to make any comment on the sentiments of others upon this subject; what he was most solicitous about was, the making clearly understood his own. "I beg leave to say," added he, "that what has fallen from my Hon. Friend (Mr. Sheridan), and what he has been pleased to apply the words *magnanimity*, *justice*, and *mercy* to, had no reference whatever to the proceedings on an impending event, which we all deprecate, and which every honest heart in Europe wishes to avert; I mean the unhappy situation of the Royal Family of France, on which, although the subject is not specifically before us, I wish to say a few, and but a few words. I therefore beg leave to declare, that the proceedings on that awful event are so far from being *magnanimity*, *justice*, or *mercy*, that they are directly the reverse, that they are *injustice*, *cruelty*, and *puffillanimity*. This sentiment will, I hope, before it is too late, gain ground in France, for I have reason to believe, that there is in that country a disposition to attend to the opinions and sentiments of this; and I rejoice to hear by every testimony I can have, that it is the unanimous sense of this House, and of this country, that the manner in which the unhappy Royal Family in France are treated, is, as I have before described, founded in injustice, cruelty, and puffillanimity! I own this subject has made a deep impression on my mind, and it has just occurred to me (perhaps a better mode may be easily devised) but it has occurred to me that this House should address his Majesty for a gracious communication of the words, or the substance of his Majesty's directions to Lord Gower, in consequence of which his Lordship left Paris.—Then I should propose an address of thanks to his Majesty for his gracious communication; after which I would add an expression of our abhorrence of the proceedings against the Royal Family of France, in which,

which, I have no doubt, we shall be supported by the whole country.

Mr. Fox likewise said, that had 40,000 seamen been deemed necessary instead of 25,000, they would have been voted by him.

Mr. Pitt readily adopted Mr. Fox's idea, and it was resolved to address his Majesty for copies of Lord Gower's orders for quitting Paris; which would be a means, at least, of shewing the abhorrence of that House of the proceedings against the King of France, and of justifying itself to posterity. He was happy to find that the House, when he was not a Member, had given his Majesty convincing proofs of their determination to support him; and that they were willing to vote the necessary supplies, if we should be unhappily compelled to a war for the security of ourselves and allies. He begged leave, however, to remark on a proposition made to the House the other day, when he could not be present, or he thought he could have shewn that it was against the dignity of the Crown, against the interest of the public, and, finally, unprincipled and disgraceful. Our sending an Ambassador to France, was to solicit the eternal disgrace of this country.

Sir John Jarvis then brought forward a motion respecting poor sailors; but as Mr. Dundas promised him their case should be attended to at the Admiralty, it was withdrawn.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

Mr. Secretary Dundas presented a copy of his Majesty's instructions for the recall of Lord Gower from Paris. They were conveyed in a Note to the following effect:—"In the absence of Lord Grenville, Mr. Dundas declares, that his Britannic Majesty is affected with the deepest grief for the events which have lately taken place at Paris, both on account of the interest which he takes in every thing which concerns their Most Christian Majesties, and of his desire to see the kingdom of France tranquil and happy. As it appears that the exercise of the Executive Power has been withdrawn from the hands of the King, his Britannic Majesty is of opinion, that his Ambassador has no occasion for remaining any longer at Paris. This step being proper to manifest his intention of remaining neutral as to what concerns the internal government of France, he is commissioned to express his Britannic Majesty's solicitude and anxiety for the fate of their Most Christian Majesties. He expects that their persons will be protected from every kind of violence, the commission of which would excite universal indignation throughout Europe."

Mr. Pitt simply moved, that the paper be laid upon the table.

Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Burke, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Fox, gave their hearty concurrence to the proposition; for, much as they deprecated the present proceedings against the French King, they knew not what further measure they could adopt in his favour; and Mr. Fox remarked, that the difficulty of proceeding further, was in the terms in which a vote should be couched; for to express the feelings of that House, if a vote was come to, the terms must be strong and indignant; it being impossible for any man to consider the proceedings against the King, from the commencement to their present state, without pain and distress.

The motion, That the paper lie upon the table, then passed unanimously, and the House adjourned to

MONDAY, DEC. 24.

The Speaker reported his having communicated the Thanks of that House to General Meadows, and a letter of the General declaratory of the honour conferred upon him by the Thanks of the House.

FRENCH ASSIGNATS, &c.

The Attorney General called the attention of the House to a subject of great importance. A practice, he said, had lately obtained of paying artificers, manufacturers, and labourers, in many parts of the kingdom with assignats, and other securities from bodies of men in France. On the danger of such a practice to those artificers, manufacturers, and labourers, it was unnecessary for him to dwell, for it must be evident to every man; the necessity of putting an end to the practice was in his mind great; and conceiving it to be his duty, he moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prohibit the circulation of promissory or other notes, orders, undertakings, or obligations whatever, circulated and issued by any public authority, or upon the authority of any body of men in France.

Mr. Burke supported the motion, but suggested, as the evils of France were rapidly extending, that the House would do well in ordering a Committee of the whole House, or in appointing a Committee of Secrecy, to examine every attempt that might be made to injure us internally, and to provide a remedy for the whole in one bill. If single Bills were formed on every occasion which might present itself, we should have hundreds of them.

The question was put and carried, and the Attorney General, &c. &c. ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee

Committee of Supply, Mr. Hobart in the chair,

The Secretary at War rose and stated, that the army had been augmented for the service of the ensuing year ten men to a company, both infantry and cavalry, making an addition to be provided for of 6,200 men. The Resolution he had therefore to propose was, "That, including 1,600 invalids, 17,344 effective men, commissioned and non-commissioned officers included, be employed for the service of the year 1793."

Mr. Fox, after having stated that the motion just made had his assent upon the false principles which had actuated him to vote for the increase of the Naval Establishment, entered upon the subject of the dismissal of Lord E. Fitzgerald, Lord Semple, Capt. Gawler, and other respectable and distinguished officers, from the army, without any reasons having been assigned (they had signed their names to the Constitutional Society). He acknowledged the right of the Executive Power to dismiss officers without assigning reasons; but contended, that That, like other prerogatives, was subject to the watchfulness and investigation of Parliament.

The Secretary at War replied, that as the Right Hon. Gentleman himself had admitted the right of the Executive Power to dismiss, without reasons, any of its servants, it would be extremely unfit for him to state any. In the directions he had given for the dismissal, he had obeyed the orders he had received.

Mr. Burke supported the motion as proper, upon the grounds of safety against foreign force and domestic danger.—He justified the exercise of the prerogative, and dwelt particularly on the impropriety of the conduct of officers belonging to a society such as the Constitutional Society was known to be, which had corresponded with France, and had raised subsidies to support that country in a war against our allies, and had by such conduct subjected the nation, contrary to the will of the nation, to the danger of a war with those whose friendship we are desirous of maintaining.

After a few words in reply between Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke, the Resolution was put and agreed to.

The Secretary at War next moved, "That 597,174*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* be granted for defraying the expence of guards and garrisons for the year 1793;" which was also agreed to; as were the other usual Resolutions for the ordinary of the army.

Mr. Crawford moved for the land service of the Ordnance for the ensuing year, the sum of 449,000*l.* which, with several other

ordnance ordinaries, were agreed to without debate.

The House being resumed, the Report was ordered to be made on

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

The Attorney General brought in the Bill to prevent the Circulation of Assignats in this country.

The Corn Indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Bill to prevent the Exportation of Naval Stores passed the Committee.

The Secretary at War moved for leave to bring in the Annual Mutiny Bill, and a report was made on the Ordnance Estimates.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

Mr. Dundas moved that the Alien Bill, which was received from the Lords, and read a first time yesterday, be now read a second time. He supported the Bill by arguments similar to those used by Lord Grenville in the Upper House.

Sir Gilbert Elliott rose to give his hearty assent to the Bill; to lament that a Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Fox) with whom he had so many years acted, should in his late parliamentary speeches have departed entirely from those principles which actuated a noble personage (the Duke of Portland) and the rest of those friends who had long enjoyed with him an union of sentiments. The duty he owed his country was, however, paramount to all other considerations, and he must therefore declare, that the parliamentary conduct of his Right Hon. Friend had not only been such as he could not in honour and conscience support, but it was in his mind totally and diametrically opposite to the interest and safety of the country.

Mr. Fox regretted the loss of any portion of the Hon. Baronet's esteem, and lamented that he should declare his opinion to be, that the Noble Personage, and the majority of the friends with whom he (Mr. Fox) had acted, were equally with the Hon. Baronet averse to his conduct—he had not so understood it before; on the contrary, he had been led to believe from their professions, that they agreed in the same fundamental principles, however they might differ upon some few points.—If, however, the exertions of some of those with whom he had acted, were successful in separating from him his friends; and if, which God avert, he should be driven to act without those to whom he had long been attached, he hoped he should have fortitude to act; but such a situation would require his utmost fortitude. The question to him would then be, Whether he could act singly for the service of his country, or whether circumstances would warrant him to retire, and not to act at all?—

Sitting

Speaking to the Bill before the House, he said, he thought it would be best discussed after it had passed the Committee—he saw no necessity for it, and would state his reasons on the Report.

Mr. Burke in a long speech supported the Bill. He made many severe comments upon the opinions of Mr. Fox respecting French affairs, and his exultations at the defeat of the combined armies, at the head of which was the ally and relation of England. He reprobated the whole conduct of the French Convention, and their last decree to wage war with all Monarchy. He spoke with indignation of the French Minister's late report to the Convention alluding to the meeting of our Parliament, &c. and his audacious threat of appealing to the people here against their Government. He repeated what Lord Grenville had said, that there were *nineteen assassins* in this country with daggers for the extirpation of Kings; and producing a dagger manufactured at Birmingham, he threw it upon the floor, saying, "There, behold the boasted *fraternity of Frenchmen*!"

Mr. Stanley said a few words in approbation of the Bill; which was then committed, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, DEC. 31.

The Lords' Act Renewing Bill was read a third time, and agreed to.

The Order of the Day having been read for the House resolving itself into a Committee to consider of the Alien Bill,

Mr. Secretary Dundas moved that the Speaker do leave the chair.

Sir Peter Burrell lamented the occasion of separating from those with whom he had been long accustomed to act; but he felt it to be his duty, for he could no longer act with them unless he sacrificed his feelings. He gave the measures now pursued by Ministers his hearty support, conceiving those measures to be well adapted to repel the hostilities declared by France against all Governments, and to be founded on the real sentiments of the people.

Sir Gilbert Elliott, understanding that what he had said in a former debate had been misunderstood, embraced the earliest opportunity of restating what he had before advanced. He had had the assent of several of the gentlemen who had been accustomed to act with the Rt. Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox), and had been distinctly authorised by a Noble Personage who had been alluded to in a former debate (Duke of Portland, who had approved of his conduct on a former night in the opinion he expressed, that it was the duty of every man in Parliament

and out of Parliament, in the present situation of affairs, to support Administration in their exertions to defend the Constitution, and to save their country. He concluded by declaring, that seeing an absolute necessity to give every support to the Government, he was determined zealously to co-operate in his public and in his private capacity with his Majesty's Ministers in their exertions to defend the Constitution, and to save the country from the evident attacks meditated against it.

The Marquis of Titchfield agreed fully with the Hon. Baronet, that it was the duty of every man to give a fair and honourable support to his Majesty's Ministers in their endeavours to defend the Constitution and to save the country;—the danger of the country being evident, and considering the present Bill to be calculated to meet and prevent that danger, it was one of the measures of Administration which he should support; but by which he in no degree considered himself to imply a general concurrence to their future measures, or a separation from those with whom he had ever acted upon Constitutional principles.

Sir M. W. Ridley considered it to be the duty of every member of the State to come forward upon such an occasion as the present, to exert himself in defence of the Constitution of his country. He felt it his duty, upon the present occasion, to give every support to Administration, and, as far as possible, to strengthen the hands of Government; the Bill before them was, in his opinion, well calculated for that purpose, and he therefore gave it his concurrence.

Mr. Fox said, that after what had fallen from a noble Marquis, it was wholly unnecessary for him to say a single word on what had passed in a former debate. When the Bill should come to be debated, he should argue it on two grounds; first, whether there existed a necessity sufficient to warrant the increased powers proposed to be granted to the Crown; and, secondly, whether, if dangers did exist creating such a necessity, the measures proposed were the best which could be adopted for the purpose. He saw no use in taking the debate in the present stage, and would reserve himself to the Report.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was of opinion, that unless there should be material alterations made in the Committee, the most convenient mode would be to report at night and debate the Bill on the third reading.

Col. Hartley said, when the safety of the country was evidently in danger, it was the duty of every individual to come forward to counteract that danger by supporting Administration.

nistrations. The present Bill was for that purpose, and it should therefore have his support.

The question was put and agreed to, and the House resolved itself into a Committee accordingly, Serjeant Watson in the chair.

The Bill was then read, clause by clause, and a great number of amendments made, and clauses introduced; after which the House refused, and the Report was ordered to be taken into consideration on the morrow.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1.

There not being a sufficient number of Members present to form a House, the Speaker adjourned till next day.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

Mr. Dundas rose to call the attention of the House to the subject of the trade of this country to the East Indies. From the notice a year since given to the Company of the expiration of their Charter, that subject must early come under the consideration of the House, and of the public. It was his intention to take such measures as might make the public at large acquainted with every particular, the better to enable them to judge of the trade. He concluded by moving for copies of the reports made from a Select Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, relative to their trade, commerce, &c. to the Board of Trade of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The motion being put and agreed to, Mr. Ramsay, who attended at the door from the Company, presented the Accounts, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Serjeant Watson brought up the Report of the Committee on the Alien Bill, when the Attorney General rose, and, after noticing the considerable alterations which had taken place in the Committee, moved to have the Bill recommitted; which being immediately agreed to, the House in a Committee went through the Bill with several Amendments and additional clauses; and being refused, the Bill was reported, and ordered to be printed, and the Report to be considered on Friday.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means should be discharged, and that another Order should be made for its sitting on Monday next. He said, that it was his intention to move on that day that the surplus of the revenue over and above the expenses

of the year ending January 5, 1793, should be applied as part of the Ways and Means of raising the Supply for the current year.

The Order of the Day for taking into consideration the Report of the Committee on the above Bill having been read,

Mr. M. A. Taylor rose and said, the power which the Bill then under consideration would give to Ministers, was such as, in his opinion, ought not to be given to any set of men whatever. It was become fashionable, he observed, to consider those who opposed Ministers on this occasion as encouragers of sedition and insurrection. But these insinuations should not deter him from doing his duty; in voting against this Bill, he was not influenced by either regard for, or hostility to, his Majesty's present servants; he knew that some people in the House were disposed to think that the Constitution had been saved by those very Ministers; for his part, he would not hesitate to avow, that in his opinion, it might be very easily saved without them. He concluded against the Bill.

Lord Wycombe saw no necessity for the Bill, from danger either without or within. He expatiated on the ill consequences of a war in our present situation, and was of opinion that the people in general were much averse to it.

Lord Fielding supported the Bill.

Lord Beauchamp was surprised that the obvious necessity of the Bill did not strike every Gentleman, particularly when it is considered, that if the influx of foreigners into the capital was continued but for a short while longer, their numbers might exceed those of the troops stationed in and about the metropolis.

Major Maitland said, that no necessity whatever existed for such a violent and unconstitutional measure.

Mr. G. Hardinge differed widely in opinion with the last speaker; he contended that such a measure, and not one of less efficacy, was necessary for the well-being of the State, and the existence of the Constitution.

Mr. Jenkinson asserted, that it was notorious that symptoms of disaffection and revolt had appeared. The wise and vigorous measures of Administration, and the loyal associations, had operated to keep them down. The proceedings of associations on a different principle were not to be overlooked; but all those united efforts of disaffection, he trusted, would be finally crushed by the operations of the Bill.

Mr. Grey contended that the Bill conveyed the most unconstitutional and dangerous powers to the Crown, and such as should

should not be given except in cases of the greatest and most palpable necessity; and even of this necessity Parliament was to be the sole judge. In these cases, confidence should not be placed in the assertions of Ministers, however respectable; but proof, substantial proof, he said, should be laid before them. With these impressions he must deem it his duty to resist such a measure to the utmost of his power.

Lord Mulgrave defended the Bill at some length, which he insisted was absolutely necessary to preserve our happy Constitution and establishment from being overturned.

Marquis of Titchfield, though he reprobated the general conduct of Administration, gave the Bill his support, as calculated to repel the present danger.

Mr. Wyndham and the Hon. T. Grenville each said a few words in favour of the Bill, as tending to distinguish unfortunate from seditious Emigrants.

Mr. Fox declared that his opinion still remained, that no danger had existed warranting the measures pursued by Administration. Much had been contended on the danger created by the progress of French principles and of French arms—on those apprehended dangers he had two distinct and completely different opinions; those who were alarmed at the progress of French principles, were, in his opinion, alarmed without reason; for he held in too high esteem the good sense of the nation to believe that the French principles could make their way into a country like this, enjoying rational liberty.

Mr. Pitt in a very long speech opposed the amendment. The necessity of all the late measures of Administration for the security of the peace and the Constitution of the country he ably defended—the great law of self-preservation, he said, justified the present Bill; for he did not believe that there were more than *ten*, or at most *fifteen*, gentlemen of that House who could stand up with grave faces and profess their *disbelief* of existing dangers—the salutary measures of Government, however, had, and he hoped would, prevent the machinations against the Constitution. He reviewed the conduct of the French in the countries they conquered,

and marked with indignation their levelling principles against all hereditary governments, nobility, and privileged orders—a conduct exhibiting an alliance of anarchy and ambition to sacrifice every authority throughout the world; treating as illegitimate every thing resting on the laws of nations, and destroying all society and order. He next adverted to the faith and interest by which we were bound to assist Holland, and, after replying to every gentleman who had spoken against the Bill, concluded by insisting upon its expediency and its justice.

The question was then put on the amendment and negatived; after which the original question was carried without a division. The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

MONDAY, JAN. 7.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means; to which an account of the surplus of the Consolidated Fund was ordered to be referred.

Mr. Pitt said, that gentlemen would recollect that last year the House had voted the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund to extend to the 5th of April 1793, in order to defray the expences of the year 1792. He had, however, the satisfaction to inform the Committee, that the expences of the year were not only defrayed on the 5th of Jan. 1793, but that a surplus of 435,696l. 1s. 7½d. remained.

He therefore moved, that this surplus should be applied to the services of the present year, which was agreed to.

The sitting of the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means was adjourned to the 23d instant.

The Marine Mutiny Bill was committed; after which the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

Received a message from the Lords, of their concurrence to the Amendments made in the Alien Bill; and that they would proceed in the trial of Mr. Hastings on Thursday the 14th of February.

Mr. Long moved the adjournment of the House to Wednesday the 23d instant. Agreed to.

TRIAL OF THE FRENCH KING.

TUESDAY, DEC. 11.

His Conduct at the Temple previous and subsequent to Arraignment.

[M. Albetier, the Commissary on duty at the Temple, on Tuesday the

11th, made a report to the Council General of the Commons of every action and circumstance of the behaviour of the King, during the whole of that memorable day, of which we here transcribe *literatim* the most curious and interesting.

ing particulars—some of which, we doubt not, will draw tears from our readers, as they reflect upon the awful crisis of the Royal Sufferer.]

"THE late King rose at seven o'clock; though his beard was very long, yet he took but little time to dress himself.—He said prayers for about three quarters of an hour. At eight o'clock the noise of the drum made him very uneasy, and he asked me—

King—"Pray what is this drum for? I am not used to hear it so early, I do not hear it so early in common."

Commissary—"I cannot tell."

King—"Do you think they beat the *generale*?"

Commissary—"I am sure I don't know"—(*Here he waited for a moment about the room and listened attentively.*)

King—"Methinks I hear the neighing of horses in the Court-yard."

Commissary—"I don't know what it is"—(*Here breakfast was served in the family way; agitation seemed depicted in every face; the noise and beating of drums increased.—Louis, instead of giving his son a lesson of Geography, as usual, played with him one game at Siam—the child, who could go no farther than the point of 16, exclaimed, No. 16 is a very unlucky number.*)

King—"I know it is before to-day." (*The noise increased, and I thought it was time to inform him.*)

Commissary—"Sir I have to inform you, that the Mayor will visit you presently."

King—"Ah! so much the better."

Commissary—"But I tell you beforehand, that he will not speak to you in the presence of your son."

Louis—(*Beckoning his son to approach*) "Embrace me, my dear boy, and embrace your mother for me." (*Here young Louis was ordered to be taken out of the room.*)

Louis—"Is the Mayor a tall, short, lusty, young, or old man?"

Commissary—"I am but imperfectly acquainted with him, but I believe he is a middling-sized and aged man, made in proportion, and lean."

Louis, having walked about for a quarter of an hour, sat down in his elbow chair, and asked me what the Mayor had to tell him. I told him I did not know, but he would soon inform him. He rose, and again walked about much agitated; nay, so distracted, so lost in thought was he, that I ap-

proached him quite close from behind; at last he made a sudden spring round.

King—(*with timid surprise*) "What do you want, Sir?"

Commissary—"I, Sir? I want nothing; I only thought you was indisposed, and came to see if you stood in need of anything."

King—"No, Sir, I don't!"

The King sat down again, and the Mayor came and spoke to him with animation and dignity. The decree that Louis Capet be conducted to the bar of the Convention, was read to him.

King—(*bearing the words Louis Capet*) My name is not *Capet*, though my ancestors long bore it. You have deprived me of my son an hour too soon.

The King went down stairs by request of the Mayor, and at the bottom of the anti-chamber his uneasiness seemed to increase at the sight of the horses and armed men. Having arrived in the Court-yard, he cast his eyes on the Tower, which he had left, and I perceived his eyes were wet with tears.

We afterwards went to the Ladies, who seemed to be in the most shocking state of terror and alarm; I told Maria Antoinette that the Mayor had been with her Husband. Young Louis had told her it before.

Queen—"We know it, but where is he now?"

Commissary—"At the bar of the Convention. Be not uneasy, a competent armed force have him under protection."

Madame Elizabeth—"We are not uneasy, but afflicted; and had you told us sooner, you would have afforded us great consolation."

When Louis had returned, and I was left alone with him, he said to me, "Do you think they can refuse me Counsel?"

Commissary—"If the Convention grant you one, you will have one; but I cannot pre-judge things."

Louis—"I am going to consult the Constitution. (*Louis went and searched the book*) Yes, the law grants me Counsel. But do you think I may have intercourse with my family?"

Commissary—"Sir, this I cannot tell neither; but I will consult the Council."

Louis—"Pray order me my dinner, for I am hungry. I have been fasting almost ever since morning."

Commissary—"I will first go to gratify the wish of your heart, by consulting

ing the Council; then I will order dinner. (*I returned a moment after*) Sir, I have to inform you, that you are to have no intercourse with your family."

Louis—"But is not that very hard? What! not with my son! a boy, only seven years old?"

Commissary—"Such are the orders of the Council."

Supper was then served up; Louis eat six chops, some eggs, a piece of fowl, drank one glass of Alicant wine, and went to bed immediately after.

We then went to the Ladies.

Queen—"Cannot my husband see his family?"

Commissary—"No, Madam,"

Queen—"Leave him his son at least!"

Commissary—"Madam, in the situation you are in, it is he that is supposed to have the greatest courage, that ought to bear this privation; besides, the child at his age wants more his Mother to take care of him than his Father."

The Ladies seemed very eager to know the name of the President of the Assembly, but the Commissaries gave evasive answers.

Procession from the Temple.

On Tuesday at three o'clock Louis XVI. preceded and followed by large bodies of Horse and Foot, under the command of Gen. Santerre, and surrounded by thirty Municipal Officers, arrived at the Bar of the National Convention.

His Arrival at the Convention.

M. Barbaroux, in the name of the Committee of Twenty-one, brought up the Articles of Impeachment, which were read.

The President—"I inform the Assembly, that Louis is at the gate of the Feuillans. Representatives, you are about to exercise the right of National Justice: you must answer to all the Citizens of the Republic for the firm and wife conduct which you will pursue on this occasion. Europe observes you. History records your thoughts—your actions. An impartial posterity will decide upon your conduct with an inflexible severity. Let your attitude be conformable to the new functions you are about to fulfil. Patience and the profoundest silence are suited to the character of Judges. The dignity of you: sitting ought to answer to the Majesty of the French People. It is about to give, through your organs, a great lesson to Kings, and an example useful to the World."

Louis entered to the Bar. The Mayor, two Municipal Officers, and the Generals Santerre and Wittenkoff entered with him.

Accusation.

The President—"Louis, the French Nation accuses you. The National Convention decreed on the 3d of December, that you should be tried by it. On the 6th of December it was decreed, that you should be brought to the Bar. The information declaratory of the Crimes imputed to you, is about to be read. You may sit."

Louis sat down.

The President stated, that the French Nation accused him "of having, on the 20th of June 1789, attacked the Sovereignty of the People, by suspending the Assembly of its Representatives, and driving them by violence from the place of their Sitting."

Louis—"There existed no Laws which hindered me from so doing."

President—"You have caused an army to march against the Citizens of Paris. Your Janissaries shed the blood of many of them; and you did not remove that Army, till the taking of the Bastile, and the general Insurrection, taught you the People would be victorious."

Louis—"I had then the power of marching my Troops where I pleased; but I had no design of shedding blood."

President—"After these events, and in spite of your promises on the 15th in the Constituent Assembly, and on the 17th in the Town Hall of Paris, you persisted in your plans against the National Liberty. You for a long time eluded the execution of the Decrees of the 11th of August, relative to the abolition of personal Servitude, feudal Regulations, and Tithes. You for a long time refused to acknowledge the Declaration of the Rights of Man; you doubled the number of your Body-guard, and called the Regiment of Flanders to Versailles; you allowed, in the orgies celebrated in your sight, the National Cockade to be trampled under foot, the White Cockade to be worn, and the Nation to be blasphemed. Finally, you brought on the necessity of a new Revolution; occasioned the death of many Citizens; and it was not till after the defeat of your Guards, that you changed your language, and renewed your perfidious promises."

Louis—"I made what I conceived to be just observations on the two first objects."

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jects. As to the Cockade, that is false—no such thing happened in my presence."

President—"You took, at the Federation of the 14th, an Oath which you have not kept. Soon after, you endeavoured to corrupt the public mind by the help of Talon, who acted in Paris, and of Mirabeau, who was to print a Memorial against the Revolution, to be dispersed throughout the Provinces."

Louis—"I do not recollect what happened at that time; but the whole is previous to my acceptance of the Constitution."

President—"You have spent millions to effectuate this corruption, and you was desirous of making even your popularity a means of enslaving the People."

Louis—"I never had a greater pleasure than that of giving to those who had need; this can have no relation to any plot."

President—"On the 28th a Multitude of the Noblesse and the Military spread themselves in your apartments in the Palace of the Thuilleries, to favour a flight you had long meditated. You wished, on the 18th of April, to quit Paris for St. Cloud."

Louis—"That accusation is absurd."

President—"But the resistance of the Citizens made you feel that their distrust was great; you sought to dissipate it by communicating to the Constituent Assembly a Letter which you addressed to the Agents of the Nation to Foreign Powers, to announce to them that you had freely accepted the Constitutional Articles which had been presented to you; and yet, on the 21st, you fled with a false passport; you left a Declaration against the same Constitutional Articles; you ordered the Ministers not to sign any of the Resolutions proceeding from the Assembly, and you forbade the Minister of Justice to put the Seals of State upon it. The money of the People was wasted, to ensure the success of that Treason: and the public force under the orders of Bouille—who had formerly been entrusted with the conduct of the Massacre at Nancy, and to whom you wrote to take care of his popularity, as it might be useful to you—was to protect it. These facts are proved by the Memorial of the 23d February, under your hand; your Declaration of the 20th of June, all of your own writing; your Letter of the 4th Sept. 1790 to Bouille; and by a Note of

this, in which he gives you an account of the expenditure of 993,000 livres given by you, and partly employed in corrupting the Troops which were to escort you."

Louis—"I have no knowledge of the Memorial of the 23d of February. As to what relates to my journey to Varennes, I refer to what I said to the Commissioners of the Constituent Assembly at that time."

President—"After you was stopped at Varennes, the Exercise of the Executive Power was for a moment suspended in your hands, and you conspired again. On the 17th of July, the blood of the Citizens was shed in the Champ de Mars. A Letter under your hand, written in 1790 to La Fayette, proves that a Criminal Correspondence existed between you and La Fayette, to which Mirabeau had acceded. Division began under these cruel auspices, and every kind of corruption was employed. You paid Libels, Pamphlets, and Journals, designed to pervert the public opinion, to discredit the Assignats, and to support the cause of the Emigrants. The Registers of Septeuil shew what enormous sums have been employed in these freedom-destroying manoeuvres. What have you to answer?"

Louis—"What passed on the 17th of July could in no respect affect me: of the rest I have no knowledge."

President—"You appeared to accept the Constitution the 14th of September; your discourses announced the desire of maintaining it; and you laboured to overthrow it before it was completed."

"A Convention had been held at Pilnitz on the 24th of July, between Leopold of Austria and Frederick William of Brandenburg, who engaged to raise up in France the Throne of Absolute Monarchy; and you was silent on that Convention till it was known through all Europe."

Louis—"I communicated it as soon as it came to my knowledge: as for the rest, every thing which relates to this object, by the Constitution, regards the Minister."

President—"Arles had raised the standard of Revolt; you favoured it, by sending three Civic Commissioners, who were occupied not in repressing Counter-Revolution, but in justifying their attempts."

Louis—"The instructions which the Commissioners had, must prove what they were entrusted with; and I knew

NONE

none of them when the Ministers proposed them to me."

President—"Avignon and Comtat-Venaissin had been re-united to France: you did not execute the Decree till a month after; and during that time a Civil War desolated the Country. The Commissioners whom you successively sent completed its devastation."

Louis—"I do not recollect what delay was put to the execution; this fact cannot regard me personally; they who were sent, and those who sent them, are alone to be regarded."

President—"Nîmes, Montauban, Meude, Jalis, had suffered great agitations during the first days of Liberty; you did nothing to check these seeds of a Counter-Revolution, till the moment when the Conspiracy of Salliant broke out."

Louis—"I gave every order on that subject which the Minister proposed to me."

President—"You sent 22 Battalions against the Marseillois, who marched against the Counter-Revolutionists of Arles."

Louis—"I must have the Papers to give a proper answer to this."

President—"You gave the command of the South to Witgenstein, who wrote to you, on the 21st of April, after he had been recalled, 'Some moments more, and I will recall for ever round the Throne of your Majesty millions of Frenchmen, become once more worthy of the wishes which you form for their happiness.'"

Louis—"This Letter is posterior to his recall. He has not been employed since. I do not remember the Letter."

President—"You have paid your former Body-guard at Coblenz; the Registers of Septeuil bear testimony to it; and many orders signed by you shew, that you transmitted considerable sums to Bouille, Rochefort, La Vauguyon, Choiseul, Beaupré, Hamilton, and the Woman Polignac."

Louis—"Ah! first, when I heard that my Body-guard had formed on the other side of the Rhine, I forbade them to touch any pay. I remember nothing of the rest."

President—"Your Brothers, enemies of the State, rallied the Emigrants, round their colours; they raised Regiments, made Loans, and contracted Alliances, in your Name; you did not disavow them, till the moment when

you was sure you could not hurt their projects. What have you to answer?"

Louis—"I disowned all the proceedings of my brothers, according to the injunctions of the Constitution, and as soon as I had any knowledge of them. I have no knowledge whatever of this Note."

President—"The Army of Regulars, which was to be put on the War footing, was only 100,000 strong at the end of December; you had therefore neglected to provide for the external safety of the State. Narbonne required a levy of 30,000 men; but he stopped the recruiting at 26,000, assuring that all was ready, yet nothing was got ready in fact. After him, Servan proposed to form a Camp of 20,000 men; the Legislative Assembly decreed it: you refused your sanction. What have you to answer to this?"

Louis—"I had given the Minister all the orders for accelerating the augmentation of the Army during the month of December last; the lists have been laid before the Assembly. If they deceived themselves, the fault is not mine."

President—"A flight of Patriotism made the Citizens leave Paris from all quarters; you issued a Proclamation to stop their march, yet our armies wanted men. Dumourier, the successor of Servan, declared that the Nation had neither arms, ammunition, nor supplies, and that the Posts were left defenceless. You expected to be urgently solicited by an address presented to the Minister Lajard, to whom the Assembly pointed out how to provide for the safety of the State. You had commissioned the Commanders of the troops to disband the army, to drive whole regiments to desertion, to make them pass the Rhine to join your Brothers and Leopold of Austria, with whom you kept up correspondence. The fact is proved by Toulougeon's letter."

Louis—"I know nothing of it; there is not a word of truth in this charge."

President—"You have charged your Diplomatic Agents to favour the coalition of Foreign Powers and your Brothers against France, and especially to cement the peace between Turkey and Austria, to prevent the latter from leaving troops on the Frontiers, that it might send a great number of men against France. A letter from Choiseul

Goussier,

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Gouffier, Ambassador at Constantinople, proves the fact."

Louis—"M. Choiseul has not spoke the truth, there never was such a thing."

President—"The Prussians advanced towards our Frontiers. Your Ministry was summoned on the 8th of July to give us an account of our political relations with Prussia; you answered on the 10th, that 50,000 Prussians were marching against us: and that you gave information of hostilities being actually committed agreeable to the Constitution."

Louis—"It was only at this epoch that I first knew of it: all the correspondence passed with the Ministers."

President—"You have entrusted the War Department to Dabancourt, the Nephew of Calonne; and so great was the success of your Conspiracy, that the Posts of Longwi and Verdun were delivered up as soon as the Enemy appeared."

Louis—"I did not know that Dabancourt was Calonne's Nephew; I did not divest the Posts; I could not have permitted myself to do such a thing; if it has happened, I know nothing of it."

President—"You have destroyed our Navy; a vast number of Officers of this Body emigrated; scarcely sufficient was left to do port-duty; yet Bertrand was granting Passports every day; and when the Legislative Body represented to you his culpable conduct on the 8th of March, you answered, that you was satisfied with his services."

Louis—"I did every thing in my power to restrain the Officers. With respect to M. Bertrand, as no complaint sufficient to place him in a state of accusation had been urged against him by the National Assembly, I did not think it expedient to dismiss him."

President—"In the Colonies you have favoured the maintenance of an Absolute Government; and your Agents have every where fomented in these Colonies the disturbances and plots of Counter-Revolution, which were to have operated there at the same time when a Counter-Revolution was to have been brought about in France; all this is a sufficient proof, that the meditated plot was conducted with your hand."

Louis—"It is not true that I had any Agents in the Colonies; I have had

no share whatever in what you have now stated."

President—"The interior parts of the State were agitated by Fanatics, the Protector of whom you have declared yourself, by evidently manifesting your intention to recover through them your ancient power."

Louis—"I can only reply to this, that I have no knowledge of any such project."

President—"On the 26th of January, the Legislative Body made a Decree against the factious Priests, the execution of which you have suspended."

Louis—"The Constitution gave to me the free sanction of Decrees."

President—"The fermentations being augmented, the Minister declared, that he knew of no means provided by the existing Laws to apprehend the guilty. The Legislative Body formed a new Decree, the execution of which you also suspended."

Louis—"The same reply."

President—"The want of Patriotism of the Guard the Constitution had given to you, made it necessary to disband it. On the day after their misconduct, however, you expressed to them your satisfaction by Letter, and retained them in your pay. This fact is proved by the Accounts of the Treasurer of the Civil List."

Louis—"I continued to do so only until I could, agreeably to the Decree, form a new establishment of Guards."

President—"You retained about your person your Swiss Guards—the Constitution forbade you to do so, and the Legislative Assembly expressly ordered their departure."

Louis—"I have executed all the Decrees which were formed in that respect."

President—"In Paris you have maintained particular companies, charged to bring about movements useful to your Counter-revolutionary projects—Dairemont and Gilles were two of your Agents, and were paid out of the Civil List. The acquaintances of Gilles, charged with the organization of a company of sixty men, will be presented to you."

Louis—"I have no knowledge of the projects attributed to these men: never did an idea of Counter-revolution enter my head."

President—"By considerable sums, you have endeavoured to suborn several Members

Members of the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies. The Letters of St. Leon and others establish this fact."

Louis—"Several persons presented themselves to me with similar plans, from which I obliged them to desist."

President—"Who are those by whom these plans were presented to you?"

Louis—"The plans themselves were so vague, that I do not at this time recollect."

President—"Who are those to whom you have either promised or given money?"

Louis—"No one."

President—"You have allowed the French Name to be reviled in Germany, in Italy, and in Spain, since you have taken no one step to require a reparation for the injurious treatment the French experienced in these Countries."

Louis—"The Diplomatic Correspondence will prove the contrary; in other respects this was a concern of the Minister."

President—"You reviewed the Swiss on the 10th of August, at five o'clock in the morning; and the Swiss were the first who fired upon the Citizens."

Louis—"I went to view all the Troops that were assembled near me on that day; I had the Constituent Authorities with me, the Department, the Mayor, and the Municipality; I had even requested a Deputation of the National Assembly to repair thither; and I afterwards went in the midst of them with my Family."

President—"Why had you ordered those Troops to come to the Castle?"

Louis—"All the Constituent Authorities had seen that the Castle was threatened; and as I had a Constituent Authority, I had a right to defend myself."

President—"Why did you send for

the Mayor of Paris to the Palace, in the night of the 9th of August?"

Louis—"On the reports which were spread abroad."

President—"You have caused the blood of Frenchmen to be shed."

Louis—"No, Sir; it was not I."

President—"You have authorised Septentrion to make a considerable commerce of grain, sugar, and coffee, at Hambourg. This fact is proved by a Letter of Septentrion."

Louis—"I have no knowledge of what you say."

President—"Why have you put your Veto on the Decree which ordered the formation of a Camp of 20,000 men?"

Louis—"The Constitution gave me the free function of Veto's; and even in that point, I demanded the re-union of a Camp at Soissons."

He was afterwards called upon to acknowledge the Papers specified in the Accusation, to wit, the different Memorials of Laporte, Talon, and his Letter to the Bishop of Clermont. He disavowed them all, excepting some orders for payment for his old Military Establishment, dated 1791.

At last, respectably, and after a very long debate, he did himself married, and his Papers were also delivered to him.

He was re-conducted to the Temple about five o'clock.

He listened to the charges against him with great composure and attention, and replied to the various questions put by the President, with a degree of ease, facility, and promptness, that astonished every body. His examination lasted for two hours, during which the Members of the Convention and the galleries observed the most profound silence.

On the motion of M. Petion, he has been permitted to choose M. M. Target and Tronchet as his Council.

[To be continued.]

S T A T E P A P E R S.

No. I.

NOTE sent by M. CHAUVÉLIN to LORD GRENVILLE.

"THE undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of France, has the honour to communicate to His Excellency Lord GRENVILLE, the Instructions which he has received from the Executive Council of the French Republic, with orders to lay them before his Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs,

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in case he should believe that he could not sufficiently soon obtain an interview with that Minister.

"The French Government, by continuing, since the recall of Lord Gower from Paris, to leave at London its Minister Plenipotentiary, conceived that it gave his Britannic Majesty an unequivocal proof of the desire it had to continue to live upon good terms with him, and to dispel those clouds which the events, necessary and inherent to the internal regulations of

K France,

France, appeared at that time to have occasioned. The intentions of the Executive Council of France, with regard to England, have not ceased to be the same; but it has not been able to see with indifference the public conduct which the British Ministry maintains at present towards France. It is with regret that it has remarked in this conduct a character of ill-will, to which it is yet unwilling to give credit. It has however felt, that its duty to the French Nation required it no longer to leave it in a state of uncertainty, into which it had been thrown by several measures recently adopted by the British Government—an uncertainty which must be shared by the British Nation, and which is equally unworthy of both countries.

"The Executive Council of the French Republic has, in consequence, authorised the Minister of France at London to demand with openness of the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty, if France ought to consider England as a Neutral Power, or as an Enemy; and it has especially charged him to obtain a definitive answer upon this point.

"But, in asking from the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty a frank and open explanation as to their intentions with regard to France, the Executive Council is unwilling they should have the smallest remaining doubt as to the disposition of France towards England, and as to its desire of maintaining peace with her: it has even been desirous of answering beforehand all the reproaches which they may be tempted to make in justification of a rupture.

"On reflecting what may be the reasons which may determine his Britannic Majesty to break with the French Republic, the Executive Council has been able to find no other than a false interpretation, which is, perhaps, given to the Decree of the National Convention of the 10th of November. If a real alarm has been occasioned by this Decree, it can have arisen only for want of understanding its true sense. The National Convention never meant that the French Republic should favour insurrections, should espouse the quarrels of a few seditious persons, or, in a word, should endeavour to excite disturbances in any neutral or friendly country whatever. Such an idea would be rejected by all the French. It cannot be imputed to the National Con-

vention without doing it injustice. This Decree then is applicable only to those People who, after having acquired their Liberty by Conquest, may have demanded the Fraternity, the Assistance of the Republic, by the solemn and unequivocal expression of the General Will.

"France ought and will respect, not only the Independence of England, but even that of those of her Allies with whom she is not at war. The undersigned has therefore been charged formally to declare, that she will not attack Holland so long as that Power shall, on its side, confine itself towards her within the bounds of an exact Neutrality.

"The British Government being thus set at its ease upon these two points, no pretence for the smallest difficulty could remain, except as to the question of the opening of the Scheldt; a question irrevocably decided by reason and by justice, of small importance in itself, and on which the opinion of England, and perhaps of Holland itself, is sufficiently known, to render it difficult seriously to make it the single subject of a war. Should, however, the British Ministry avail itself of this last motive, as a cause of declaring war against France, would it not, in such case, be probable, that its secret intention must have been, at all events, to bring on a rupture, and that it made use, at the present moment, of the vains of all pretences, to colour an unjust aggression, long ago determined upon?

"On this unfortunate supposition, which the Executive Council rejects, the undersigned would be authorised forcibly to support the dignity of the French People, and to declare with firmness, that this free and powerful People will accept the war, and repel with indignation an aggression so manifestly unjust, and so little provoked on its part. When every explanation, calculated to demonstrate the purity of the intentions of France, when all peaceable and conciliatory measures shall have been exhausted by her, it is evident that all the weight, all the responsibility of the war, will fall sooner or later on those who shall have provoked it. It will, in fact, be nothing but a war of the Administration alone against the French Republic; and, if this truth could for a moment appear doubtful, it would not perhaps be impossible

impossible for France speedily to convince of this a Nation which, in bestowing its confidence, has never renounced the exercise of its reason or its respect for truth and justice.

"Such are the instructions which the undersigned has received orders to communicate officially to his Excellency Lord Grenville, inviting him, as well as the whole Council of his Britannic Majesty, to weigh, with the most serious attention, the declarations and the demands which they contain. It is evident that the French Nation is desirous of maintaining Peace with England; she affords a proof of this, by lending herself frankly and openly to dissipate all the suspicions which so many different passions and prejudices are unceasingly at work to raise up against her; but the more she shall have done to convince all Europe of the purity of her views, and of the justice of her intentions, the more will she have a right to expect no longer to be misunderstood.

"The undersigned has orders to demand a written Answer to the present Note. He hopes that the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty will be brought back, by the explanations which it contains, to ideas more favourable to the re-union of the two Countries, and that they will not have occasion, for the purpose of returning to them, to consider the terrible responsibility of a declaration of war, which will uncontestedly be their own work; the consequences of which cannot be otherwise than fatal to the two Countries, and to human nature in general, and in which a generous and free People cannot long consent to betray their own interests, by serving as an auxiliary and a reinforcement to a tyrannical coalition.

(Signed) "F. CHAUVELIN:
*Portman-square, Dec. 27, 1792;
the First Year of the Republic."*

No. II.

ANSWER

Of the Right Hon. Lord GRENVILLE
HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
OF STATE for the FOREIGN
DEPARTMENT, to the Note presented by M. CHAUVELIN, on the 27th of December 1792.

"*Whitehall, Dec. 31, 1792.*

"I HAVE received, Sir, from you a Note, in which, styling yourself Mi-

nister Plenipotentiary of France, you communicate to me, as the King's Secretary of State, the instructions which you state to have yourself received from the Executive Council of the French Republic. You are not ignorant, that since the unhappy events of the 10th of August, the King has thought proper to suspend all official communication with France.—You are yourself no otherwise accredited to the King, than in the name of his Most Christian Majesty. The proposition of receiving a Minister accredited by any other authority or power in France, would be a new question, which, whenever it should occur, the King would have the right to decide according to the interests of his subjects, his own dignity, and the regard which he owes to his allies, and to the general system of Europe. I am therefore to inform you, Sir, in express and formal terms, that I acknowledge you in no other public character than that of Minister from his Most Christian Majesty, and that consequently you cannot be admitted to treat with the King's Ministers in the quality, and under the form stated in your Note.

"But observing that you have entered into explanations of some of the circumstances which have given to England such strong grounds of uneasiness and jealousy, and that you speak of these explanations, as being of a nature to bring our two countries nearer, I have been unwilling to convey to you the notification stated above, without at the same time explaining myself clearly and distinctly on the subject of what you have communicated to me, though under a form which is neither regular nor official.

"Your explanations are confined to three points:

"The first is that of the Decree of the National Convention of the 19th of November, in the expressions of which all England saw the formal declaration of a design to extend universally the new principles of Government adopted in France, and to encourage disorder and revolt in all countries, even in those which are neutral. If this interpretation, which you represent as injurious to the Convention, could admit of any doubt, it is but too well justified by the conduct of the Convention itself. And the application of these principles to the King's dominions has been shewn unequivocally,

cally, by the public reception given to the promoters of sedition in this country, and by the speeches made to them precisely at the time of this Decree, and since on several different occasions.

" Yet, notwithstanding all these proofs, supported by other circumstances which are but too notorious, it would have been with pleasure that we should have seen here such explanations, and such a conduct, as would have satisfied the dignity and honour of England, with respect to what has already passed, and would have offered a sufficient security in future for the maintenance of that respect towards the rights, the government, and the tranquillity of Neutral Powers, which they have on every account the right to expect.

" Neither this satisfaction, nor this security, is found in the terms of an Explanation which still declares to the Promoters of Sedition in every Country, what are the cities in which they may count beforehand on the support and succour of France; and which reserves to that Country the right of mixing herself in our internal affairs whenever she shall judge it proper, and on principles incompatible with the political institutions of all the countries of Europe. No one can avoid perceiving how much a declaration like this is calculated to encourage disorder and revolt in every country. No one can be ignorant how contrary it is to the respect which is reciprocally due from Independent Nations, nor how repugnant to those principles which the King has followed, on his part, by abstaining at all times from any interference whatever in the internal affairs of France. And this contrast is alone sufficient to shew, not only that England cannot consider such an explanation as satisfactory, but that she must look upon it as a fresh avowal of those dispositions which she flies with so just an uneasiness and jealousy.

" I proceed to the two other points of your explanation, which concern the general dispositions of France with regard to the allies of Great Britain, and the conduct of the Convention and its Officers relative to the Scheldt. The Declaration which you there make, "that France will "not attack Holland so long as that Power shall "observe an exact neutrality," is conceived nearly in the same terms with that which you was charged to make

in the name of His Most Christian Majesty in the month of June last. Since that first declaration was made, an Officer, stating himself to be employed in the service of France, has openly violated both the territory and the neutrality of the Republic, in going up the Scheldt to attack the Citadel of Antwerp, notwithstanding the determination of the Government not to grant this passage, and the formal protest by which they opposed it. Since the same declaration was made, the Convention has thought itself authorised to annul the rights of the Republic, exercised within the limits of its own territory, and enjoyed by virtue of the same treaties by which her independence is secured. And at the very moment when, under the name of an amicable explanation, you renew to me in the same terms the promise of respecting the independence and the rights of England and her allies, you announce to me, that those in whose name you speak intend to maintain these open and injurious aggressions.

" It is not, certainly, on such a declaration as this, that any reliance can be placed for the continuance of public tranquillity.

" But I am unwilling to leave, without a more particular reply, what you say on the subject of the Scheldt. If it were true that this question is in itself of little importance, this would only serve to prove more clearly, that it was brought forward only for the purpose of insulting the allies of England, by the infraction of their neutrality, and by the violation of their rights, which the faith of treaties obliges us to maintain. But you cannot be ignorant, that here the utmost importance is attached to those principles which France wishes to establish by this proceeding, and to those consequences which would naturally result from them; and that not only these principles, and those consequences, will never be admitted by England, but that she is, and ever will be, ready to oppose them with all her force.

" France can have no right to annul the stipulations relative to the Scheldt, unless she have also the right to set aside equally all the other treaties between all the Powers of Europe, and all the other rights of England, or of her allies. She can even have no pretence to interfere in the question of opening the Scheldt, unless she were the

the Sovereign of the Low Countries, or had the right to dictate laws to all Europe.

"England will never consent that France shall arrogate the power of annulling at her pleasure, and under the pretence of a pretended natural right, of which she makes herself the only judge, the Political System of Europe, established by solemn Treaties, and guaranteed by the consent of all the Powers. This Government, adhering to the maxims which it has followed for more than a century, will also never see with indifference that France shall make herself, either directly or indirectly, Sovereign of the Low Countries, or general Arbitress of the Rights and Liberties of Europe. If France is really desirous of maintaining Friendship and Peace with England, she must shew herself disposed to renounce her views of aggression and aggrandizement, and to confine herself within her own Territory, without insulting other Governments, without disturbing their Tranquillity, without violating their Rights.

"With respect to that character of ill-will which is endeavoured to be found in the conduct of England towards France, I cannot discuss it, because you speak of it in general terms

only, without alledging a single fact. All Europe has seen the justice and the generosity which have characterized the conduct of the King: his Majesty has always been desirous of peace: he desires it still, but such as may be real, and solid, and consistent with the interests and dignity of his own dominions; and with the general security of Europe.

"On the rest of your paper I say nothing.—As to what relates to me and to my colleagues, the King's Ministers owe to his Majesty the account of their conduct; and I have no answer to give you on this subject, any more than on that of the Appeal which you propose to make to the English nation. This nation, according to that Constitution by which its liberty and its prosperity are secured, and which it will always be able to defend against every attack, direct or indirect, will never have with Foreign Powers connection or correspondence, except through the organ of its King; of a King whom it loves and reveres, and who has never for an instant separated his rights, his interests, and his happiness, from the rights, the interests, and the happiness of his people.

(Signed)

"GRENVILLE."

[To be continued.]

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DEC. 20.

MISS Morris, who performed Sylvia, ventured on the arduous part of Lady Randolph, for her second appearance; a character which requires the abilities and experience of Miss Siddons, or Mrs. Pope, who have both performed this character lately. On this occasion we shall only observe, that it would prevent much of what is supposed to be ill-natured criticism, were young performers not to attempt to emulate the veterans of the stage, before they have acquired some experience. Miss Morris, in time, may perform Lady Randolph well, but it must be after more care and study.

On the same evening HARLEQUIN'S MU-

SEUM; OR, MOTHER SHIPTON TRIUMPHANT, was produced for the first time. This performance is a selection from all former Pantomimes, and is well calculated to afford pleasure to children and holiday frequenters of the theatre.

28. THE PATRON, by Mr. Foote, was revived at the Hay-Market, and found the audience in so bad a humour, that it was hardly heard to the conclusion. We mention this unlucky revival merely to observe, that when it originally appeared, Mr. Foote, in a dedication of it to Lord Gower, said, that of all the pieces that he had had the honour to offer the public, this seemed to have the fairest claim to their favour.

P O E T R Y.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR,

PERFORMED BEFORE THEIR MAJESTIES
AT ST. JAMES'S.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, Esq.

POET LAUREAT.

NOT with more joy from desert
shades,

Where prowling untam'd the savage traits,
From pathless moors and barren glades,

Sad Desolation's gloomy reign
Averted, bends the weary eye

To seats of rural industry,
Where harvests wave in yellow pride,

Where spreads the fertile champaign wide
The lucid stream, while Commerce leads
Through peopled towns and laughing

meads ;
Than turns the mind from scenes of woe,

Where ceaseless tears of anguish flow ;
Where Anarchy's insatiate brood

Their horrid footsteps mark with blood,
To shores where temperate Freedom

reigns,
Where peace and order blest the plains,

Where men the Sovereign of their choice obey,
Where BRITAIN'S grateful sons exult in

GEORGE'S way.

Yet ALBION ne'er with selfish aim

To her own race her care confines—

On all, the sacred gift who claim,

The golden beam of Freedom shines.

Sad outcast from his native shore,

The wretched exile wasted o'er,

Feels Pity's lenient hand alluage

The wounds of Faction's cruel rage ;

Her laws to all protective yield

Security's impartial shield :

Who breathes her air breathes purest liberty—

Gaunt Slavery flies the coast—who treads her
soil is free.

Ambition's clarion has not charm'd

Her dauntless legions to the war,

Nor have her sons, by fury arm'd,

Follow'd Oppression's iron car ;

Tho' prompt at Honour's call to brave

The hostile clime, the adverse wave,

Their thunder 'neath the burning zone

Shook the proud Despot on his throne ;

Yet while aloft in orient skies
Conquest's triumphant banner flies,
The generous Victor bids the conflict cease,
And 'midst his laurels twines the nobler
wreaths of Peace.

Blest Peace ! O may thy radiance mild
Beam kindly on the opening year !

Yet should with frantic vengeance wild
The fiends of Discord urge their rask

career,

Not cold in Freedom's sacred cause,

Not slow to guard her holy Laws,

Faithful to him their hearts approve,

The MONARCH they revere, the MAN
they love,

BRITANNIA'S Sons shall arm with patriot
zeal,

Their Prince's cause their own—his rights the
general weal.

LINES WRITTEN ON READING

MRS. ROBINSON'S POEMS.

CONGENIAL spirits own congenial fires,

Where vivid Fancy every thought inspires ;

The taste of REYNOLDS we behold again

In every beauty of thy mournful strain.

No envy dims the lustre of thy lays,

No mean disguise obscures thy generous praise,

But as the tuneful lute mellifluous flows,

Thy genius kindles, and thy fancy glows ;

Still, still pursue the lesson Truth inspires,

Still tune thy harp amidst exulting fires.

And when thy gentle breast shall low be laid,

And all thy wondrous attributes shall fade ;

The song, the tributary song of woe,

Transcendant SATURO, round thy tomb shall
flow.—

There MIDDLETON'S * meek shade shall
hover near,

There GARRICK'S † spirit grateful shall ap-
pear,

There beauteous LINLEY ‡ raise her angel
tongue,

And CHATERTON ** shall strike his lyre
new strung !

And midst the mingling sounds thy name
shall rise,

The brightest planet in its " native skies."

Oxford, Dec. 11, 1792.

J. J. V.

* Mrs. Robinson's Elegy to the Memory of Lady Middleton.

† Elegy to Garrick's Memory.

‡ Sonnet to Maria Linley.

** Monody to Chatterton.

L I N E S

Addressed to VICTORY, in consequence of
the success of MARQUIS CORNWALLIS
and his ARMY against TIPPOO SULTAN.

By E. CORNELIA KNIGHT;

Author of "DINARUS," and "MARCUS
FLAMINIUS."

FAIREST and brightest of the heavenly
choir,

Immortal Victory, my song inspire!

Teach me with grateful voice to tune thy
praise,

Direct my numbers—animate my lays!

O may'st thou still in Britain's cause pre-
vail!

Parent of glory, peace, abundance, hail!

Goddeſs of heroes, round thy bliſſful ſhrine

The brave alone thy votive garlands twine!

At thy approach Diſtruſt and Terror yield,

And verdant laurels hude the enſanguin'd
field;

Triumphant joys to anxious doubts ſucceed,

All cares are lull'd, and wounds forget to
bleed;

Fatigue and pain are baniſh'd by thy breath,

And thou can'ſt ſoften e'en the pangs of
death;

Crown'd with thy wreath, encircled by thy
arms,

Expires the warrior, gazing on thy charms;

Revenge and Anger thy beſt beſt obey,

Their weapons ſheath, and own thy clement
ſway;

Thy powerful arm ſtrikes off the captive's
chains,

And glad reſtores him to his native plains.

Celeſtial fair! thy radiant form how bright,

Where orient Phoebus darts his earlieſt light!

There, deck'd with gems, in ſplendid robes
array'd,

On Britiſh enſigns reſts the heavenly maid.

Before her feet the grateful India ſmiles,

From barbarous rapine freed, and Gallic
wiles.

The conquering haſt in martial pomp appears,

And ev'ry brow the well-earn'd laurel
wears.

By pleaſures unſubdu'd, by wealth unmov'd,

By toils unwearied, and by dangers prov'd;

Above the reſt in honours, as in place,

The ſoldier's father, and his country's grace,

CORNWALLIS ſtands; around whoſe temples
play

Reſplendent glories on this happy day.

O, Goddeſs, may thy juſtice never ſwerve!

May theſe ſtill gain thy favour who deſerve!

Where GEORGE with mild paternal rule
commands

A grateful nation join'd in union's bands;

* Virgil.

† Moſes.

‡ Il Penſeroſo.

Where PITT directs the councils of the State,
In early wiſdom firm, and calmly great;
Where valiant armies ſhield the public cauſe,
Defend their Prince, their country, and
her laws;

Where glorious navies awe the ſubject main,
And Britain's juſt pre-eminence maintain;
Propitious VICTORY, for ever ſmile,
And ſcatter laurels o'er thy favour'd iſle!

O D E O N M I L T O N.

By J. LAWES, Eſq. of JAMAICA.

IM M O R T A L Milton! thy illuſtrious
name

Stands foremoſt in the rolls of Fame;

Thy pleaſing memory can never die,

But handed down to late poſterity,

Ev'n to the end of all-conſuming time,

Shall never know decay;

Freſh laurels on the way

Shall crown with added praiſe thy genius ſub-
lime;

And ages yet to come, with tranſport view

Thy noble works, and give the applauſes due.

'Twas thou, advent'rous bard, who durſt
aſpire

To tune thy ſacred lyre

Free from the ſhackles of the Gothic age;

When ev'ry monkish tale was made to chime,

And nonſenſe jingled into rhyme,

Then deem'd as faultleſs as the ſacred page;

Not ſo thy verſe, deep, ſonorous, ſtrong;

Heroically majestic, moves along;

And ev'ry ſentence, ev'ry line,

Myſteriouſly doth ſhine,

Well fraught with antient lore, and ſkill divine,

Whiſt ſage inſtruction opens to the wiſe,

Altho' to ignorant, and fools, conceal'd the
lies.

No Greek or Roman Bard

Can with thee be compar'd,

Ev'n mighty Homer's ſelf muſt yield,

The * Mantuan Swain muſt quit the field;

Their narrow ſubject never could admit

Such lofty flights of human wit;

Beyond the ſcale of Nature thou haſt flown,

And ſubtleſs, by the immortal Spirit fir'd,

Which firſt the † choſen Lawgiver inſpir'd,

Haſt made the heav'n's, earth, chaos, all thy
own.

He that from noiſy crouds would fly,

Compos'd of nought but vanity,

And deep ſequeſter'd in ſome lonely glen,

In ſtudioſous ſolitude would ſit,

Exploring truths by antient Sages writ,

Let him peruſe thy ‡ melancholy Man;

P O E T R Y.

But where the youth, inclin'd to festive joy,
Would taste the sweets of mirth without alloy,
Let thy * Allegro be his guide,
And Innocence his only pride,
Then Wisdom ne'er shall frown, nor Virtue
ever chide.

Pedant Salmastius, to his cost,
Soon mourn'd his reputation lost,
When he, presumptuous, dar'd with thee
contend,
And thou so valiantly didst † Liberty de-
fend.

But had I Dryden's skill,
Or Pope's more courtly wit at will,
The pleasing task too arduous would prove,
In numbers worthy thee, to sing thy praise;
Suffice, that happy with the blest above,
Thou needst no tribute from my humble lays.

TO DELIA.

BY THE SAME.

WHILST o'er the azure waves I steer,
And tow'rs the west reluctant roll,
The gales propitious strive to cheer
The dreary, love-lorn, penitive soul.

Yet not their voice can bring relief,
Or ease a heart o'erfraught with care;
No earthly power can sooth my grief,
While distant from my beautiful fair.

When first I view'd my lovely maid,
I gaz'd with rapture on her charms,
But when the fair her smiles display'd,
My bosom beat to soft alarms.

Where through the Clarendonian vale
Rich Mino pours his copious urn,
My friends, with hearts sincere, shall hail
Their old companion's safe return.

But friendship's balm must feeble prove
To ease the wound of Cupid's dart;
"I bow before thine altar, Love:"
My Delia has secur'd my heart.

Ye sacred Pow'rs, whose guardian care
Is Innocence and Beauty's guide,
O! listen to my fervent pray'r,
Protect my blooming, destin'd Bride.

Breathe soft, ye winds, ye waters roll
In circling eddies o'er the main;
Quick wait the charmer of my soul
To sooth my griefs, and ease my pain.

* The Cheerful Man.

† Vide his Defence of the People,

LINES written on presenting a LADY with
a MOURNING RING.

BY MR. THOMAS ADNEY.

ATTEND, my fair, nor deem me vain,
If I your kind acceptance claim;
This mournful Gem remembrance bears
Of One rever'd, and dead to cares,
That e'er in life unconfur'd trod,
But now lies mould'ring 'neath the sod,
Death calls us hence, and we obey,
For Life is like a Summer's day!
From earth we came,—to earth return,
Uncompass'd in the funeral Urn!
Nor have we cause to be afraid,
Since all must in the dust be laid!
If in meek Virtue's paths we tread,
We need not fear to meet the dead.
'Tis Vice alone frail man disarms,
And in his breast creates alarms!

This Ring, my fair, a treasure keep,
And cease for One you lov'd to weep!
Your finger can explain it best,
And point to where the happy rest,
While I, admiring worth and grace,
A Mother's form and virtue trace;
And see the Copy, best of all,
As true as the Original!
Then take the Gem,—a friend's behest,
And in return, heed this request:
That when the tide of sorrow's o'er,
And peace has calm'd your mind once more,
This Ring you change for one I'll give,
Which shall reward me while I live.
If this you grant,—with wish discreet,
The Parson makes my bliss complete!

LINES on the DEATH of an amiable and
very beautiful LADY at FARNHAM, ON
Jan. 16, 1793. By Mr. O'KEEFE.

DEATH took it in his empty skull
He'd be a beau on next birth-day,
And needs a nosegay he must pull,
To make him up a choice bouquet.
To Beauty's garden straight he hied,
With sweepingscythe her flowers to mow;
"Your trouble spare," the owner cried,
"By my advice to Farnham go."
Tho' here fond bees for sweets may swarm,
Their tasteless buzzings do not mind;
For there each grace that sense can charm,
In one fair blooming flow'r you'll find.
Quick to this lovely fragrant rose
His icy fingers he applies;
Death's finest of fine birth-day beaux,
For in his breast ELIZA † dies!
Her bloom's bequeath'd to blushing morn,
Her fragrance with the zephyr blends:
But, ah! to whom is left the thorn?
Sharp in the bosom of her friends.

† MISS ELIZABETH PARKER.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10.

THIS day his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the Session with the following Speech from the Throne :

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I have his Majesty's commands to meet you in Parliament, and to express his satisfaction in resorting to your Counsels in the present situation of affairs.

" His Majesty feels the utmost concern that various attempts should have been made to excite a spirit of discontent and disturbance, and that appearances should have manifested themselves in any part of this Kingdom, of a design to effect by violence an alteration in the Constitution.

" It is an additional ground of uneasiness to his Majesty, that views of conquest and dominion should have incited France to interfere with the Government of other countries, and to adopt measures with regard to his Majesty's Allies, the States General, neither conformable to the law of nations, nor the positive stipulations of existing treaties; especially when both his Majesty and the States General had observed the strictest neutrality with regard to the affairs of France.

" Under these circumstances, I have ordered, by his Majesty's commands, an augmentation of the forces upon this establishment.

" By the advice of the Privy Council, measures have been taken to prevent the exportation of corn, provisions, and naval stores, arms, and ammunition. The circumstances which rendered these measures necessary, will, I trust, justify any temporary infringement of the laws, and will induce you to give them a Parliamentary sanction.

" It will afford his Majesty the greatest satisfaction, if by a temperate and firm conduct the blessings of peace can be continued; but he feels assured of your zealous concurrence in his determination to provide for the security and interests of his dominions, and to fulfil those positive engagements to which he is equally bound by the honour of his Crown, and the general interests of the empire.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" I have ordered the national accounts to be laid before you, and I have no doubt of your readiness to grant such supplies for the public service, as the honour and security of his Majesty's Crown and Government, and the exigencies of the times may require.

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" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" The agriculture, the manufactures, and particularly the linen manufacture, the Protestant charter-schools, and other public institutions, which have so repeatedly been the objects of your care, will, I doubt not, engage your accustomed regard and liberality.

" I am to recommend to you in his Majesty's name, to adopt such measures as may be most advisable for the maintenance of internal tranquillity, and for this purpose, to render more effectual the law for establishing a militia in this kingdom.

" His Majesty has the fullest confidence that you will, on all occasions, shew your firm determination to enforce due obedience to the laws, and to maintain the authority of Government, in which you may depend upon his Majesty's cordial co-operation and support; and I have it in particular command from his Majesty to recommend it to you to apply yourselves to the consideration of such measures as may be most likely to strengthen and cement a general union of sentiment among all classes and descriptions of his Majesty's subjects, in support of the established Constitution.— With this view his Majesty trusts that the situation of his Majesty's Catholic subjects will engage your serious attention, and in the consideration of this subject he relies on the wisdom and liberality of his Parliament.

" I am truly sensible of the repeated testimonies which I have received of your approbation, and I will endeavour to merit a continuance of your good opinion, by strenuously exerting the power with which I am entrusted, for the maintenance of our excellent Constitution in Church and State, as the best security for the liberty of the subject, and prosperity of Ireland."

In the House of Lords the motion for an Address to his Majesty on the Speech at the opening of the Session was made by the Earl of Westmeath, and carried unanimously. The motion for an Address to the Lord Lieutenant was made by Lord Viscount Dillon, and opposed by the Duke of Leinster; on which Lord Portarlington said, he was sorry to differ from the Noble Duke, with whom he had so long agreed; but in the present instance he felt that it was as necessary in Ireland for Parliament to unite and resist the enemies of the Constitution, as it was in England, where party was laid aside to save the country. He knew not of any parties in this country, but if such there were, he was sensible that they should give place

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place to the more important consideration of the public safety. On the question being put, the Duke was the only dissident.

In the House of Commons Lord Tyrone moved, and the Hon. Mr. Westley seconded, the Address to his Majesty.

The Address, as usual, declared a coincidence of the House in the views of his Majesty, and a promise of the necessary support, and so far appeared, with certain qualifications, to meet the general approbation of the Assembly; that part, however, which thanked the Sovereign for continuing Lord Westmoreland in the Government of Ireland, was decidedly condemned by Mr. Grattan and the Counsellor Egan, the latter of whom dwelt with much severity on the profusion and profligacy of Administration. In an advanced stage of the debate, Serjeant Duquerry rose to offer his sentiments, and to recommend such measures as he deemed necessary, under the present urgency and emergency of the affairs of the kingdom, to be adopted by the Administration of the country; a kingdom which stood in a most momentous situation, and was pressed by circumstances of unexampled magnitude. In order to obviate discontents, it was his earnest solicitation that complaints should be investigated, that retrenchments should be entered upon, that the causes which were supposed to wring from the labourer his hard-earned reward might be examined, and that the hovel of

the peasant might not be subjected to a tax which could easily be supplied from other sources. His ideas, while the Irish nation contributed to the wealth and glory of Britain, and determined to share her fate, was, that she should equally participate in every benefit derivable from the British Constitution and privileges: these he would have extended to every class of inhabitants, and thus would discontents be effectually removed, the people become united, and, trusting to the integrity and wisdom of their Parliament, the hand of Government nerved by the united strength of the nation.

The learned Serjeant observed, that if such measures were not pursued by Administration, it should not have his support.

The motion for the Address was agreed to without a division; and on the next day the report was received.

On the 14th instant it was resolved, without a division upon the question, that on that day three weeks the House would, in a Committee of the whole House, take into consideration the Representation of the People.

The Attorney General also presented an Alien Bill, on the model of that lately passed here, which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed, and has since passed the House, which adjourned on Wednesday the 16th instant, to Monday the 23rd instant.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

DECEMBER 24.

ON the arrival of the express with an account of the last day's drawing of the Irish Lottery, a circumstance unparalleled in the history of Lotteries is said to have been discovered; no less than six tickets were missing, supposed either to have been stolen out of the wheel, or never to have been put in. A report has for some days been in circulation, that a gang of notorious pigeoners, forgers, &c. in the lottery line, went over to Ireland, to try experiments, and some of their emissaries here were to insure certain numbers to remain in the wheel the last morning of drawing. The numbers that were missing are, 7,212, 9,088, 18,827, 21,282, 28,965, 33,661. No number, as is usual, was proclaimed as last drawn, and entitled to 1000. for in fact, there were four prizes of 101. each remaining in the wheel, besides the benefit ticket of 1000. for the last drawn number. The scheme at first contained 13,359 prizes,

besides the first and last drawn 1000. each, and only 13,356 prizes have been drawn.

26. Philip Davis, for assaulting Edward Peterfon on the highway, and extorting from him a guinea and an half, by threatening to charge him with an unnatural crime; John Bonus, for forgery; John Brown, William Graham, and Thomas Foulkes, for highway robberies, were executed at Newgate.

29. A very extraordinary circumstance happened on Saturday morning last, at Mr. Driver's, Kent Road, of which the following are the particulars: About four o'clock in the morning, one of the servants heard a violent groaning below stairs, when, upon calling up the family, they found the footman, whose name was Lloyd, on the kitchen stairs weltering in blood, with his hat and great coat on; he at first said, he had heard a noise, and upon coming down stairs a person shot him; but upon further examination, one of the horses was found

found in the stable bridled and saddled, and the saddle very bloody. It is supposed he had been on the highway, and in attempting to rob some gentlemen and ladies, near New Cross Turnpike, was shot by one of them, as he answered the description of the person who attacked them. He was taken to Guy's Hospital, where the ball was extracted; a warrant was granted to secure him in case he should recover. It is conjectured, inferring in the Lottery had brought him to that melancholy situation.

On the 5th of January he made his escape from the hospital, and got clear off. It is supposed that a woman belonging to him conveyed him some clothes, which enabled him to escape, his own clothes having been taken from him for security. He had also deceived his surgeons, by pretending to have been worse the day preceding than at any previous.

JANUARY 10. Her Majesty gave a ball and supper at Windsor, which was, as the French under their old system would have called it, *superbe et magnifique*. The Duke of Clarence led off with the Princess Royal. The country dances were all to Highland tunes, and their Majesties were gratified with a set of Scots reels, instead of the heavy dullness to which, in the ancient stately ball-room, they were continually subject.

16. Mr. Silva, of Chelsea, and his maid-servant were found murdered in the house. In the morning the maid-servant was in a neighbouring shop buying tea, and said, her master expected company to breakfast. About noon the errand-man called at the house, and, no person coming to answer the bell, went down the area into the kitchen, where he found the maid lying dead, and her master endeavouring to crawl up stairs, but speechless and insensible. They had both been struck on the head with some heavy pointed instrument.

Mr. Silva died next morning, without having been able to give any account of the shocking act. There was no appearance of the house having been robbed. Mr. Silva was reputed a man of wealth; and it is conjectured that the perpetrators had introduced themselves into his house on pretence of business, and carried off nothing but his money.

18. This being the day appointed for celebrating the Queen's Birth-day, it was observed by a Grand Gala at Court. The union of parties, and the general junction that animates the people of England against the tyrannical Republicans of France, made the Court at St. James's one of the most splendid that has complimented her Majesty since her Coronation.

The day exhibited at Court an epitome of the grandeur of our nation. All the Royal Family in the kingdom (except the Prince of Wales and the young Princess Amelia) were present at the Drawing-room, with an immense crowd of Nobility, foreign Ministers, &c.

The Dresses at the Court seldom claim at this season that admiration or attention which a further advance in the year affords. They were, however, well chosen, and well became the wearers.

The King wore a fancy dark velvet coat, embroidered with gold, and *chenille* breeches of the same; a cream-coloured satin waistcoat with gold button-holes, rich star, George, jewel to the Garter, and new sword and knot.

The Queen was, according to her usual custom on this anniversary; plainly habited. —The Princess Royal, light rose coloured satin train, petticoat white, sprigged with festoons and flowers. —Princess Augusta, very pale blue. —Princess Elizabeth nearly the same. —The two young Princesses wore gold trains, petticoats, in festoons and flowers, the hair low and full at the ears, no caps, feathers and ties, some of the most beautiful white ever seen. —Duke of York in his regimentals, and insignia of the Order of the Garter. —Duchess of York, a white crape petticoat, richly spangled, green train and body, stomacher covered with diamonds, her head-dress in form of a coronet of dark chocolate velvet, richly ornamented with diamonds.

Mr. Pitt, a dark brown velvet, richly embroidered, and white satin waistcoat, which seems the prevailing fashion, as several of the Court Dresses of the Gentlemen were exactly of this kind.

None of the Ladies had any thing particularly *nouvelle*. The Countess of Inchiquin seems to have been the most noticed, viz. white crape petticoat, richly spangled, decorated with festoon foil, yellow train and shape.

The Ladies hair was dressed for the most part wide; some few wore their hair straight before and down the sides. The Gentlemen's hair was dressed in general pretty full.

The caps were mostly made of satin and blond, with feathers and flowers appropriate to the dresses. They were low, but ornamented with high plumes of feathers, and some were made entirely of feathers; the effect of them was peculiarly becoming, and added to the native charms of the lovely wearers.

Several Ladies wore Constitutional earrings, which are circular with a drop and festoon; and inscribed with this motto in enamel—*Roi-ai-foi*.

Of the Carriages, those of Lord Kenyon, the Duke of Montrose, and Lord Courtenay, were most conspicuous.

The Ball at night was opened by the Duke of York, and two Scotch country dances were afterwards gone down. The illuminations of the tradesmen, &c. were, as usual, brilliant and numerous.

19. A man of the names of Mendes was charged with the murder of Mr. Silva and his servant, before Nicholas Bond, Esq. on the testimony of a boy, who simply stated having seen him in the neighbourhood on the morning in question. After a long examination it appeared clearly, by the evidence of a number of witnesses, that the prisoner was several miles distant from Chelsea at the time the fact was supposed to have been committed. He was consequently discharged.

22. At one o'clock a Treasury Board was held at Carlton-House, when the reduction of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Establishment took place. The domestics discharged are to be paid their arrears up to last quarter, and then to be established on a pension of half their salary, during their dismissal.

23. Mr. Mendes, the person who was taken up on suspicion of having murdered Mr. Silva and his housekeeper, at Chelsea, died suddenly this morning. He has since been opened and examined, when nearly half a pint of white arsenic was found in his body, on which the Coroner found a verdict, *felo de se*.

A General Court of Directors was held at the East India House. The Court unanimously came to a resolution to return Thanks to Lord Cornwallis and the Officers commanding under him, for their services during the war in India. The Chairman laid before the Court the letters which had passed between him and the Board of Control respecting the new charter, which were agreed to be reported to a Court of Proprietors when a further progress was made in the business. The Chairman, with great pleasure, informed the Court, that such was the prosperous situation of the Company's affairs, that they were in a better state than before the war took place; and he observed that the whole expence did not exceed a million and a half beyond the receipt of the revenue.

26. M. de Chauvelin has made many vain attempts to get himself accredited by our Court, but he has been foiled in every attempt. On the 18th inst. he made a very pressing demand at the Secretary of State's Office to procure an answer, Whether he should or should not be the accredited Minister of the Republic? to which he received an answer

in the negative. On the 19th inst. he wrote to know, Whether, as the Alien Bill was to take place on the 20th, he should receive protection, and his papers be sacred? On the next morning Lord Grenville returned for answer, that as he was here in no capacity acknowledged by this country, he was not to depend upon protection, or that his papers should be more sacred than those of any other alien. On the 24th the King was pleased, by his order in Council, to direct, that Mons. Chauvelin, late Minister Plenipotentiary from the Most Christian King, should depart this realm on or before the 1st day of February next. In consequence of this letter Mons. Chauvelin, on the next day (the 25th), set out from his house in Portman Square for France.

The purport of the communication from the Spanish Envoy, which the French Convention refused to hear, before pronouncing sentence on the late King, was to intreat the Convention to suspend the judgment of Louis; and to offer, if the Envoy were allowed time, to send a courier to Madrid to obtain a promise from the King of Spain of becoming a mediator between France and her enemies, and to engage them to disarm, and acknowledge the Republic, on condition that the life of the head of the House of Bourbon should be saved.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Stockholm, Dec. 24. From the ferment which has prevailed here for some time, we are fearful the public order and tranquility will shortly be disturbed. The Government does not appear disposed to proceed with too much severity against those who profess sentiments opposite to those of the Constitution. Of this we may judge by the following transaction:—On the 21st of this month M. Thorild published a pamphlet entitled "The Liberty of Reason laid open to the Regent and to the Swedish Nation." This pamphlet is addressed throughout to his Highness, and summons him to grant to the Nation an unfettered Liberty of Reason, and points out the happiness it might enjoy under a Republican form of Government. In the evening this pamphlet was suppressed, and the author taken into custody. The next day, M. Thorild having been brought before a Court of Justice, the people demanded that the doors should be open, that all the Citizens might assist at the trial. This being complied with, on hearing his defence they applauded the prisoner very much, and on his return they accompanied the carriage in which he was, crying *Vive Thorild! Vive la Liberté!*

Head Quarters, Hockheim, Jan. 7, 1793.

Yesterday afternoon his Prussian Majesty, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Duke

Duke of Brunswick, arrived here, from the action which took place at Hockheim.

All we know of the action is, that it was very smart on both sides.

The French troops stationed at Cassel, under command of General Neuhinger, wanted to force their way to Hockheim, but the Hessian and Prussian troops contested this passage with that valour for which they are so renowned.

Prince Hohenlohe, whose head quarters are at Weisbaden, arrived likewise in the field of battle, and attacked the French in the flank, which forced them to make a precipitate retreat to their entrenchments at Cassel. On this occasion the Prussian General Wolfrath had his horse shot under him.

When the King of Prussia entered Hockheim, twelve Frenchmen, who were concealed in the Tower above the Town gate, fired down with musquets and carabines upon his Majesty, who was then very close, but providentially escaped without being hurt. A Hessian detachment immediately rushed into the Tower, and cut these murderous French banditti in pieces.

The French left 300 men dead and wounded on the field. The Hessian Chasseurs have suffered considerably.

This afternoon 160 Frenchmen, and twelve pieces of cannon, were brought in here; preceded by twelve trumpeters, as trophies of the engagement.

PROMOTIONS.

THE dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain to William Manners, of Handby-Hall, in the county of Lincoln, esq. and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, with remainder to his brothers John and Charles Manners, esqrs. and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten.

The Rev. Follott Herbert Walker Cornwall, D. D. to be Dean of Canterbury, void by the promotion of the Rev. Dr. William Buller to the See of Exeter.

Francis Drake, esq. to be his Majesty's Minister resident at Venice.

John Sibthorp, Doctor of Physic, to be Regius Professor of Botany in his Majesty's University of Oxford.

Lady Cathcart, to be Governess of the Princesses, vice Lady Charlotte Finch, who retires.

1st Reg. of Life-Guards, Colonel Charles Earl of Harrington, from 29th foot, to be Colonel, vice Joseph Lord Dover, deceased.

21st reg. of foot, Lieut. Col. Colin Graham, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without

purchase, vice Archibald Campbell, reg. moved to the 29th foot.

29th reg. of foot, Col. William Lord Cathcart, to be Colonel, vice the Earl of Harrington, appointed to the command of the 1st Life Guards.

The Hon. Thomas Onslow, to be Deputy Ranger of Windsor-park.

The Rev. Dr. Majendie, Canon of Windsor, to be one of the Deputy Clerks in his Majesty's Closet, vice Dr. Buller, promoted.

Rev. John Garnet, M. A. to be a Canon of Winchester, vice the Rev. Dr. William Buller, promoted.

The Rev. Edward Hawtrey, M. A. Vicar of Burnham, Bucks, to be a Fellow of Eton College, vice the Rev. Dr. Barford, dec.

The Rev. Edward Wallby, D. D. to be a Prebendary of Canterbury, vice Rev. Dr. Everard Buckworth, deceased.

Dr. Latham, to be a Physician at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, vice Dr. Pitcairne.

Mr. John Griffiths, to be Surgeon of the Household to her Majesty, vice Mr. William Bromfield, deceased.

MARRIAGES.

CHARLES Drake Dillon, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Baron Dillon, of Lismul-lin in Ireland, to Miss Charlotte Hamilton, sister to the present Sir Frederick Hamilton, bart.

D'Arcy Preston, esq. of the Royal Navy, to Miss Sophia Nares, fourth daughter of the late Hon. Sir George Nares, one of his Majesty's Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

At Naples, Sir James Douglas, Consul-General to his Britannic Majesty at that place, to Miss Douglas, sister to Alexander Douglas, esq. of Finbury-square.

Sir Walter Blount, bart. to Miss Ann Riddell, youngest daughter of the late Tho. Riddell, of Swinburne Castle, Northumberland, esq.

Capt. Parflow, of the King's own reg. of dragoons, to Miss Wolff, daughter of Sir Jacob Wolff, bart.

The Rev. Charles Blackstone, Fellow of Winchester College, to Miss Biggs, eldest daughter of Lovelace Biggs Wither, esq. of Wandydown, Southampton.

The Rev. Mr. Gosling, son of the late Sir Francis Gosling, banker, to Miss Mills, daughter of Mr. Mills, at Colchester, banker.

In Dublin, Hon. Christopher Hely Hutchinson, to Miss Bond, daughter of James Bond, esq. of Merrion-square.

John Hackman Barrett, esq. of Parliament-place, Westminster, to Miss Wilkes, only daughter of Heston Wilkes, esq.

Henry Jones, esq. to Miss Davison, eldest daughter of Dr. Davison, of Leeds.

James Wilmot, esq. brother to Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. to Miss Rowe, widow of W. Rowe, esq. late of the island of Jamaica.

Charles Wolfrley, esq. eldest son to Sir William Wolfrley, bart. to Miss Mary Clifford, eldest surviving daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Clifford.

The Rev. Thomas Brereton, rector of St. Michael's, near Winchester, to Miss Mary Ridding, daughter of the Rev. T. Ridding, late one of the prebendaries of Winchester.

Mark Dickens, esq. of the Prince of Wales's dragoon guards, to Mrs. Crowe, relict of William Crowe, esq. of Lakenham-house, Norfolk.

Charles Jemmett, esq. town clerk of Kingston, and coroner of the county of Surrey, to Miss Fuhr, of Hampton-court.

James Allen, esq. of Bromsgrave, Worcester-shire, to the Hon. Miss Louisa Fitzroy, fourth daughter of Lord Southampton.

Philip Hughes, esq. in the service of the East India Company, to Miss Ann Waddell, of Newman-street.

At St. Mary-le-bone, John Leeson, esq. nephew of the Earl of Miltown, to Miss Ryley, only daughter of the Rev. John Ryley, of Suffolk-street, Cavendish square.

Josiah Wedgwood, jun. esq. of Etruria, in Staffordshire, to Miss Allen, only daughter of John B. Allen, esq. of Penbrokethurc.

The Hon. George Pelham, to Miss Mary Rycroft, daughter of the late Sir R. Rycroft, bart.

Joseph Stuart, esq. of Derby, to Miss Douglas, daughter of Archibald Douglas, esq. of Sandy Brooke.

Charles Mappother, esq. of Queen Anne-street East, to Miss Ruspini, eldest daughter of Chevalier Ruspini, of Pull-mall.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald, to Mademoiselle Pamela D'Orleans.

The Hon. Hugh Howard, brother to Lord Viscount Wicklow, to Miss Bligh, cousin to the Earl of Darroley.

The Rev. Dr. Radcliffe, prebendary of Ely, and vicar of Gillingham in Kent, to Miss Gooch, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gooch, prebendary of Ely, &c.

The Hon. John Rawdon, member for Appleby, to Miss F. Hall, sister of John Warton, esq. member for Beverley, Yorkshire.

John Peter Hankey, of Mincing-lane, esq. to Miss Isabella Alexander, of Bath.

John Lloyd, esq. of the Stamp-Office, to Miss Duplan, of Walworth.

At Duffeldorf, in Germany, Henry Stoner, esq. to Miss Harold, only daughter of General Harold, of Duffeldorf.

The Rev. Dr. Turner, dean of Norwich, to Miss Derbuthire.

Richard Booth, esq. of Glendon-hall, Notts, to Miss Jane Payne, sixth daughter of Sir Gilles Payne, bart.

Thomas Williams, esq. commander of his Majesty's ship the Lizard, to Miss Cooper, only daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Cooper, vicar of Sunning, Berks.

Thomas Wainwright, esq. of Sloane-street, to Miss Griffiths, only daughter of Ralph Griffiths, esq. of Turnham green.

At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Robert McQueen, lord justice clerk, to Miss Elizabeth Ord, daughter of the late Lord Chief Baron Ord.

Thomas Chambre, esq. a solicitor in Chancery, to Miss Fitzroy Crofts, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. John Earl of Oikney.

The Rev. W. Williams, A. M. master of the grammar-school in Cowbridge, to Miss Williams, eldest daughter of the late Rev. T. Williams, master of the same school.

Dr. Bidle, M. D. of Windsor, to Miss Norbury, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Norbury, fellow of Eton College.

At Edinburgh, Ralph Gledistanes, late captain in his Majesty's 55th reg. to Miss Mary Grant, eldest daughter of the late Colquhoun Grant, esq. writer to the signet.

Dr. Parker, of Bedford, to Miss Wagstaff, of Great Bedford.

W. A. Moreland, esq. of Lamberhurst, to Miss Lydia Catherine Marriott, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Marriott, rector of Horlmanden, Kent.

Marmaduke Wilson, esq. of Holt-Lodge, Berks, to Miss Davers, daughter of Sir Charles Davers, bart. M. P.

Augustus Henry East, esq. second son to Sir William East, bart. to Miss Caroline Anne Vanfittart, eldest daughter of George Vanfittart, esq.

Sir R. H. Mackworth, bart. eldest son of the late Sir Herbert Mackworth, to Mrs. Miers, of Richmond.

Major William Charles Madan, to Miss Falconer, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Falconer, of Lichfield.

Dr. Bardsley, M. D. one of the physicians to the Manchester Infirmary, to Miss Coupland, only daughter of the late Richard Coupland, esq. of Ormskirk.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for JANUARY 1793.

JUNE 1792

AT Bombay, William Freeman, esq. of the Civil Establishment there.

Nov. 4. In Jamaica, Jeremiah Barton, esq. one of the Representatives for the pa-

rish of St. Dorothy, and colonel of the Kingston regiment of militia.

11. In Jamaica, Archibald Thompson, esq. merchant, an assistant Judge of the Court of Common Pleas at Kingston, and in the

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

the commission of the peace for the parish of St. Andrew.

Dec. 3. At Chateau de Navarre, Normandy, Godefroy de la Tour D'Auvergne, Reigning Duke of Bouillon, aged 65.

4. At St. Kitt's, Crisp Molhieux, esq. of Thunderley Hall, Essex, formerly member for Castle R. fug and King's Lynn.

6. At Ballantyne Houle, near Cupar in Angus, George Watson, esq. justice of peace for the counties of Forfar and Perth.

William Maller, esq. Yoke's Place, Kent, in his 81st year.

7. Mr. Andrew Inglis, comptroller of the Customs at Kirkaldy.

9. The Rev. Dr. Slater, LL. D. vicar of Maunsel in the county of Hereford.

At Long Dalmahoy, in the parish of Ratho, in Scotland, aged 106, William Ritchie. He had been twice married, and had 22 children, alternately sons and daughters.

10. At Serrat Green, Hertfordshire, Sir David Williams.

12. Mr. Thomas Dagnall, bookseller, at Aylesbury.

At Penrith, Thomas Whelpdale, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Westmorland militia, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Cumberland.

The Rev. John Peacock, rector of Hawnby in Yorkshire, and chaplain of York Castle, aged 74 years.

Mrs. Wilberforce, at Beverley, in her 101st year.

13. William Batt, esq. at Newhall near Salisbury, in his 77th year.

14. William Chalmers, M. D. professor of medicine in the King's College, Aberdeen.

Lately, at York, Dr. William Mussett, aged 80, fellow of the College of Physicians.

15. Robert Butler, esq. of St. Clement Dares, in the commission of the peace for Middlesex and Westminster.

Hugh Pigott, esq. at Bristol, admiral of the white, and formerly representative for Bridgnorth.

16. Mr. Henry Cook, patent sponge-maker for great guns to the Board of Ordnance, the Royal Navy, and the East India Company.

John Horner, esq. at Hull.

Lately, at Bath, the Rev. Mr. Clark, incumbent of Hungerford.

17. Mr. Aldersey Dicken, of Tiverton.

Mr. Thomas Munday, partner in the house of Adams, Munday and Co. ribbon weavers, Bread-street, Cheapside.

18. Mr. Colin Mackenzie, of Sun-court, Cornhill, in his 77th year.

At Cubzean Castle in Scotland, David Earl of Caithness.

John Tomlinson, esq. Harford-street, May-fair.

19. Mr. Norris, bookbinder, in Chapter-house-court, St. Paul's.

At Dumfries, Mrs. Berresford, formerly Mrs. Bulkeley, of Covent Garden Theatre. Lately, Mr. Moses Kean, well known for his imitations of the actors, &c.

20. Mr. Henry De Missy, Exchange-broker.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, chaplain to the 95th regiment at Windsor.

21. Thomas Calvert, esq. Lime, in Dorsetshire.

Lately, aged 90, Mr. Luke Zinzan, formerly an eminent dancing-master, but lately retired from practice.

22. Yavr Burges, esq. of East Ham in the county of Essex, justice of peace for that county, and paymaster for sailors' wages to the East India Company.

At Congleton in Cheshire, aged 25, Bowyer William Wynn, esq.

23. Mr. Thomas Clutterbuck, Watford, Hertfordshire.

Mr. Edward Revell, formerly a brazier in Northampton.

24. William Thompson, esq. at Spalding, Lincolnshire, justice of peace for that county.

Mr. William Owen, Coleman-street, distiller.

25. Dr. Sampson, physician at Beverley, and alderman of that corporation.

At Morden College, Blackheath, in his 83d year. Mr. John Buckholm, formerly a merchant in London.

27. The Lady of John Trevannion, esq. member for Dover.

Mr. John Clarkson, attorney at law in the Temple.

Mr. Thomas Richardson, late of Gray's-Inn-lane.

Mr. Edward Wells, surveyor and builder, Low Layton, Essex.

28. Mr. Henry Joseph, father of the Company of Pewterers.

The Hon. Frederic Robinson, esq. uncle of the Lords Boringdon and Grantham, and brother-in-law to Lord Malmibury.

Lately, at Ridgway near Plymouth, Samuel Bird, esq. late captain of the East Devon regiment of militia.

29. Charles Higgins, esq. who served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in the year 1787.

Mr. Anthony Hemming, attorney, in Balinghall-street.

The Rev. Mr. Rawling, rector of Wath, Yorkshire. He had been attending a navigation meeting, and was found dead on the road between Barnsley and Ardsley.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, James Ker, esq. of Morrison in the county of Berwick, aged 80.

Robert John Harrison, esq. at the Gear near Montgomery, in his 37th year.

31. Joseph Partridge, esq. Clifford-street, aged 74.

Lately, at Clapton, in his 82d year, Martin Challis, esq.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JAN. 2, 1753. Mr. William Reynolds Highmore, coal-merchant, Red-cross-wharf, London-bridge.

At Lvens in France, Joseph Blount, esq. second son of the late Michael Blount, esq. of Mapledurham, Oxfordshire.

s. The Hon. Mrs. Ann Murray, daughter of Lord El bank, deceased, and relict of the late James Ferguson, of Pitfour, one of the serators of the College of Justice.

Lately, Colonel Burton, of Wakefield, formerly of the Yorkshre militia.

g. Mr. Gedeliah Gasfield, jun. at Hackney. At Stratford, Essex, Diedrich Wackerbath, esq.

The Rev. William Allanfon, rector of Scrayingham in the East Riding of Yorkshre.

The Rev. Christopher Jackson, vicar of Marewood near Leeds.

Sir Alexander Strachan, bart. at Lierge.

4. Major General Collins, late commandant of the Plymouth division of marines.

The Hon. Francis Twissleton Thompson, uncle to Lord Six and Sele.

At Bath, Holland Co kley, esq. of Brays Leigh in Worcestershire.

Mr. Robert Reeve, brewer, at Haicworth in Suffolk.

s. Mr. Durance, of the Theatre Royal Drury-lane.

Mr. William Dampier, apothecary to St. George's Hospital.

At Millicent in the county of Kildare, Ireland, Mrs. Griffith, relict of the late Richard Griffith, esq. Mrs. Griffith was the author of several dramatic pieces, and some successful novels; and joint author with her husband of the Letters of Henry and Frances. She also wrote the Morality of Shakespeare, and translated some works from the French. In the early part of her life, we are informed, she attempted the stage in Ireland, and in the year 1753-54, at Covent Garden, where, on the 10th of Dec. 1753, she performed Clarinda in the Suspicious Husband, and in a new tragedy called Philoclea.

6. At Oldbury Hall, Warwickshire, Rowland Farmer Ok-over, esq.

At Bath, — Rogers, esq. Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place.

Lately, at Dronatch in Worcestershire, Edward Bearcroft, esq.

7. At Malshanger near Basingstoke, Hants, Richard Brickenden, Esq.

8. Mrs. Ann Bishop, aged 78, mother of Charles Bishop, esq. of Doctors Commons.

Lately, James Cole, esq. Chelsea.

10. Mr. Thomas Selby, a clerk in the Bank of England.

John Harrison, esq. Kingston in Surry, aged 86.

Christopher Horsfall, esq. lieutenant-general of 58th reg. of foot.

Mr. Thomas Baker, Muscovy-count, Great Tower-hill.

Lately, in Gray's-Inn, Samuel Gott, esq. aged 84, third son of Sir Henry Gott.

Lately, Robert Payne, esq. Gower-street. 11. John Delabere, esq. at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

At Langside, near Glasgow, Francis Stuart Crawford, esq. of Milton, son of the late and brother of the present Sir John Stuart, bart. of Castle-milk.

At Lincoln, in his 68th year, the Rev. John Gordon, D. D. F. S. A. precentor and archdeacon of Lincoln, and rector of Henstead in Suffolk. He was of Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of A. B. 1748, and A. M. 1752, and afterwards D. D. 1765, at Peterhouse. He was born at Whitworth in Durham, and was elected fellow of Emanuel College April 26, 1751. He was the author of a "New Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times," three parts; "Occasional Thoughts on the Study of Classical Authors, 1762, and two Sermons preached at Cambridge.

Joseph Winder, jun. esq. late of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Lately, Mrs. Fowler, wife of the archbishop of Dublin, and sister of Mrs. Hunter, of York.

Lately, at Boulogne, Sir Alexander Gilmour, bart. formerly member for the county of Mid Lothian.

12. At Lwynnybram, Carmarthenshire, Walter Rice, esq.

Lately, Poole Bathurst, esq. of Sydney-Park, Gloucestershire, and Alton Pancras, Dorsetshire.

13. Mr. Edward Drury, formerly master of the Antwerp Tavern.

John Tempell, esq. member for the city of Durham.

Nicholas Paxton, esq. who had been forty years in the Exchequer.

Mr. George Mourgue, at Vauxhall

14. Mrs. Jackson, wife of James Jackson, esq. of St. George's in the East.

16. Miss Caroline Porter, Harley street.

17. Mr. Will am Trower, stock-broker, at Clapton

Lately, the Rev. C. Sowermire, rector of Cumberworth in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

18. Mr. Charles Hougham, goldsmith, Aldersgate-street

Lately, at Titchell near Ellesmere, William Fromilton, aged 77, formerly known by the name of the Moreland Boy, or Shropshire Giant. His coffin measured eight feet two inches inside.

20. At Forty Hill, Enfield, Richard Price, esq. of the Civil Establishment at Bombay.

21. Dr. William Austin, Cecil-street.



LONDON, March 1st, 1793.

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N U M B E R I. •

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—“ All that measur'd time
“ Records of nations, government, and Laws,
“ Of heroes, conquerors, and purpled Kings
“ Lies here comput'd —O, may the toilless task
“ Answer the labourer's care with due returns!
“ May men grow wiser from their father's follies,
“ Or learn to emulate the virtuous dead!
“ And thou, my COUNTRY, nearest to my heart,
“ Dear LAND of LIBERTY, and heavenly TRUTH,
“ As thou survey'st the various models here
“ Of earthly power, their rise, and infant state,
“ Their progress, and their period, mark the flaws
“ Of every frame, and value much thy own:
“ Secure, while MONARCHY still bears the sway,
“ And JOYFUL SUBJECTS pay a FREE OBEDIENCE.”
Sir WALTER RALEIGH's *Soliloquy*

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had of all the Booksellers in Town and Country.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

THE merit of the great RALEIGH's masterly Sketch of Universal History, is too well known to stand in any need of laboured encomiums. There is not a man of letters in Europe who has not read, who has not admired it, who has not lamented the unhappy causes of its being left unfinished by its inimitable author. Even in its imperfect state, it exhibits the most striking proofs of knowledge and ability; a vastness of mind, embracing at one view the various revolutions of empires; an accuracy and depth of historical research; an intimate acquaintance with the principles of sound policy, with the different springs of human action, with the intrigues of courts, the abuses of sovereign power, and the dreadful fury of popular licentiousness; a vigour of genius, commanding at will every subject that came within the sphere of its discussion; a majestic simplicity of style, familiarly expressing the sublimest sentiments; an astonishing union of all the diversified accomplishments of the philosopher, the statesman, the hero, the patriot, and the orator; in short, an assemblage of excellencies, which are in vain sought for in any other production of ancient, or of modern times.

It is strange, that a work of such inestimable value should have been so long confined to the libraries of the curious and the learned. It is strange, that none of our late writers on the subject of Universal History should have been induced to sacrifice the fond desire of originality to the more useful merit of completing the plan sketched out by so divine a hand. Perhaps they thought it no easy task to accomplish the vast designs of that amazing genius, and to give
to

to the whole performance a due degree of consistency and extension ;—to pass with rapidity over the uncertain, the fabulous, and controverted traditions of remote ages ; to suffer the rude memorials of barbarous nations to sink into merited oblivion ; to enlarge upon the records of Greece and Rome, so pregnant with valuable instruction, and so descriptive of man in the various stages of improvement and degeneracy ; to take an accurate and comprehensive survey of the revolutions of modern states ; but to reserve the fullest display of historical information for the annals of our own empire, for the detail of events, in which every British subject must feel himself immediately and deeply interested.

The writer of these remarks is aware of the difficulty and magnitude of such an attempt ; but he is prompted to undertake it by a just sense of its general utility, by an experience of public favour upon former occasions, and by some little reliance on his own application and industry. The subject has long engaged his attention ; and he hopes he has entered upon it with the spirit of a rational adventurer, *non temerè, nec timide*.

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'European Magazine'



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M. MOSNIER

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[Embellished with 1. A PORTRAIT of M. MOSNIER. And 2. A VIEW of the TEMPLE of PARIS.]

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received *Two Lives of Dr. Stanhope*, but as neither of them contain more than mere abstracts from Mr. Nichol's Anecdotes, we decline inserting either of them. Any new Anecdotes we should gladly insert.

The beautiful *View of Marlborough* is in the Engraver's hands.

We thank the *Correspondent* from the same town, whose signature, we think, is *I. M.* for the *Parchment Manuscripts*, which we fear we cannot make any use of.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 9, to Feb. 16, 1793.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	4	4	0	3	9	1	2	5	3

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middlesex	5	9	0	0	3	9	2	10	4	5
Surrey	5	8	3	6	3	8	2	8	4	4
Hertford	5	7	0	0	3	8	2	5	4	3
Bedford	5	7	4	0	3	7	2	7	4	1
Huntingdon	5	4	0	0	3	6	2	5	3	8
Northampton	5	10	4	1	3	10	2	4	4	0
Rutland	5	6	0	0	1	0	2	4	4	4
Leicester	5	10	0	0	3	11	2	5	4	11
Nottingham	6	1	4	6	4	5	2	6	4	10
Derby	6	5	0	0	4	5	2	10	5	0
Stafford	5	11	0	0	4	5	2	9	5	1
Salop	5	8	4	5	4	1	2	9	5	4
Hereford	5	4	5	2	3	9	2	8	4	7
Worcester	5	9	0	0	3	11	2	10	4	1
Warwick	6	0	0	0	4	8	2	8	4	7
Wilts	6	2	0	0	4	0	2	9	5	2
Berks	5	10	0	0	3	4	2	6	3	11
Oxford	5	9	0	0	3	2	2	4	4	5
Bucks	5	6	0	0	3	7	2	5	3	11

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	5	6	3	9	3	6	2	6	3	9
Kent	5	2	3	11	3	7	2	6	3	10
Suffex	5	3	0	0	3	6	2	4	0	0
Suffolk	5	2	0	0	3	6	2	4	3	7
Cambridge	4	10	3	7	3	1	1	9	3	7
Norfolk	5	1	3	3	3	1	2	4	3	8
Lincoln	5	3	3	9	3	2	0	4	4	4
York	5	0	4	3	3	5	2	1	3	9
Durham	5	10	0	0	0	6	2	2	4	5
Northumberl.	5	1	4	0	3	2	2	0	4	0
Cumberland	5	7	4	10	3	5	2	0	0	0
Westmorl.	6	5	5	1	3	8	2	4	0	0
Lancashire	5	11	0	0	4	6	2	7	4	1
Cheshire	5	10	0	0	4	2	2	6	0	0
Gloucester	6	1	0	0	3	6	2	7	4	2
Somerset	6	6	0	0	3	10	2	2	4	4
Monmouth	6	11	0	0	3	8	2	2	0	0
Devon	6	6	0	0	3	1	1	9	4	6
Cornwall	5	10	0	0	2	10	1	9	0	0
Dorset	6	1	0	0	3	4	2	4	4	7
Hants	5	10	0	0	3	7	2	8	4	6

WALES.

North Wales	6	1	5	0	3	7	1	9	4	0
South Wales	5	9	10	0	3	7	1	5	0	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

BAROMETER. THERMOM. WIND.

JANUARY.

29-29	— 97 —	43 —	W.
30-29	— 80 —	41 —	W.
31-29	— 86 —	37 —	W.

FEBRUARY.

1-29	— 47 —	44 —	S.
2-29	— 56 —	39 —	S.
3-29	— 45 —	42 —	S.
4-29	— 30 —	42 —	S. W.
5-29	— 32 —	37 —	S. S. E.
6-29	— 56 —	42 —	S. S. W.
7-29	— 49 —	37 —	N. W.
8-29	— 79 —	41 —	S. W.
9-29	— 78 —	42 —	W.
10-29	— 70 —	41 —	S. W.
11-29	— 61 —	39 —	W.
12-29	— 49 —	45 —	W.
13-29	— 90 —	42 —	W. S. W.
14-29	— 70 —	43 —	N. N. W.
15-29	— 66 —	43 —	S.
16-29	— 77 —	36 —	N.

17-29	— 81 —	39 —	W. N. W.
18-29	— 77 —	40 —	S. W.
19-30	— 00 —	35 —	W.
20-30	— 17 —	34 —	W.
21-30	— 09 —	39 —	S. S. W.
22-30	— 20 —	35 —	S. S. W.
23-30	— 15 —	47 —	W.
24-30	— 17 —	43 —	W.
25-29	— 96 —	50 —	S.

PRICE of STOCKS,

February 23, 1793.

Bank Stock, —	per Ct. Ind. Ann —
5 per Cent Ann. 1785, —	India Bonds, 5s. a 7s. prem.
101 1/2	
New 4 per Cent. 87 1/2	South Sea Stock, —
1/2	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per Cent red 74 1/2	New S. S. Ann. —
3 per Cent. Conf. 71 1/2	3 per Cent. 1781, —
1/2 1/2	New Navy and Vict. —
3 per Cent 1726, —	Bills, —
Long Ann 21 1/2	Exchequer Bills —
Do St. 1778 10 1/2	Lot. Tick. —
India Stock, 107 1/2	Irish duo —

T H E
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
 AND
LONDON REVIEW,
 For FEBRUARY 1793.

MEMOIRS OF M. MOSNIER, PEINTRE DU ROI.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

JEAN LAURENT MOSNIER, Painter to the late unfortunate and massacred **LOUIS XVI.** King of France, was born at Paris in 1743, and exhibited his first Picture at the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture in that metropolis in 1786. It was a Portrait of himself and of his wife. He was admitted a Member of that ingenious body in 1788, and presented the Academy with the Portraits of M. Lagrenée, Director of the French Academy of Rome, and of Mr. Bridaut, Sculptor, as his Reception Pictures. M. Mosnier had the honour to paint the Portrait of the beautiful and unfortunate Marie Antoinette, the present Queen of France. This Picture was much esteemed by the Connoisseurs, as well as those he painted of the Duc and Duchesse de Beaufort, and of M. le Baron de Breteuil, the late War Minister of France. The Picture, however, of M. Mosnier's that appears to have given the greatest satisfaction to the judges of art of any of his productions, is that of a Girl with a straw hat. It was exhibited in the saloon of the French Academy in 1789, and in that of our Royal Academy in 1791. It has since been purchased for a considerable sum of money by that excellent Connoisseur the Duke of Dorset. M. Mosnier was married in 1786 to a very excellent and amiable Frenchwoman, of the name of Pasquier, a name well known to the French lawyers. M. Mosnier, on the breaking out of the present troubles in France, took refuge in this country, as the happy seat of liberty, opulence, and munificence; and, as if compelled by the genius

of the place, took up his first residence in Leicester-Fields, within a few doors of the house of that great Artist the late Sir Joshua Reynolds. Finding, however, that the air of that situation did not agree with the constitution of Madame Mosnier, he removed to Devonshire-street, Portland-place, where he at present resides. M. Mosnier possesses many of the parts of art essential to a good painter of portraits. He is nicely discriminating in his likenesses: his tone of colouring is true, yet rich and vivid: his draperies and the extremities of his figures are finished with a degree of care which might be recommended to many of the ingenious Artists of our School of Painting to imitate. M. Mosnier appears hitherto to have met with that encouragement which a rich and a liberal nation will ever afford to persons of talents, however they may differ from the inhabitants of it in country and in religion; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Rodney, Lady Manners, Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, having fat to him for their portraits. His picture of the celebrated Chevaliere D'Eon, which afforded so much satisfaction at a late exhibition of the Royal Academy, was not long since purchased by the Earl of Rawdon. M. Mosnier's picture of Lady Manners, in the antique costume, is a *chef d'œuvre* of female elegance and grace. His incipient portrait of Mr. Kemble, in his very distinguished character of Coriolanus, promises to recal to our minds very forcibly the port and dignity of that Roman Hero, the ornament and the bane of his country.

M 2

To

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS a Collector for the Public of what is curious, I am surprised you have not, as most of the newspapers and some of your competitors have done, reprinted the extraordinary completion of a Prophecy in the Revelations, originally pointed out in THE WHITE-HALL EVENING POST of the 15th of January 1793, from a religious discourse by Robert Fleming, V. D. M. printed by Andrew Bell, Cornhill, 8vo. 1791.

The coincidence of circumstances is very remarkable. On the subject of the pouring out of the fourth phial, p. 68, he says, "So that there is ground to hope, that about the beginning of another such century things may again alter for the better: for I cannot but hope that some new mortification of the chief supporters of Anti-christ will then happen; and perhaps the French Monarchy may begin to be considerably humbled about that time: that whereas the present French King takes the sun for his emblem and this for his motto—*Nec pluribus impar*, he may at length, or rather his successors, and the Monarchy itself (at least before the year 1794), be forced to acknowledge that (in respect to neighbouring Potentates) he is even *singulis impar*."

"But as to the expiration of this phial, do not fear it will not be until the year 1794. The reason of which conjecture is this, that I find the Pope got a new foundation of exaltation when Justinian, upon his conquest of Italy, left it in a great measure to the Pope's management, being willing to eclipse his own authority to advance that of this haughty Prelate. Now this being in the year 552, this, by the addition of the 1260 years, reaches down to the year 1812; which, according to prophetic account, is the year 1794. And then I do suppose the fourth phial will end, and the fifth commence, by a new mortification of the Papacy, after this phial has lasted 148 years; which indeed is long in comparison with the former phials; but if it be considered in relation to the fourth, fifth, and sixth trumpets, it is but short, seeing the fourth lasted 190 years, the fifth 302, and the sixth 393."

It should be observed of this author, that he immediately subjoins, that he

gave "his speculations of what is future no higher character than guesses;" and at p. 74, he adds, "Therefore in the fourth and last place we may justly suppose, that the French Monarchy, after it has scorched others, will itself consume by doing so; its fire, and that which is the fuel that maintains it, wasting insensibly till it be exhausted at last towards the end of this century, as the Spanish Monarchy did before, towards the end of the sixteenth age."

Concerning the author of this work some enquiries have been made, but without much success. The little I have been able to collect is as follows: That he was a Dissenting Divine in the city of London, and, by the dedication of the before-cited volume to John Lord Carmichael, Principal Secretary of State for the kingdom of Scotland, appears to have been related to his Lordship, by whom he had been designed for the office of Principal of the College of Glasgow, which preferment he had declined. His principles of Non-conformity were moderate, and his Christianian sentiments might be recommended to the present race of Dissenters. In an Address to a subsequent work he says, "And surely it must be pure malice in itself, that can incite any man so much as to insinuate, that I am for any material change in the Established Church any more than in the State. I were not indeed a Dissenter from it, if I did not think that some circumstantial might be altered for the better. But seeing the guides thereof are of another mind, I can differ from them in such circumstantial and ceremonial, and yet honour and esteem them in other respects: for I am sure I agree with them in all the essentials of the Christian Faith, which I am more concerned for a thousand times over than the rituals of any party whatsoever."

I have not been able to learn when he died. He was the author of several works. The following is as full a list as can be at present obtained.

1. The Mirror of Divine Love Unveiled, 8vo. 1691; in which is contained a dramatic poem entitled, "The Monarchical Image, or Nebuchadnezzar's Dream."

2. Theocracy, or the Divine Government

vernment of Nations, &c. dedicated to King William.

3. A Practical Discourse occasioned by the Death of King William, wherein a character of him is given. To which is added, a poetical Essay on his Memory.

4. Christology: A Discourse concerning Christ; considered, 1st, In himself; 2d, In his Government; and, 3d, In relation to his Subjects and their Duty to him. In Six Books. Being a new Essay towards a farther revival and Re-introduction of Primitive Scriptural Divinity by way of specimen. Dedicated to Queen Anne. 8vo.

5. Discourses on several Subjects.—The first, containing an account of the Rise and Fall of Papacy.—The second, upon God's Dwelling with Men.—The third, concerning the Ministerial Office.

—The fourth, being a brief account of Religion as it centers in the Lord Jesus Christ, 8vo. 1701.

6. The Rod of the Sword, the present Dilemma of these Nations, &c.

7. Seculum Davidicum Redivivum, or the Divine Right of the Revolution Evinc'd and Applied; in a Discourse occasioned by the late glorious Victory at Ramilly, and the other Successes of the Arms of her Majesty and her Allice in the Spanish Netherlands, under the command of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, and by the other Successes in Spain under the conduct of the Earls of Peterborough and Galloway. The sum whereof was delivered in a Sermon on the general Thanksgiving Day, June 26, 1706; 8vo. 1706.

I am, &c.

C. B.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE before me a pamphlet entitled "An Answer to Paine's Rights of Man, by John Adams, Esq. originally printed in America." Favour me with a little room in your Magazine to acquaint the Public, in justice to my friend Mr. John Adams, that the Answer, I apprehend, is no other than a number of publications signed PUBLICOLA, published in the Gazette of the United States, vol. III. between June 8th and August 6th inclusive, 1791. July 23d, 1791, the Gazette republished from Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser a Paper signed AGRICOLA against PUBLICOLA, in which the former strongly insinuates that PUBLICOLA was no other than the Vice-President, John Adams, Esq. whom he virulently charges with employing his whole force of art, genius, and erudition, in direct opposition to

the free and equal principle of the very Government which he administered. PUBLICOLA in his last Paper printed in the Boston Columbian Centinel, where the whole first appeared, writes, "The Papers under the signature of PUBLICOLA have called forth a torrent of abuse, not upon the real author, nor upon the sentiments they express; but upon a supposed author, and supposed sentiments. With respect to the author, not one of the conjectures that have appeared in the public prints has been well grounded. The Vice-President neither wrote nor corrected them; he did not give his sanction to an individual sentiment contained in them, nor did they go to the Press under the assumed patronage of his Son."

I am, &c.

H.

Feb. 13, 1793.

ANECDOTES of the LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS of the LIFE of LOUIS the SIXTEENTH.

HAVING promised to you a full account of what passed previous to the Murder of His Most Christian Majesty, as soon as authentic details of those melancholy scenes could be procured, I now transmit them to you, under the sanction of the most respectable authorities.

On the 20th of January, near four o'clock of the afternoon, the King, after hearing the Sentence of Death, obtained permission to see his Wife, his Sister, and his Children, who were entirely ignorant

of his approaching fate. When His Majesty entered their apartment, these unfortunate Princesses were induced from the serene and tranquil air of the King to imagine that he came to announce to them his acquittal, and they gave loose to the joy such a hope would naturally create in them; but His Majesty soon informed them of their error, and acquainted them, that, on the contrary, he was come to take his last farewell of them.

I shall not attempt to describe the des-

pair

pair of the *muguet* sufferers. The Queen, uttering violent screams, and invoking pity, attempted to force the grates of her windows. Madame Elizabeth and Madame Royale fell weeping at the King's feet; and in the midst of this heart-piercing scene the Dauphin, who is now near eight years of age, found means to escape, and pass undiscovered to the first Court, but was stopped at the Gate. He cried, he groaned, he supplicated for permission to pass on; affected by his beauty and his tears, one of the Guards asked him, "*Where would you go to?*" "*I would go* (answered the unfortunate Heir of so many Kings) "*I would go and retreat the People not to kill Papa. My God! do not prevent me from speaking to them;*" and with his little arms he attempted to overcome the invincible obstacles which opposed him.

The King passed two hours with his Family: it was for the first time since his imprisonment that he had been allowed to see them without witnesses. Dreadful indeed was the moment in which he tore himself from them, although they hoped to see him once more on the following morning. The Queen, delirious and convulsed, embraced the King's knees with so much violence, that two men were obliged to use all their force to tear the King from her arms. Madame Elizabeth and the Dauphin lay extended on the ground at his feet, uttering the most dreadful screams: Madame Royale fainted on her bed. Such was the situation of this family when His Majesty took his last farewell of them!

The King returned to his apartment without uttering a single word. His face was laid in his hand. On entering it, he flung himself directly on his knees, and passed almost the whole evening in prayers. He undressed, and went to bed at midnight, and slept for some hours. When his Valet-de-Chambre entered his apartment the next morning drowned in tears, the King took him by the hand and said, "*You are in the wrong, Cléri, to be thus affected; those, whose kindness still induces them to love me, ought rather to rejoice that I am at last arrived at the end of all my sufferings.*"

He then prayed again to God, and at eight o'clock he was informed that all was ready. He walked with a steady step through the different Courts, and then turned his eyes towards the Tower which contained his Wife and Children. He then made a kind of convulsive motion, as if to recall his sinners, and got into

the Carriage of the Mayor, with his Confessor and two Officers of the Gendarmerie Nationale, who had orders to put him to death, if they saw the least popular tumult in his favour.

The road from the *Temple* to the *Place Louis XV.* which is near three miles, was lined with troops four deep, and without any intervals. On every countenance was dismay, and some wept; but tears were the only marks of pity they gave to the unparalleled misfortunes of the most virtuous amongst the 66 Kings who have governed France.

The King was two hours in going from the *Temple* to the place of execution; during this time he talked to his Confessor, and repeated from a book the prayers appropriated to those who are at the last agony.

When he arrived at the scaffold, as his prayers were not ended, he finished them with great tranquility; got out of the carriage with a calm and serene countenance; took off his great coat, undid his stock, and opened his shirt in such a manner, as to leave bare his neck and shoulders; and then knelt down to receive the last Blessing of his Confessor. That over, he got up, and mounted the scaffold without any assistance. It was in that moment of horror that his Confessor, inspired by the sublime courage and virtue of the King, flung himself on his knees, his hands and eyes elevated towards him, and cried with a loud voice, "*Son St. Louis, you ascend to Heaven!*"

When the King was on the scaffold, he said he wanted to speak to the people. The three Soldiers who were to put him to death (for the common Executioners had refused the office) informed him, that it was first of all necessary to cut his hair and cut off his hair.—" *Tien my hands!*" exclaimed the King, with some anger; but recollecting himself he added, "*Ne craut you please—is the last sacrifice.*"—When His Majesty's hair was cut off, and his hands und, he said, "*I hope at present I may speak?*" and immediately going to the left of the fatal instrument, he ordered, with a firm and elevated voice, the drummers who surrounded the scaffold, to be silent: from an involuntary sentiment of respect, they immediately obeyed this last order of their King. He profited of that moment to say—" *I die perfectly innocent of all the pretended crimes which are laid to my charge—I forgive those who have caused my misfortunes—I even hope that the shedding of my blood may be useful to the happiness of France;* and

and you, *unfortunate People.*"

Santerre, who commanded the Guard, at that moment ordered the drums to drown the King's voice, and cried out to him, "*I have not brought you here to speak, but to die.*"

The three wretches who were to accomplish the crime then seized on their victim, dragged him to the fatal Machine, and his head was instantly separated from his body.

One of the Executioners shewed the head to the People, who shouted out, *Vive la Nation—Vive la Republique!*

Eye-witnesses assert, that the Dukes of Orleans and Chartres were present at the execution. Of one thing we may be certain, that this additional infamy cannot increase the contempt and horror they inspire.

The body of the murdered Monarch was interred without a coffin, or any covering, in a great hole dug in the Church-yard of the *Magdelen*, amongst the Swits who were massacred on the 10th of August, and those who, through fear and desperation, occasioned their own death by the fire-works exhibited to the people on account of the King's Marriage in 1770. Quick-lime was brought to the corpse to destroy it.

The Assembly had forbidden, by a Decree, Citizens from appearing in the streets, even at the windows, during the time the procession and the execution. None indeed were present but the troops, who were armed with pikes, and the vast police.

During the whole time of the procession I was followed by two armed men, who entered all the Coffee-houses and other places of public meeting (and where every one was drowned in tears), crying out, "Are there yet any faithful subjects who arewilling to die for their King?"

Such was the general panic, that no one joined them, and they arrived alone at the place of execution, where they escaped amidst the crowd.

It is now known, that an Association of eighteen hundred well intentioned yet timid people had been formed, who were to cry out for Pardon previous to the execution. Of these eighteen hundred cowards, one only dared to do his duty, and he was immediately cut to pieces by the populace.

I shall leave to abler pens than mine to deliver up to public execration and to posterity the Nation (I with I could say the Faction) who have committed a crime unparalleled; for the murder of Charles was an act of virtue when compared to this man's death. I shall only beg you to observe, that the first act of power of the late King—the first act of Royal Authority to which, after the decease of his Grandfather, he signed his name, was the act by which he placed a barrier between his power and his people, by the restoring to them their Parliaments, their Courts of Law; the only bodies by which Despotism could in any way be opposed, and which, if they did not ensure the Liberties, at least most effectually guarded the Life and Property of the Subject. And this man fell by the violation of every form and principle of Law and Justice: nay, after five months imprisonment, embittered by every kind of insult, his enemies were not satisfied with his blood: his reicks were the barbarous sport of a savage multitude, and over them was no requiem sung, or sacred service of any kind performed; but they were conveyed in a basket, and tossed into a hole fourteen feet in depth, and a guard was placed, lest any one should attempt to pay the last sad duties to their murdered King.

CHARACTER of the late Sir DAVID DALRYMPLE, Bart. (Lord HAILES)
one of the LORDS of SESSION in SCOTLAND.

HE possessed a Memory stored with the retrospect of history; and a heart overflowing with sensibility, softened by domestic and sedentary life; he was unable to bear the shock produced by the melancholy catastrophe befallen individuals, and the symptoms of returning barbarism in Europe, which events in the past ear proclaim!

In this impaired state of health, a conscientious discharge of his duty as a Judge, exposed him to get cold, which produced a fever, and on the 29th November 1792

put an end to the life of a truly honest man! With few failles of his own, he was indulgent to those of other men, except where they countenanced immorality and profaneness: distinguished as a scholar, his writings were ever directed to promote the interest of Religion and Virtue; in social life convivial and full of pleasantry, without approaching to intemperance, or inclining to be satirical; never assuming more in conversation than his auditors were fully disposed to promote, from the entertainment and information it afforded.

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ed them : to his family a parent in affectionate tenderness, and a friend in comfort : in faith and in practice truly a Christian : leaving, alas ! few such men behind ! He is gone unto God !

whom he fervently adored ! and whom he zealously served by unaffected benevolence and charity to his fellow-creatures.

THE TEMPLE OF PARIS.

THE Temple ~~within its~~ ^{[WITH AN} ~~site a monument~~ ^{ENGRAVING.]} ~~assemblage of~~ buildings, which, till the late unprecedented and unexampled violation of property in France, belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, a military order that sprung up from the ruins of the so-celebrated order of the Knights Templars, abolished in 1309. The most remarkable buildings of the Temple are, a church built upon the plan of that of St. John of Jerusalem, and an immense, massy tower, built about the year 1200, by Hubert, Treasurer of the Order of Knights Templars in France. In this tower Saint Louis, Louis the Ninth of France, gave a most magnificent banquet to Henry the Third of England, on his return from Gascony ; but such is the vicissitude of human affairs, that it has, for

some time past, served as a prison to great part of the present Royal Family of France. Louis the Sixteenth, that mild, humane, and honest Prince, who seems to have made the good of his subjects his only care, was lately dragged from thence to perish upon a scaffold, by one of the acts of the most atrocious, ferocious, and unnecessary cruelty, that has ever polluted the history of mankind. Our View represents the view of the House of the Grand Prior of the Order (the last of whom was Le Comte d'Artois), and of the Tower of the Temple, become, alas ! but too distinguished at present by the qualmy and sufferings of the persons it contains within its walls. Our View was copied from an engraving made by that eminent artist Israel Sylvestre, about the year 1650.

ON THE BENEFIT OF SALT IN AGRICULTURE.

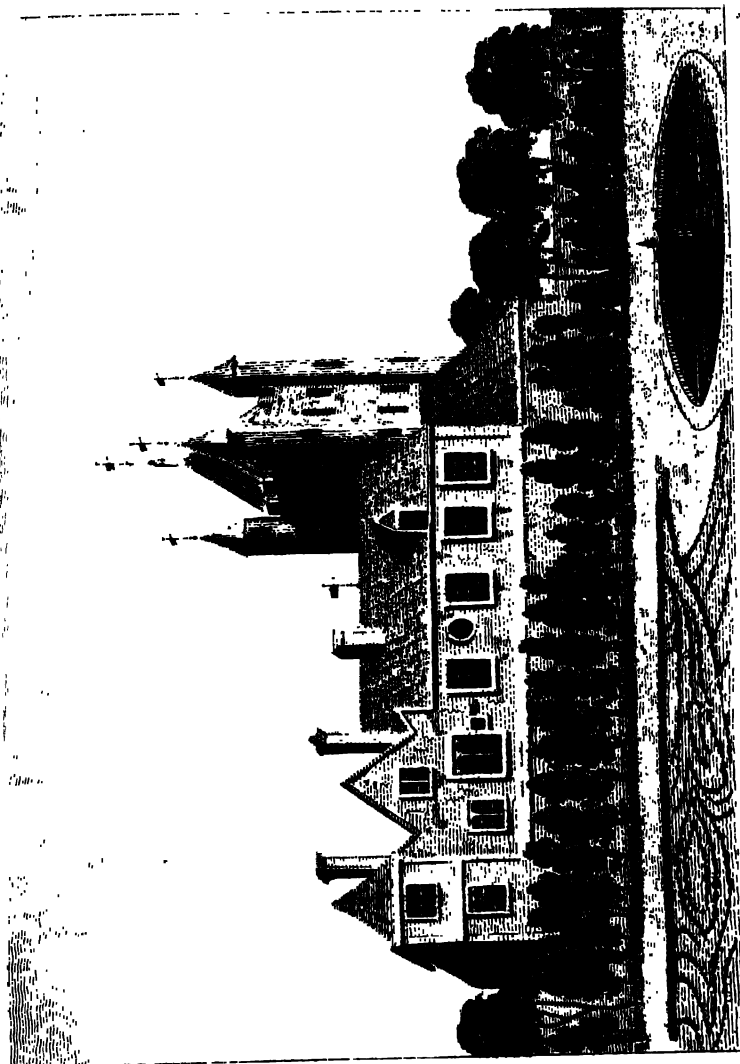
[By CADWALLADER FORD, Esq.]

IN my younger days I studied much how to get the benefit of salt, to make the land yield its increase. To that end I put one peck of salt upon every load of meadow hay, as it was put into the barn ; which had a good effect, both upon the cattle and the dung. And once, when I had sowed three bushels of flaxseed, the ground being smooth and clean, I sowed three bushels of salt, which had a good effect. The flax was well coated, taller, and fuller of seed, than any I had ever before. It was judged there were fifty bushels of seed from the three acres, which, as flaxseed sold then, would go near to pay for all the labour that is required in dressing and cleaning the flax. Since that, I have read in Elliott's Book of Husbandry, of a gentleman that sowed a piece of land with flax, and sowed salt upon it, at the rate of five bushels per acre, except a strip through the middle. The effect was, that where the salt was sowed, there was tall, good flax ; but the strip that had no salt, was poor and short, and good for little. I judge that five bushels of salt to the acre, was too much for the benefit of the land ; but being called off from husbandry to attend other affairs, I left the care of my farm with my sons, who used no salt until spring 1785. The land being wet and miry, till near the latter end of May,

we sowed one acre of flax ; and after it had come up near a finger's length, we sowed a bushel of salt upon it, which had a very good effect. The flax grew well to a good height ; but we had not quite ten bushels of seed, owing, as I conceive, to the unfriendliness of the season. There was none of my neighbours, for two miles round, who had any that would pay for pulling : therefore, whenever you sow flaxseed, be sure you sow double the quantity of salt to your seed, and you need not fear but that you will have a good crop, if the season suits.

I advise all to make the experiment, and try a glade in their oats, and even their winter rye, and all sorts of grain that they sow, and even their Indian corn, at the rate of two bushels of salt to an acre. They may depend on it, that every bushel of salt will produce more than five times the price of the salt, and perhaps ten times as much.

The article of manure is a very important one in the business of husbandry, and deserves much more attention than has been generally paid to it by the farmers in this country. Should any of them, from the foregoing account, be induced to make trial of salt, they are requested to communicate the result to the public.



The TEMPLE at PARIS

Published by J. Gould, 39, Grenville, March, 1893

W. Thomas, July

LETTERS AND INSCRIPTIONS OF LORD BOLINGBROKE.

THE two following Letters and Inscriptions of the celebrated LORD BOLINGBROKE are permitted to adorn this collection by the kindness and favour of SIR WILLIAM YOUNG, BART. who has given leave for them to be copied from an octavo volume printed for the use of his friends, and entitled, "Contemplatio Philosophica, a posthumous Work of the late Brooke Taylor, LL.D. some time Secretary of the Royal Society. To which is prefixed, a "Life of the Author, by his Grandson, Sir William Young, Bart. F.R.S. and A.S. "with an Appendix containing sundry original Papers, Letters from the Count "Raymond de Mortmart, Lord Bolingbroke, &c." Crown Octavo.

LETTER to BROOKE TAYLOR from
LORD BOLINGBROKE, dated May
1st, 1721.

A la Source, près d'Orleans.

I SEND you, dear sir, a letter, which came hither for you by the last post, and I thank you at the same time for yours. My health is, I thank God, in a much better state.—I would not fail to use Dr. Arbuthnot's prescriptions, if I found any occasion for them. If you see the Abbe Conti, ask him whether it be true, that there is at Venice a manuscript of the History of the Cæsars, by Eunapius, of whom it is pretended, that Zosimus was only an abridger, as Justin was of Trogus Pompeius, or Hephæstion of Dion Cassius. Adieu, dear sir.

I am, most faithfully,

Your obedient

Humble servant,

BOLINGBROKE.

INSCRIPTIONS in the GARDENS of the
CHATEAU DE LA SOURCE, near
ORLEANS, written by D. BOLINGBROKE during his Exile.

Propter fidem, adversus Reginam-
et Partes

intemperatè servatam,
Propter operam in pace generali
conciliandâ,

strenuè saltém navatam,
Impotentia vesanæ factionis
solum vertere co-actus,
Hic ad aquæ lenè caput

sacræ
injustè exulat
dulce vivit

H. M. B. 1722.

Si respiciat Patria, in Patriam
rediturus,

si non respiciat, ubivis melius
quam inter tales cives futurus
hanc villam instauro et exorno
hic, velut ex portu, alienos
casus et fortunæ ludum

Vol. XX:11.

N

insolentem

cernere suave est.

Hic, mortem nec appetens, nec timens,
innocuis deliciis

doctâ quiete

et felicis animi immotâ tranquillitate
fruisco.

Hic, mihi vivam, quod superest, aut
exilii aut ævi. 1722.

From LORD BOLINGBROKE.

April 7, 1730.

JUST before I received your letter of the 22d of last month, I had proposed to Brinsden, who was going to meet his wines at Calais, that he should call at Brinsons, and send me some account of your health, situation, and amusements; for I do assure you, dear sir, with the strictest truth, that no friend can be more truly concerned for the welfare of another, than I am for yours. Brinsden's health, which has of late been very bad, and, in my opinion, dangerously so, made him chuse to embark at London, and perform his whole journey by water. I wish to God, dear sir, that I could alleviate by sharing your grief, on the melancholy occasion mentioned in yours. To furnish you with philosophical reflexions would be impertinent in me. You know, as well as I, what the conditions of mortality are, and you have, I am persuaded, steeld your mind against the effects of them, by anticipating them in your thoughts, even when they seemed at the greatest distance. The Stoicks abused this method, till they became uneasy to themselves, and impertinent in the sight of others; but surely, when it is guided, as it is dictated, by reason, it is a good one. May your daughter live to be an honour to her family, and a comfort to you! My poor wife, your good friend, continues in a very languishing way:—God knows what crisis the fair weather, and a new regimen prescribed her at Paris, may create. I expect to have
the

the account very soon, and it will determine my situation for this year.—Adieu, dear sir—let me hear sometimes from you; and believe that I

am, with true esteem and cordial friendship,

Your most faithful, humble servant,
H. BOLINGBROKE.

ON THE ART OF SWIMMING.

IN A LETTER FROM DR. FRANKLIN TO M. DUBORG, THE FRENCH TRANSLATOR OF HIS WORKS, IN ANSWER TO SOME INQUIRIES OF THE LATTER ON THE SUBJECT.

I AM apprehensive that I shall not be able to find leisure for making all the disquisitions and experiments which would be desirable on this subject. I must therefore content myself with a few remarks.

The specific gravity of some human bodies, in comparison with that of water, has been examined by Mr. Robertson, in our *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. L. page 30, for the year 1757.—He asserts that fat persons with small bones float most easily upon water.

The diving bell is accurately described in our *Transactions*.

When a youth I made two oval pallets, each about ten inches long, and six broad, with a hole for the thumb, in order to retain it fast in the palm of my hand. They much resembled a painter's pallets. In swimming I pushed the edges of these forward, and I struck the water with their flat surfaces as I drew them back. I remember I swam faster by means of these pallets, but they fatigued my wrists.—I also fitted to the soles of my feet a kind of sandals, but I was not satisfied with them, because I observed that the stroke is partly given by the inside of the feet and the ankles, and not entirely with the soles of the feet.

We have here waistcoats for swimmers, which are made of double knit-cloth, with small pieces of cork quilted in between them.

I know nothing of the *scapandre* of M. de la Chapelle.

I know by experience, that it is a great comfort to a swimmer, who has a considerable distance to go, to turn himself sometimes on his back, and to vary in other respects the means of procuring a progressive motion.

When he is seized with the cramp in the leg, the method of driving it away is to give to the part affected a sudden vigorous and violent shock, which he may do in the air as he swims on his back.

During the great heats of summer there is no danger in bathing, however warm we may be, in rivers which have been thoroughly warmed by the sun. But to

throw oneself into cold spring water when the body has been heated by exercise in the sun, is an imprudence which may prove fatal. I once knew an instance of four young men, who having worked at harvest in the heat of the day, with a view of refreshing themselves plunged into a spring of cold water; two died upon the spot, a third the next morning, and the fourth recovered with great difficulty. A copious draught of cold water, in similar circumstances, is frequently attended with the same effect in North America.

The exercise of swimming is one of the most healthy and agreeable in the world. After having swam for an hour or two in the evening, one sleeps coolly the whole night even during the most ardent heat of summer. Perhaps the pores being cleansed, the insensible perspiration increases and occasions this coolness. It is certain that much swimming is a means of stopping a diarrhoea, and even of producing a constipation. With respect to those who do not know how to swim, or who are affected with a diarrhoea at a season which does not permit them to use that exercise, a warm bath, by cleansing and purifying the skin, is found very salutary, and often effects a radical cure. I speak from my own experience, frequently repeated, and that of others to whom I have recommended this.

You will not be displeased if I conclude these hasty remarks by informing you, that as the ordinary method of swimming is reduced to the act of rowing with the arms and legs, and is consequently a laborious and fatiguing operation when the space of water to be crossed is considerable, there is a method in which a swimmer may pass to great distances with much facility, by means of a sail.—This discovery I fortunately made by accident, and in the following manner:

When I was a boy I amused myself one day with flying a paper kite; and approaching the bank of a pond which was near a mile broad, the weather being very warm, I tied the string to a stake, and the kite ascended to a very considerable height

height above the pond, while I was swimming. In a little time, being desirous of smiling myself with my kite, and enjoying at the same time the pleasure of swimming, I returned; and looking from the stake the string with the little stick which was fastened to it, I went again into the water, where I found that lying on my back and holding the stick in my hands, I was drawn along the surface of the water in a very agreeable manner. Having then engaged another boy to carry my clothes round the pond, to a place which I pointed out to him on the other side, I

began to cross the pond with my kite, which carried me quite over without the least fatigue, and with the greatest pleasure imaginable. I was only obliged occasionally to halt a little in my course, and resist its progress when it appeared that by following too quick I lowered the kite too much, by doing which occasionally I made it rise again.—I have never since that time practised this singular mode of swimming, though I think it not impossible to cross in this manner from Dover to Calais. The packet-boat, however, is still preferable.

FOR THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

A LETTER FROM AN AMERICAN OFFICER TO HIS BROTHER,
WHO HAD JUST FINISHED HIS EDUCATION.

My dear F—, Feb. 16, 1751.

THIS leisure-time I now have hangs heavily on my hands, being in a situation that makes me *necessarily* idle. I am destitute of military employment; and it is seldom I can have the satisfaction of coming across a book with which to divert my mind. Somewhere I have either seen or heard the observation, that "it is much better for one to be engaged about trifles than to be wholly idle," and I believe it to be true: but as I do not at present feel much disposed for trilling, is it not better for me to write you a *very long letter*, and attempt to give you some good advice? There is nothing easier in the world than giving advice, and good advice too; but the difficulty is, in this degenerate age, to persuade example, the only effectual means to render precept useful, to bear it company. However, as you seldom see me, and consequently cannot have ocular proof of a contrariety of conduct in me to the advice I give, you may, if you please, imagine that all the good precepts I send you are the result of my constant practice; that having experienced the great usefulness of them myself, I now attempt, with brotherly affection, to make you a partaker of the benefits they afford. But, whatever you think of them, forget not that you read the advice of a brother who loves you with the utmost tenderness, and who thinks no pains he can take to render your life either happy or honourable, too great. With this thought in your mind, you will look on the following lines with an affectionate eye; and should they afford you no benefit, you will at least be pleased with

the motive which gives them birth.

It is not long since you finished your academical studies, and I conclude, as is almost always the case, you have brought from College with you many of those pedantic airs and notions which confinement and a close attention to books naturally beget. Altho' this pedantry (for which by the way N. H. College has ever been famous) most generally is the offspring of solid fundamental learning, yet it by no means gains its possessor any credit beyond the limits of College, and since you may lose all your share of it without endangering your useful knowledge, I think the sooner you get rid of it the better. It is obvious to every body, that an easy manner in every thing one says or does, is infinitely more pleasing, and consequently more useful, if well designed, than an awkward, uncouth stiffness. This easy manner is not to be acquired without considerable pains, and those pains will undoubtedly be best exerted in the company of those who are patterns in good behaviour. You will not suppose by this, that I mean that Chesterfieldian stile of behaviour which would make of you a deceiver, a courtier, and a *villain*, and which many young men, at this time, are fond of shewing themselves masters of. But you will rather understand, that I would have you possess that free unembarrassed air, which at the same time it shews your good manners, is also demonstrative of the goodness of your heart. The Letters of Chesterfield to his Son have many good things in them; and were those only attended to, those Letters would be very valuable. But as they now are, and as they

they are generally read and practised upon by our modern *setters-up* for taste and politeness, I verily believe it is past the talents of man to publish any thing to the world, that would be more injurious to morality, and consequently to society, than those same Letters have been. They have had an universal spread through America, and they have not failed of doing an infinite deal of mischief wherever they have been. Young men who have scarce ever read a single book with attention before, and whose judgments will not permit them to cull out the good precepts while surrounded by so many and so alluring and bad ones, read over each letter with avidity, and greedily swallow down those parts so well adapted to please and set in motion the baseness of human nature, and upon these found their rule of conduct, and fix their sentiments of men, manners, *women*, and morality. I know many of this sort of *gentlemen*, and I know them to be the most contemptible animals in nature. The principles they set out upon throw down every barrier to vice, and open a wide field for the introduction of licentiousness, and every thing ruinous to society, and degrading to human nature. Good and evil, virtue and vice, are to them but empty sounds; and the man who is not libertine enough to turn every thing sacred into jest and ridicule, is in their estimation a *deaconish* *foe*, and has not *spirit* enough to be a gentleman. Poor, half-soul'd creatures! set one of them by the side of a man who deserves that appellation a gentleman, and how completely despicable will the *fine thing* appear! Let him bring with him all his *modest assurance*, his *nice airs*, his sweetly-powdered head, his neatly-arrayed person, white hand and teeth, and *circularly*-pared nails, with all the adulation his suppliant tongue can utter, yet when he approaches too nigh to intrinsic worth, his superlative insignificance forms a contrast much, very much against him. The truth of the case is, the *real* gentleman possesses solid merit, a merit which arises from a well-informed head, and a sincere heart; whilst the other discovers a want of both in every thing he says or does; and has nothing more to recommend him to the notice of any body, than the neatness of his coat, prettiness of his person, and the *imagined* gracefulness of his manners.

But I am happy, my dear F—, in entertaining too good an opinion of your judgment, and native sincerity, to fear

you will ever need to have such *fellows* painted out to you for your disesteem, or that you will ever read the Letters of Chesterfield to so ill a purpose.

No accomplishment whatever can compensate for a want of sincerity; and that politeness which requires you to be insincere, requires a sacrifice which I hope the goodness of your heart will never let you make. *Truth*, which is the final aim of all your researches after knowledge, must also be your guide in every the minutest part of your conduct. Without this fair attendant, I dare to assure you that you can never be either respectable or happy; whilst with it always in your breast, you will at all times be charmed with a consciousness of the rectitude of all your intentions, and possess a continual source of happiness which can never be exhausted; and which, with a *moderate* understanding, will gain you love, respect, and esteem.

It is this unalterable regard for truth that forms the man of *honour*; for without it no character can be truly honourable. Honour, as it is commonly conceived of, in my opinion rather takes a great deal from, than adds any thing to the worth of any character. With many it is nothing better than an insolent, unpunished rashness, that makes them assume the right of doing or saying any thing to any body, at the same time holding out to the world the idea of immediate assassination to the imprudent man who dares even to speak the truth of them.

My sentiments of honour are, that the man whose actions are guided thereby ever despises any thing mean and little, as well in himself as any one else; that he has too much humanity to give an insult, and too much *bravery* patiently to bear being insulted by any one; finally, that he constantly carries in his breast a consciousness of aiming at uprightness in all his conduct, which affords him a calm serene mind, raises him above the fears of danger, and prepares him to bear with magnanimity whatever ills may befall him. Think you, my dear F—, that a man of this character could ever deliberately form, and inhumanly put in execution, any design injurious to the peace or reputation of an innocent female? Think you he could ever descend to the mean arts of the fawning parasite; that he would ever suffer detraction and calumny to pass through his lips? or if he did make a slip from the path of strict honour, as no man is perfect, would he

not

not call himself to a severe account, as soon as reflection had shewn him his error? Be such a man, my Brother—I know a *few* whom I think to be such; and they appear to me to be the happiest men I ever saw. They are perfectly amiable in every part of their characters, and the esteem of every body follows them wherever they go.

Whatever occupation for life you fix your mind upon, remember that you will never be eminent in it without making yourself master of every thing that relates to it. A superficial divine is a dishonour to religion—a pettifogger is a most de'picable animal—and a quack ought to be driven from the society of men, and only permitted to make prescriptions for the almost as knowing animals of the forest.—It is not he always that has read the *most* upon any subject that is the best acquainted with it; but it is generally he who has reflected most upon what he has read. To render your reading useful, a great deal of reflection is absolutely necessary, at least so much as to convince your judgment of the justice or inconsistency of what you read. Reflection will also enable you to form sentiments of your own, and which may possibly be as just and useful as those you find invented to your hand. It is also a necessary exercise to the mind, which gives it strength, activity, and vigour; and wonderfully facilitates all its researches after its grand object, *truth*.

Method is another requisite to render the knowledge you may acquire beneficial to yourself or any body else. There are many men who have laid in a large store of ideas, which, for want of a proper arrangement, do them as much hurt as good. Their knowledge of one kind or other is so jumbled together and confused, that it is impossible they should be very often able to bring any of it into use. *Experientia docet omnia*; and I can assure you I am a *living* witness to you, that reading, without reflection and method, will never make a man of knowledge;—at least I have read enough to convince me, that had I reflected as much as I ought to have done, and at the same time been as methodical as was requisite, my reading would have been ten times (which, I am sure, is speaking *within bounds*) as advantageous to me as it hath been. Whilst I was in College, it is true, I observed *some* regularity in my studies; but not half, nay, not a

tenth part of what I ought to have done; and it is now to me the most cutting reflection, that I really am not the man I might have been. My present situation makes irregularity pardonable, and almost necessary; I mean with respect to acquiring knowledge. It is seldom I can get books, and when I do get them, I am able to read them to very little purpose;—so that I have now left me no other way of improving my mind, than by attempting sometimes to think over my former studies, look into the different characters of men, and make myself more and more acquainted with the various duties of a soldier; all which will, I know, if rightly improved, turn finally to my advantage, one way or other. I say thus much of myself, not because I am fond of owning my faults, but because I wish you may never commit the same yourself. But these you will tell me are but a small part of the large number of faults of which I have been guilty.—True; and did I think they would be of any service to you, tedious and humiliating as the task might be, I had almost said I would set about it, and make you a frank confession of all I could recollect. But the difference of our tempers, and the native propensity you have to an irreproachable conduct, render such warnings unnecessary.

Have you ever read Burlamaqui upon Natural Law? If not, I advise you to do it, if for no other purpose than to be convinced of the great usefulness of method and order. When you read him, you will at once discover that his sentiments are not so remarkable for their novelty, as for their proper arrangement.

But whatever, my dear F—, may be your success in acquiring knowledge, which I hope and believe will not be inconsiderable, permit me to repeat it to you, to be very careful in laying up sentiments of honour and virtue. I lately met with an observation, which, for its truth and elegance, has pleased me more than any thing of the kind I have ever before seen. The observation is this—“That there is a conscious inferiority attending fallen innocence, which dares to look up at the unblemished front of virtue;”—an inferiority which I hope you, my dear F—, will never need to feel in the most trifling degree. With this hope, and with the assurance of my unalterable friendship and affection,

I am your Brother,
S. C.

TO THE EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.
SIR,

AMONGST a variety of papers which lately fell into my hands, formerly belonging to an Antiquary long since deceased, I found the following collections, which appear to have been made about the year 1750. If you agree with me in opinion about them, I shall expect to see them in some Number of your Magazine, which in this part of the kingdom has the preference over every competitor.

Exeter, Jan. 12, 1793.

ANTIQUARIUS.

THE first clothes we read of were immediately after the Fall, when "Adam and Eve sewed fig-leaves together and made themselves aprons." A poor sort of covering! but when God turned them out of Paradise he provided warmer clothes for them: "Unto Adam and unto his wife did the Lord God make coats of skin, and clothed them."—After this, garments of knit work, then woven clothes, came into use. At Cæsar's arrival, the Britons in the South part of the Isle were attired with skins, but as civility grew under the Romans, they assumed the Roman habit. The English or Saxons, at their first arrival here, wore long jackets, were shorn all over the head, excepting about the crown, and under that an iron ring. Afterwards they wore loose and large white garment, with broad borders of divers colours, as the Lombards. Somewhat before the Conquest they were all gallant, with coats to the mid-knee, head shorn, beard shaved, face painted, and arms laden with bracelets. But *totus homo in vultu est*, as the whole man is seen by his face, it will not be amiss to observe, that Edward the Confessor wore very short cropped hair, whiskers and beard exceeding long. William the Conqueror wore short hair, large whiskers, and a short round beard. Robert his eldest son, it is well known, used short hair, and from thence called Court-hair, Court-toile, Curis: on his monument, yet extant at Gloucester, he is portrayed with short stockings of mail reaching scarce up to the place where some garter becom knee; no breeches, but a coat, or rather shirt, of mail instead of them. However, breeches and stockings are new terms, and, in the sense we now understand them, different things, being at both one and the same, all made of one piece of cloth, and then called hose.

William Rufus wore the hair of his head a degree longer than his father; but no beard or whiskers. In 1104 (4 Henry I.) Sir John Bishop of Exeter preaching at Carenton before the king against long-hair, called hair and an his counsellers to get their hair

cropt as soon as they left the church; and accordingly Henry I. in his broad seal (as appears in Sandford) has no hair, beard, or whiskers. Stephen observed the same fashions. Henry II. brought in the short mantle, and therefore had the name of Court-mantle. In his time the use of silk was first brought out of Greece into Sicily, and other parts of Christendom. Richard I. in his first and second broad seals, has longish hair, no beard or whiskers. John, in his broad seal, has short hair, large whiskers, and short curled hair. The Ladies in the three last mentioned reigns wore long cloaks from their shoulders to their heels, buttoned round the neck, and then thrown over the shoulders, hanging down behind.

Henry III. wore whiskers, and a short round beard. The same king returning out of France, in 1243, commanded it to be proclaimed all over the kingdom, *ut qualibet civitate vel burgo quatuor cives vel burgenſes honorabiliores civitatem procederent in vestibus pretiosis et adſperabilibus*; his design in which was to obtain presents from them. Edward I. wore short hair, and no whiskers or beard. Edward II. continued this fashion. Edward III. in his first and second broad seals, has long hair, but no beard or whiskers; in his third broad seal, shorter hair, large whiskers, and a two-pointed beard; and on his monument in Westminster Abbey, a very long beard. The same king, in our common prints of him, is generally pictured with a sort of hat on; but as hats are a deal more modern, wherever I see him drawn with a hat on, I conclude that picture to be a counterfeit. And indeed it may be questioned, whether there are any pictures of any of our kings painted before his time now extant. Philippa, consort to this king, according to her monument at Westminster wore a pretty sort of network cawl over her hair, with a long end of the same hanging down each ear.

In this reign I conceive it was that History says, "the Commons were belotted-

in excess of apparel, going some in wide furcoats reaching to their loins; some in a garment reaching to their heels, close before, and strutting out on both sides, so that on the back they make men seem women, and this they call by a ridiculous name *gozza*. Their hoods are little, tied under the chin, and buttoned like the women's, but set with gold, silver, and precious stones. Their lerrippes reach to their heels, all jagged. They have another weed of silk, which they call *palkocks*, without any breeches. Their girdles are of gold and silver; their shoes and pattens shrouded, and piked above a finger long, crooking upwards, and fastened to the knees with chains of gold or silver."

"In 1369 they began to use caps of divers colours, especially red, with costly linings; and in 1372 they first began to wanton it in a new round certail weed called a cloak, in Latin *Armclausa* (*q. Arm. clausa*), as only covering the shoulders."

But this cloak, as I take it, was no more than a monk's hood, or cowl. Richard II. in his picture in Westminster Abbey, is drawn with short curling hair and a small curling two-pointed beard. Queen Anne, Richard III.'s consort (who first taught the English women to ride on side saddles, who heretofore rid astride), brought in high head attire, piked with horns, and long-trained gowns. Their high heads had sometimes one point, sometimes two, shaped like sugar-loaves, to which they had a sort of streamers fastened, which wanted and hung down behind, and, turning up again, were tied to their girdles. Henry IV. wore long hair, whiskers, and a double-pointed beard; in his time the long-pocketed sleeve was much in vogue. Henry V. wore much the same: in this reign the shoes were remarkably broad, which Camden speaking of, says, "Not many years after, it was proclaimed, that no man should have his shoes broader at the toes than six inches. And women trimmed themselves with foxes tails under their garments, as they do now with French tartingals; and men with abundant short garments." Henry VI. Edward IV. Richard III. and Henry VII. wore their hair moderately long, no whiskers or

beard. Henry VIII. had short cropt hair, large whiskers, and a short curled beard, his gown furred, the upper parts of his sleeves bowed out with whalebone, and open from his shoulders to his wrists, and there buttoned with diamonds; about his neck and wrists short ruffles. Queen Mary wore a close head-dress, with a broad flat long end or train hanging down behind; strait sleeves down to her wrist; there and on her neck a narrow ruffle. On the 27th of May 1555 (2. Queen Mary) Sir William Cecil, being then at Calais, bought, as appears by his MS. Diary, three hats for his children. These are the first hats I have yet read of; and it should seem, at their first coming in, they were more worn by children than men, who yet kept to caps.

Queen Elizabeth wore no head-dress, but her own or false hair in great plenty, extravagantly frizzled and curled; a bob or jewel dropt on her forehead; a huge faced double ruff, long piked stays, a hoop petticoat, extended like a go-cart; her petticoats prodigious full; her sleeves buttoned and hooped from the shoulders to the elbows, and again from the elbows to the wrists. In our picture of her, she is drawn as above, with five hobs, one on her forehead, one above each ear, and one at each ear. This Queen is said to have been the first person in England who wore stockings: before her time both men and women wore hose, that is breeches, or drawers, and stockings all of one piece of cloth. Sir Philip Sidney, one of her favourites, wore a huge high collar, stiffened with whalebone; a very broad stiff faced ruff; his doublet (body and sleeves) bombasted or barrelled, and piked and slashed all over, small oblong buttons, and a loose long cloak. The custom of men sitting uncovered in the church, is certainly very decent, but not very ancient. Dr. Cox, Bishop of Ely, died 1581, whose funeral procession I have seen an admirable old drawing of; as likewise of the assembly sitting in the choir to hear the funeral sermon, all covered and having their bonnets on. John Fox the Martyrologist, who died in 1567, when an old man (as appears by his picture) wore a strait cap, cover-

* This fashion appears to have continued unto the reign of Edward IV. By the Stat. 22. of that Prince, 1482, c. 1. (Pickering's Edition, Vol. III. p. 455) it is enacted, "That no manner of person under the estate of a Lord shall wear from the said Feast any gown or mantle unless it be of such length, that he being upright it shall—(the indelicacy of our ancestors obliges us to refer to the Statute)—upon pain to forfeit to our Sovereign Lord the King at every default twenty shillings. It would be difficult to assign a reason for this singular privilege of the Peerage. EDITOR.

ing his head and ears, and over that a deepish-crowned shallow-brimmed flouched hat. This is the first hat I have yet observed in any picture. Hats being thus come in, men began then to sit uncovered in the church, as I take it; for as hats look not so well on men's heads in places of public worship as hoods or bonnets (the former wear), this might probably be the first occasion of their doing so.

James I. wore short hair, large whiskers, and a short beard; also a ruff and ruff ruffles. In 1612 (10. Jac. 1.) Mr. Hawley of Gray's Inn coming to court one day, Maxwell a Scotsman led him out of the room by a black string which he wore in his ear, a fashion then much in use; but this had like to have caused warm blood, had not the king made up the quarrel. Prince Henry, eldest son of James the 1st, wore short hair, filleted and combed upward, short barrelled breeches, and silk thimbles or carnations at the tie of his shoes. The young Lord Harrington, this prince's contemporary, is painted in the same manner, with the addition of ear-drops, a double ruff, and barrelled doublet.

The great tub farthingal was much worn in this reign; the famous Countess of Essex is pictured in a monstrous hoop of this sort. In conformity to the ladies of that age, the gentlemen fell into the ridiculous fashion of trunk hose, an affectation of the same kind, and carried to so great a height by stuffing them out, that they might more properly have been called the farthingal breeches*.

Charles I. wore long hair, particularly one lock longer than the rest, hanging on the left side †, large whiskers, a piked beard, a ruff, three-roses, and a falling band. His Queen wore a ruff standing on each side and behind, but her bosom open. Sir Francis Bacon, who died in 1626, in his fine monument at St. Alban's is represented with monstrous shoe roses, and great bombast panned hole, reaching to the knees. About 1641, the forked shoes came into fashion, almost as long again as the feet, not less an impediment to the action of the foot than to reverential devotion, for our

boots and shoes were so long snouted, we could hardly kneel. But as a short foot was soon thought to be more fashionable, full as much art became necessary to give it as short an appearance as possible. About 1650 both men and women had the whim of bringing down the hair of their heads to cover their foreheads, so as to meet their eyebrows. In 1652 John Owen, Dean of Christ Church and Vice Chancellor of Oxford, went in querpo, like a young Scholar, with powdered hair, his band strings with very large tassels, a large set of ribbands at his knees, with tags at the ends of them; Spanish leather boots with large lawn tops, and his hat mostly cocked. After the close-stool-pan fort of hat, which had now been many years in wear, came in the sugar-loaf or high-crowned hat; these, though mightily affected by both sexes, were so very inconvenient, as that every puff of wind blowing them off, they required the almost constant employment of one hand to secure them. Charles II. in 1660 appears to have worn a large thick cravat with tassels, a short doublet, large ruffles, short boots with great tops, a very short cloak, and long hair (one lock on the right side longer than ordinary), all pulled forward, and divided like a long wig on each side of his face: soon after he wore a perriwig.

There is no end of the whims, vagaries, and fancies in dress which men and women have run into. Whole volumes might be wrote on the subject. However, these rude notes may serve as a sketch of the former times.

Old Fables tell us of one Epimenides, who after a sleep of fifty years awaked with amazement, finding a new world everywhere both of men and fashions. Let this sleep go (as it well may) for a fabulous invention, the effects of it, his amazement, I am sure, might have been credible enough, though the sleep had been shorter by many years. In some countries, if men should but put on those clothes which they left off but four or five years before, and use those fashions which were then in use, they would seem even to themselves ridiculous, and unto many little less than monstrous.

* The extravagance in this article of Dress will appear from the following extract from Commentar. Hieron. Welfi in Democritum, p. 132, 6. Edit. Francf. 1604. "Nostri-tes quidem milites patrum nostrorum memoria, eas femorum partes quæ a pudendis ad genus pertinent, nudos habuerunt. Nunc contra, easdem ulnis panni aut ferci novum et nov-ginta (centum enim brevior est numerus) solent infarcire; credo ut id suppleant quod paribus et avis deficit. O infaniam singularem! quam tamen homines (si Deus placet) stupidi non imitari sed vincere student. O secula! O mores! O disciplinam academiarum! sed quid illæ possunt sine eorum auctoritate, qui, cum prohibere talia et possent et deberent, id non faciunt." Who ver would be further informed about Farthingal hose, or breeches, may consult Buiwer's Artificial Changeling, printed 1653.

† Pryne had a spite against this lock, and therefore wrote The Unloveliness of Love Locks. 4to. 1628.

TABLE TALK

O R,

CHARACTERS, ANECDOTES, &c. OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND CELEBRATED
BRITISH CHARACTERS, DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

(Continued from Page 12.)

GEORGE THE SECOND,
THE King having appointed an Officer to a principal command, soon after the miscarriages of the year 1757, the Duke of Newcastle, who had another in his eye, remonstrated with his Majesty on the choice. "Why vat is de matter with my friend?" "Why, Sire," says the Duke, "since I must speak out, the man is, at times, rather *mad*."—"Oh! is he so?" says the King—"By G—d, then so much the better, for there is a chance of his *biting* some of my Generals."

When Marshal Belleisle was prisoner here, in the year 1747, he was commissioned by the French Court to negotiate the preliminaries of a Peace; the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Harrington being then Secretaries of State. Nothing, however, being brought forward for some months—the King meeting the Marshal one day at Hampton Court, asked him, how he went on? "Upon my word, Sire," says he, "rather slowly, for I can scarcely get an answer from one of your Secretaries (meaning Lord Harrington, who was a very grave silent man)!" "Poh, Poh!" says the King, "I will tell you how you'll remedy that; apply to my other Secretary, and he'll answer every question before you ask it."

THE LATE LORD CHATHAM.

When his Lordship was between nine and ten years of age, he was on a visit to his aunt, the old Lady Grandison. One morning having a great number of persons of fashion visiting her, a Lord of the King's Bedchamber was there, who was vaunting of the Minister's Majorities in Parliament. Young Pitt, who was carelessly playing at the end of the room, hearing this, suddenly exclaimed, "Then God help the country." The company were amazed, and his aunt, who knew his temper, instantly ordered him out of the room. After the guests were gone, she in a good-natured manner chid him for his observation; when the other replied, "I beg your pardon, Madam, for disturbing your company; but I hope to see the day

when I shall make every one of those Court Sycophants tremble in their skins."

The cause of Lord Chatham's gout, which he had so early and so constantly through life, that most people thought was hereditary, he himself imagined to arise from a well which was under his study, in a lodging-house in Kent, when he was a lad, and which was not discovered till the boards, getting rotten, were taken up. Here he generally studied six or seven hours a-day, and used to come in warm from his morning exercises. His principal reading consisted in the Greek and Roman Orators, History, and the English Classics.

With a view to modulate his voice, when alone he generally read aloud, and with as much effort and precision as if he was before a large audience. He continued this almost to the last. Garrick always spoke of him as a fine reciter of Heroic Poetry.

A country friend of Sir Robert Walpole's hearing Mr. Pitt (who was then but a Cornet, and had just got into the House) speaking with great elocution upon some public topic, told the Minister the same day at his table, that he thought it would be well worth his while to make that young man a Captain. "My dear Sir," says Sir Robert, "to let you see how much I think with you, make him my friend, and I'll give him a regiment."

Lord Chatham had great knowledge of the characters of men, and could apply himself with great dexterity even to their *foibles*, when proper occasions demanded it.

When he was rather forced upon the late King as his Minister, by the unanimous voice of the people, he found it necessary to recover the King's temper by some little exterior mark of respect. An occasion soon presented itself, which was to bring his Majesty the news of a victory. His Lordship, however, was so ill of the gout, that when he was led to the closet-door he could not stand. The King,

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King, seeing this, called for a stool.—“No, Sire,” says Mr. Pitt, “it is not my duty to sit in your presence; but tho’ I can’t stand, I can kneel;” and in that position read his dispatches.—The King was so pleased with the manner of his behaviour, and the news, that he spoke ever afterwards of Mr. Pitt with great friendship. His general phrase was, “I like that Pitt—he’s an honest man—I understand all he says.”

Another instance of Mr. Pitt’s personal attention to the King was upon his accepting the Seals—receiving them with great marks of deference and respect. The late Chafe Price used to say jocosely upon this occasion, “That he bowed so low, you could see the tip of his hooked nose between his legs.”

From the moment he accepted the Seals he gave up his whole mind to business, and used occasionally to abstract himself even from his family, the better to expedite it. In these moments he saw nobody but those necessary to the objects under consideration; nor did his most intimate relations or friends dare to press upon him on any private or domestic account whatever. When the public business was arranged, he rang a particular bell, which was the signal for Lady Chatham and the children to go in.

Somewhat of a similar conduct he shewed when he was very early in office. At that period he and a maiden sister kept house together, with whom, from what followed, we suppose he could not live as *abstracted* as he chose. He remonstrated several times upon this subject, but in vain. At last his sister went on a visit to the country, when on her return he found her brother in private lodgings, and the following bill on his former house:

“This house and furniture to be let or sold.”

When the present Lord Stanhope was courting his first wife (a daughter of Lord Chatham), the father found them one morning engaged in some friendly difference, which he wanted to know the reason of. “Why, to tell you the truth, my Lord,” says Lord S. “I can’t get your daughter to fix the day of marriage, and as you have come in so opportunely, will you be so good as to settle it for us?”—“Oh, with all my heart!” says he: “Let me see, next Friday will be St. Thomas’s Day, the shortest day and the

longest night—of course the properest day to consummate a marriage.”—The Lady blushed; and his Lordship claimed and possessed the rewards of the arbitration.

When the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Pitt were joint Secretaries, the former loved a warm room, and the latter, from the constant fever of his gout, could not bear it. This often teased the Duke, who was obliged to hold conferences with Mr. Pitt at his own house. One cold morning, when Mr. Pitt was confined to his bed with the gout, the Duke begged hard for a fire in the room. “I can’t possibly bear it,” replied Mr. Pitt.—“Why then you can spare me a blanket,” says the Duke (snatching at a counterpane that lay at the feet of the bed, and wrapping it round him), “as I find myself so cold, that without this covering I’m afraid my words will freeze before they reach you.”

He despised all kind of what is called *padding* so much, that he took no notice of those able pens who voluntarily praised his Administration. Owen Ruff head wrote above sixty numbers of a Paper, called “The Contest,” in favour of his Administration, and yet he had never the curiosity to enquire the name of the author, or ever so much as saw him.—He never likewise read any of the debates of the House of Commons (though his own speeches made so considerable a part in them) till the year 1767, when he bought them, as he said, to amuse himself in a fit of the gout.

’Twas Lord Chatham that appointed General Wolfe to the command at Quebec, though contrary to the wishes of the Minister at War, and even to the appointment of the King. “I know,” says he, “that man will do his business properly, without sheltering himself under forms or trifling expediences;—he is young, and vigorous too, and will not be so subject to *personal* attentions as older Officers.”—[Lord Chatham’s general maxim upon this and similar occasions was, that Ministers should look out *men* for offices, not offices for men.]

Two of the leading features of Lord Chatham’s character were *promptness* and *decision*.—When Minister, he wanted a great number of transports to be got ready directly for service, which Lord Anson, the First Lord of the Admiralty, said was impossible. “Come, come,” says

says Lord Chatham, "I'll shew you the possibility of it directly :—There's a large fleet of colliers just arrived ; throw the coals into the Thames, and put the soldiers a-board directly—the service of Government must not stand still for a paltry expence."

At another time he received some dispatches which required a speedy answer, whilst he was racked with the gout. The moment he read them, forgetting his pain, he sprung out of bed, and called for pen, ink, and paper. "My dear," says Lady Chatham, "you'll kill yourself by these means."—And suppose I do, Madam, what's my life in comparison with the millions which may be lost through my neglect ?"

In a case of sudden emergency, Lord Chatham wanted to consult the Commander in Chief and First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord L——r and Lord A——n), and being informed by the Messenger that neither of them were at home, he ordered him to go, alternately, to a certain well-known Bagnio, and to White's Coffee-house ; and "Do you hear," says he to the Messenger, "take no excuses, but bring the first away in his *night-cap*, and the other with the *cards in his hand*."

He once promised to shew some foreign Noblemen a remarkable piece of water which he was forming at a country-house of his, by a certain day. Capability Browne was his projector on the occasion, who told him it could not be done at that time even if *one hundred men* worked day and night. "Why then," says his Lordship, "put *two hundred men*, and let them work by torch-light." The business was effected.

Henry Lord Holland, the rival and political antagonist of Mr. Pitt for many years, and who, from long habits of *thorough-paced business*, it was difficult to discompose, used frequently to feel the force of Mr. Pitt's opposition. One day the former coming from the House so vexed and fatigued he could not eat his dinner, Lady H——d asked him what was the matter ? when, without answering the question, he replied, from the fullness of his sufferings, "As for his talking, though that is often pointed and severe, I don't much mind that ; but 'tis his eye—that d——d eye so scowls me,

that he constantly gives me a pain in my back."

At another time Lord Holland used to say of Pitt, "There's no trapping that fellow ; he despises places, money, and even flattery ; and yet he has great ambition."

Mr. Pitt's oratory, though at times very sublime and dignified, at other times assumed a boldness and familiarity of tone that was very peculiar. It was what Dr. Johnson said of Burke's oratory—" 'Twas not like Demosthenes, or Cicero, but like himself."—Many instances may be adduced of this, but particularly the two following :

When George Grenville was Chancellor of the Exchequer, he brought in a Budget wherein he proposed some taxes which were objected to by the Opposition, in which number was Mr. Pitt. In Mr. Grenville's reply he told them, that, no doubt, he saw the difficulty which every Minister must lie under in proposing taxes, but, as they must be laid somewhere, he would request of the Gentlemen at the other side of the House to tell him *when or where* they should be imposed ? Mr. Pitt immediately got up, and, without making any other answer, *sung* the following line of the well-known song—

"Gentle Shepherd ! tell me when, and tell me where."

The whim of the rebuke set the whole House in a burst of laughter, and Mr. Grenville went by the name of the *Gentle Shepherd* to the last hour of his life.

The other instance happened at the opening of Parliament, when the King's Speech was supposed to be written by Lord Holland and Lord Mansfield. Mr. Pitt, in his observations on it, compared it to the confluence of the rivers *Rhone* and *Soan*—the first rapid and impetuous, the second gentle and tranquillized.

"The biaggart turbulent part of this Speech," says he (alluding to Lord Holland's share in it), "'tis well known who it comes from ; but as for the soft and *dumpling* stream which mixes with it, tho' I have my suspicions, I'm not so sure of—Perhaps this Bench (looking full at the Treasury Bench) will tell me.—Was it you, or you, or you ? (speaking first in piano, then raising his voice in full force, and looking direct at Lord Mansfield) or you, Sir ?—Ah ! Felix trembles."

The observation which Foote made upon

this (who happened to be in the House at the same time) was, that Lord Holland put him in mind of Buckhoise after a battle, brazen and unconcerned, tho' covered over with wounds;—while Lord Mansfield looked like one of the diminished Spirits in Milton, thunk from his original form.

Mr. Pitt's acquaintance with the present Lord Camden arose through the recommendation of Lord Northampton. Mr. Pitt, when Secretary of State, spoke to Lord N. to get him a young man of sound knowledge in the Law, whose practice was not very extensive, and he would make his occasional attendance at the Office worth his while; "for," says he, "I want a person of legal knowledge about me, that we should at least act constitutionally."—Lord N. recommended Mr. Pratt, and the congeniality of their minds afterwards produced a friendship which brought Mr. Pratt to the honours he so justly enjoys, and which still continues with unabated affection in the two families.

Though Mr. Pitt was so much employed in the great debates of his Administration, he nevertheless attended to the minutæ of office as much as possible in his power. He kept up a regular correspondence with all the Ambassadors, Envoys, &c. in his department, and encouraged or reproved them as they deserved. An Envoy from one of the German Courts coming home on leave of absence, went to pay his official visit to Mr. Pitt. After some little conversation, Mr. Pitt turned to the office book, and said, "How comes it, Mr. M—, that you have been so had a correspondent of late?"—"Why really, Sir," says the other, "we were all so *still and quiet*, that I had no news worth while sending you." "Sir," says the other, gravely, "that is the very reason you ought to write—it was necessary for *me* to know all was still and quiet as well as *you*.—Let this conduct be mended."

A Clerk in his office having a mind to make a stroke in the Alley, purposely drew a letter about Jonathan's Coffee-house, as if written by one of our Ambassadors to the Secretary of State, informing him of some event which must make an alteration in the price of the funds. The letter, for a few hours, was thought genuine, and the man availed himself of his plot, but was afterwards discovered. He had, however, the auda-

city to go back to the office, and throw himself upon his knees before Mr. Pitt. "Who is this man?" says he, looking sternly at him—"Mr. S—, Sir," said one of the Clerks. "Oh, Sir, you are perfectly safe from my revenge—you are too contemptible an insect to be crushed; however, you must be shaken off. Here, let him be paid the balance of his salary, a note made in the book why he was paid in this abrupt manner, and instantly discharged."

Mr. Pitt being one day at a review in Hyde Park with the King, some of the courtiers, seeing the celebrated Kitty Fisher at a distance, whispered his Majesty that it would be a good joke to introduce Mr. Pitt to her.—The King fell in with it—and soon after, looking towards Miss Fisher, purposely asked who she was? "Oh, Sir," said Lord L—, "the Duchess of N—, a foreign lady, that the Secretary should know."—"Well, well," says the King, "introduce him."—Lord L— instantly brought Mr. Pitt up, and opened the introduction by announcing, "This is Mr. Secretary Pitt,—thus Miss Kitty Fisher."—Mr. Pitt instantly saw the joke, and, without being the least embarrassed, politely went up to her, and told her how sorry he was he had not the honour of knowing her when he was a young man; "for then, Madam," says he, "I should have had the hope of succeeding in your affections; but old and infirm as you now see me, I have no other way of avoiding the force of such beauty but by flying from it;" and then instantly hobbled off.—"So, you soon dispatched him, Kitty?" said some of the courtiers, coming up to her.—"Not I indeed," says she, "he went off of his own accord, to my very great regret, for I never had such handsome things said of me by the youngest man I ever was acquainted with."

Lord Chatham saw through the rising talents of his youngest son, the present Mr. Pitt, and very early initiated him in history and constitutional knowledge. Some friends of his Lordship speaking one evening of English history, happened to mention the name of *William the Conqueror*, when young Pitt, that scarce nine years old, suddenly replied, "William the First I believe you mean, Sir, for this country never was conquered, nor I hope ever will."

The family of Lord Chatham going to visit

visit a nobleman in the neighbourhood, where the present Lord Chatham, who was then but eleven years old, made his *entrée*, he bowed very gracefully; but when the present Minister was introduced, he made a slight inclination of his head, and took his seat. On their return Lady Chatham was commending her eldest son's politeness, and at the same time reproving the other for his negligence and *lasciviousness*. "You did right, William," says the father; "never be induced to stoop lower than your inclinations prompt you."

Lord Chatham used frequently to mix in conversation with his children, and by that means draw from them their opinions and tendencies. One evening amusing himself with asking them what profession they would like to be of, the two eldest boys wished for some high situation in the State; but when it came to the present Mr. Pitt's turn to answer, he modestly replied, "Only to be William Pitt, Sir, a Member of the British House of Com-

Towards the decline of his life, when reading became no amusement to him, he used to call all the children about him, and play at Commerce with them for nothing. Feeling himself get very languid one evening whilst he was at play, he laid down his cards, and faintly exclaimed, "Alas! 'tis all over with me, the game of life is up." Then suddenly raising his voice and fixing his eye with transport on his son William, he exclaimed, "But there is a boy that will one day do justice to my memory."

Lord Chatham being asked his opinion of Cromwell at Lord Rockingham's table, he gave the following short, but forcible character of him:

"He was a saint-like thief, who under the cloak of Liberty committed a burglary on the Constitution, murdered his Royal Master to get possession of his diadem, and stole from the public their title to Freedom."

Lord Chatham intrigued less than any Minister perhaps that this country ever knew; and the public were so sensible of it, and had such full confidence in his integrity, that the business of Parliament, during a very great and perilous war, was conducted as uninterruptedly as the business of a petty office. His successes fully silenced the clamour of Opposition.

He was so sensible of his own independence as a Minister, that one day being

told in the House of the strength of his *majorities*, he vehemently replied, "I know of no majorities but what the sense of the House occasionally give me; if there are any other majorities, they belong to the Duke of Newcastle, and I trust he has come honestly by them."

He was so delicate even in previously conferring with his friends on any parliamentary question, that his nearest intimates frequently used to go down to the House ignorant of the intended question. On being remonstrated on this subject, he used to say, "he always trusted to the utility of his measures, and if his friends did not see it in that light, he did not want their support."

Of his invariable attachment to the interests of his country, he gave the strongest proof in going down to the House of Lords on that day which was the last of his political existence. The evening and night before this day, he was so very weak that Lady Chatham, after trying all she could to dissuade him from going abroad, sent Mrs. Howe to him, a very intimate friend and relation, who, after using many other arguments, told him his life might be the consequence of it.—"I know it, Madam," says he, with great firmness and composure, "I know at the most I have not above a month's life in me, perhaps this day may be my last; but my duty requires I should be found at my post, and for other consequences God's will be done."—Saying this, he ordered his clothes to be got ready for dress, and went down to the House, attended by Lord Stanhope (then Lord Mahon) and his youngest son.

As every little particular of this great man's life must be a desideratum to the public, we have no scruple in relating the following particulars. He was dressed that day in a suit of black velvet, with a full wig, and covered up to the knees in a mantle. On his arrival at the house he refreshed himself in the Lord Chancellor's room, where he staid till prayers were over, and till he was informed that business was going to begin. He then was led into the House by his son and son-in-law (the present Minister and Lord Stanhope), all the Lords standing up out of respect to him, and making a lane for him to pass to the Earl's bench, he bowing very gracefully to them as he passed. He looked pale and much emaciated; but his eye retained all its native vigour, which, joined to his general deportment and the attention of the House, formed a spectacle very awful, grand, and impressive.

The

The subject of debate was "the independence of America," which he combated in a speech of very near an hour, with great force of eloquence. The Duke of Richmond replied to him; and towards the close of the Duke's speech we could observe something as if struggling for vent in the throat of Lord Chatham. He seemed, however, to disregard this, and as soon as the Duke sat down he made an effort to rise, but was scarcely on his legs than he fell back upon the bench quite speechless. The House was in a general alarm, and instantly adjourned to the next day. His Lordship was then removed to one of the adjoining chambers, where he got some immediate relief from the attention of Dr. Brocklesby who happened to be below the bar when the accident happened. From this he was removed the same evening to Mr. Strutt's, one of the Clerks of the House of Lords, and when he could be further removed with any safety, was carried to his own house, where he languished for about a month, and then died.

Such was the glorious end of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham:

— "*Qualis ab inepto
Processerit et sibi constat* :

a name which will ever be honoured and respected by Englishmen, and whose Administration, when it shall become history, will place his country in the highest point of political situation.

We shall close these anecdotes with the following character given of him near twenty years ago, and then to highly approved of, as to be alternately attributed to Hume and Dr. Robertson; but which, upon very good authority, we assert was written by the Right Hon. Henry Grattan, the celebrated Irish orator.

CHARACTER OF WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM

The Secretary stood alone—modern degeneracy had not reached him—original and unaccommodating—the features of his character had the hardihood of antiquity—his august mind overawed majesty; and one of his Sovereigns thought majesty to be impaired in his presence, that he conspired to remove him in order to be relieved from his superiority. No State chicanery—no narrow system of vicious politics—no idle contest for ministerial victories sunk him to the vulgar level of the great—but overbearing, persuasive, and impracticable—his object was England—his ambition was fame.

Without dividing, he destroyed party—without corrupting, he made a venal age unanimous—France sunk beneath him—with one hand he smote the House of Bourbon, and wielded in the other the Democracy of England. The light of his mind was infinite, and his schemes were to affect not England—not the present age only—but Europe and posterity.—Wonderful were the means by which these schemes were accomplished—always reasonable—always adequate—the suggestions of an understanding animated by ardour and enlightened by prophecy.

The ordinary feelings which made life amiable and indolent—those sensations which soften, allure, and vulgarize, were unknown to him.—No domestic difficulties—no domestic weakness reached him—but aloof from the sordid occurrences of life, and unsullied by its intercourse, he came occasionally into our system to counsel and to decide.—A character so exalted, so strenuous, so various, so authoritative, astonished a corrupt age, and the Treasury trembled at the name of Pitt through all her classes of venality. Corruption imagined, indeed, that she had found defects in this Statesman, and talked much of the inconsistency of his glory, and much of the ruin of his victories—but the history of his country, and the calamities of the enemy, answered and refuted her.

Nor were his political abilities his only talents. His eloquence was an era in the Senate peculiar and spontaneous, familiarly expressing gigantic sentiments and instructive wisdom: not like the torrent of Demosthenes, or the splendid conflagration of Tully, it resembled sometimes the thunder and sometimes the music of the spheres. Like Murray, he did not conduct the understanding through the painful subtlety of argumentation. Nor was he, like Townsend, for ever on the rack of exertion, but rather lightened upon the subject, and reached the point by the flashings of his mind, which, like those of his eye, were felt but could not be followed.

Upon the whole, there was in this man something that could create, subvert, or reform—an understanding—a spirit and an eloquence to summon mankind to society, or to break the bonds of slavery asunder, and to rule the wilderness of free minds with unbounded authority; something that could establish or overwhelm empires, and strike a blow in the world that should resound through its universe.

REMARKS

REMARKS ON THE USE AND ABUSE OF MUSIC, &c.

AS A PART OF MODERN EDUCATION.

That old and antique song we heard last night,
 Methought it did relieve my passion much,
 More than light airs, and recollected terms,
 Of these most brisk and giddy-paced times.

TWELFTH NIGHT.

(Concluded from Page 32.)

SINCE the Supreme Being has formed many of his most beautiful works according to the principles of harmony, from whence some of our most pure and affecting pleasures arise, can it be looked upon as unbecoming, that our youth of both sexes should bestow some portion of their time to the study of what was manifestly intended by Providence to allure us to the love of order, according to the Platonic doctrine quoted by Plutarch? Surely not; the younger part of the female sex, who discover the least propensity for Music, or shew any marks of having a good ear, should certainly learn Music, not for the sake of rendering them fit for the fashionable world, not for parade and ostentation, not to rival the theatrical performers; but should so learn, as to amuse their own family, and for that domestic comfort they were by Providence designed to promote; to relieve the anxieties and cares of life, to inspire cheerfulness, and elevate the mind to a sense and love of order, virtue, and religion. She who can, by thus improving her natural talents, effect these good purposes, will not have mis-spent her time: But, alas! how far these ends are answered by the modern mode of learning modern music, let those declare who have seen and heard. Let our young men maintain the dignity of the gentleman and scholar, and thus render themselves able to communicate to their friends the pleasures of their musical endowments, both by their heads and hands. Let the Philosopher confire with the Musician to assist in the duties of religion, and promote that complacency of mind which the virtuous only know—Such considerations should awaken our youth to retrieve those losses which they sustain by the corruption of this noble art, and enable them to discountenance the support of those who contribute to its destruction. Let the parents make Music, under these restrictions, a regular part of education, as was the custom of antient and wise nations; not as a trifling and vain amusement, but as a means of invigorating the powers of the heart, and

thereby manifesting the glory of our Creator.—Having thus expressed our wishes for Music becoming an useful part of education; it may not be improper to make some observations upon the real causes of its corruption. We have before mentioned the general prevailing state of dissipation in our polite people, and their attachment to fantastic levity. Many other causes arise; the increasing passion for this art has increased the number of its professors, and these, fired with emulation on their respective instruments, have extended the powers of execution to so astonishing a degree, as to win the applause of the unthinking part of mankind, and impose mechanical rapidity, and the wonders of difficulty, as the perfection of genius, and the only triumphs of Music. This has induced every performer to commence compoler, and adapt the mere crudities of his own brain to the active powers of his own fingers, without any farther respect to the hearer than endeavouring to surprize where he ought to have moved and persuaded. But can this excellence of the execution atone for the vileness of the composition? No; the powers of a Carneck can add no merit to the works of a D'Urfey. But the beauties of a Shakespeare may be felt, though humbly recited in a barn.—As Music, like all other arts, is some resemblance of nature, which fills our minds with counterfeited images, and ~~our~~ presents with fictitious sentiments, often more charming than if they were true and natural; it becomes the function of the Musician to transport those refined touches which are in nature, and present them in objects to which they are not natural; to maintain a perpetual fiction graced with all the characters of truth, and thus become the artificial portrait of the human passions. The mind of the hearer exercises itself in comparing the model with the picture, and the result of the judgment it gives is so much the more agreeable, as it is a proof of its own knowledge and penetration. The object of a Musician's imitation must be nature, represented to the mind by enthusiasm, a word which

all the world understands, but which no one has happily defined: it is that situation of soul, that happy moment of genius, when, as if filled with fire divine, it takes in all nature, and spreads upon its objects that heavenly life which animates them, and those engaging strokes which warm and ravish us. Music is a language which speaks to us in tones; if I don't understand it, art has corrupted nature rather than improved it. Let us appeal to the judicious composer himself, which are the parts he approves most, and to which he is continually returning with a secret pleasure? Are they not those where (if we may so say) his Music is speaking—where it has a clear meaning without obscurity? Music then is to be judged of in the same manner as a picture. I see strokes and colours in it whose meaning I understand—it strikes—it touches me, from its resemblance to some known object. Music may imitate nature independent of words, though they greatly help it, but neither give or take away any thing which alters its nature.—It can still express complaint or joy. Its essential expression is sound, as that of painting is colour. The heart also has its understanding, independent of words, and when it is once touched, it comprehends all: for as there are great things which words cannot reach, so there are delicate ones which words are as little capable of expressing. If Music then, the best calculated in its tones, the best constructed in its parts and modulation, and the best performed, should happen, with all these qualities, to have no signification or meaning, what can we compare it to but a picture, which presents the most beautiful colours, but gives us no kind of picture. Every tone, every modulation, ought to lead to a sentiment, or give us one. The expressions ought to be just, lively, and delicate, and give those strokes which fall in the ecstacy of passion—those tender accents which warm, awaken, and animate the mind. This is the refinement that conveys improvement amidst its roses; the most delightful images which teach us nothing, have a certain insipidity which, like beauty without sense, leaves but disgust behind, and wants energy to persuade. We do not say that Music should never give itself up to agreeable mimicry: the Muses are cheerful, and were always friends to the Graces: let them have their sports and relaxations; yet they owe other services to mankind, whose life should not be perpetual amusement. The example of nature teaches them to do nothing considerable without a wise design, which

may tend to the perfection of those for whom they labour. When Music is joined to words, the poetry should not be glittering images, but simple and natural; it must run with softness and negligence, and give that force to the musical expression which may render the sense more neat and intelligible. We may here observe, that the most beautiful verse does not bear music the best—it must be the most moving. Music, which is the image of eloquence, should know how to awaken and how to lull—it is capable of exciting emotion, and of soothing the moved part to rest. The artist, it is true, must study diligently to arrive at this perfection; but he must have the seeds implanted in his own nature—they must be born with him before study can be of any service. But in the Music of our own days we find a prevalence of false beauties, and very few have genius or taste to perceive their absurdity. Our modern Music sustains itself only by appearance, and is only animated by false colour; it acts principally on the minds of the vulgar, which lie open to imposition. For want of reason and authority, it makes use of charms and flattery; it is void of every thing essential to win, and only speaks in a pretty cajoling tone. Its beauties are rather delicate than strong; and having their powers limited for want of genius, they go no farther than the external sense, and only play on the surface of the soul. But we expect more from this art; we expect Majesty with simplicity; we expect beauty, but a beauty full of good sense; we expect grace, but a grace full of dignity; we expect softness, but a softness full of energy.

Had Music been in the same state formerly that it now is, the philosophers who placed eloquence among the voluptuous parts of knowledge, would with as much reason have placed this. They would have driven it with a great deal of justice from the Republic of Sparta, and from every well-polished State; perhaps they would have thought no more of it, than of the art of making sweet-meats, which has for its object the pleasure of taste, or that art which flatters another sense, and works at the composition of perfumes. But it should not be so in true music.—We must preserve in every thing the grandeur of its end, and the dignity of its use. The blessings of the mind were not bestowed solely for the pleasure of the body; the gratification of the ears is indeed more than nothing, but it is not all. Music is not an amusement for the careless or idle vulgar, the musician is somewhat more than

than a mountebank or rope-dancer; he should preserve his dignity, he must not trifle and play tricks, he must not be gay; he must be serious. He must employ the stratagems of virtue; he must be a physician to hide the health and liberty of the soul, in myrtle, and in perfumes; he must send those away with edification, who only came with the expectation of pleasure; and render them not only more satisfied, and more joyful, but also better, and more virtuous.

However music may be now unhappily applied, without doubt it originally appertains to religion; but as the one is deprived of its due reverence, the other will necessarily decline in its influence. Without the awful and exalted views of religion, the true sublime of the fine arts can never subsist: Hence it was that the greatest poets, whatever were their private opinions, were in their works always men of eminent piety. On the contrary, as infidelity advances, and chills the enthusiasm of the mind, the divine and noble ideas must perish in poetry, oratory, music, and painting. Whoever reflects on the levity of the present age, and its attach-

ment to the burlesque and ridiculous, must confess the justness of our intention, if not the force of its execution, when we wish to rescue one of the arts from this prostitution; and by rendering a language of delightful sensations intelligible to the heart, prevents its being made subservient to the abhorrence of thinking. But although, from the force of passion, we cannot totally secure the sacred Lyre, and see it put under the protection of true genius; yet may every parent so far call in aid the powers of music, as to make the youth of both sexes the happier and better for its influence, not by qualifying them with a flattering means of temptation to vanity and dissipation; but with an alluring fire to heart-felt bliss, and sedate reflection. To which good purpose let the zealous admirers of harmony, free from the shackles of practice, and prejudices of mode, lay the present half Gothic stile of music in ruins, like those towers of whose little laboured ornaments it is an exact picture, and restore the elevated taste of passionate harmony once more to the delight and improvement of mankind.

CHIRON.

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,
For F E B R U A R Y 1793.

Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

Every One Has His Fault. A Comedy, in Five Acts, as it is performed at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden. By Mrs. Inchbald. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Robinsons. 1793.

THE literary merits of Mrs. Inchbald are well known. Her dramatic pieces have been attended with a very flattering success; and her delightful romance to which she has given the name of "A Simple Story," is well known to readers of sensibility and taste, as one Vol. XXIII.

of the happiest efforts of fictitious history.

Of the present performance it is with pleasure that we remark, that it rises above any of her former theatrical essays. The outline of the piece is excellent, and is capable of impressive and

P exquisite

exquisite effect. Contrast, the great engine of dramatic power, stands prominent in the piece under consideration. Two husbands are opposed to each other in the canvas; one a tame slave, and the other, from fantastical abundance, a tyrant; one eager to part from his wife, the other, having obtained a separation, anxious to bring back to his dwelling the companion he has discarded. These characters are relieved by two portraits, either wholly new, or of which we had never before been presented with a whole length; a whimsical old bachelor deploring the forlornness of a state of celibacy; and a disinterested philanthropist, mistaking the road to his favourite object, and endeavouring to effect a good understanding among his neighbours by a system of deceit.

Here is, no doubt, ample canvas for a comedy. But the fair author, with a diffidence in her own talents which prejudice has taught us to call amiable, has thought that we yet had not enough, and has interwoven a tragic tale, in which we think she has not been equally successful; though in this opinion we shall be thought singular, as this tale has also pleased in the theatre. It is not a common complaint to make of a comedy, that it is too rich in ideas.

But, notwithstanding the success that has attended this performance, we discern in its general scheme the possibility of having obtained still more. We must accuse Mrs. Inchbald of not obstinately and perseveringly unfolding one

idea, till she has placed it in its strongest lights, and suffered it to produce its full effects. Her luxuriant mind furnishes her with a rich crop, and she finds it an easier task to present us with a thousand beauties, than to raise one to all the eminence of which it is susceptible. This fault we do not find in her romance. He who would contemplate the genius of Mrs. Inchbald in its full lustre, must read the Simple Story.

We remarked a defect in the actors analogous to that which we impute to the author. The literary epicure must study the play in its original elements, not as it is exhibited at the Theatre. The actors, by some fatality, seem not to understand their parts. The humorous philanthropist, for want of courage and a flowing elocution in his representative, does not produce half his effect on the stage. Lord Norland, the severe and terrible father of the tragic episode, who, in the conception of the author, is a lion hungering for his prey, at Covent Garden is a very harmless animal. Even the laughable rhodomontade of the matrimonial penitent is not given by our friend Lewis with his usual effect. We except from this censure Mr. Quick, the representative of the old bachelor, whose indisposition, just at this time, is a public loss. In fine, we would give to every one that wishes fully to enjoy this comedy, this piece of advice, "Take it with you to your closet."

An Inquiry into the Remote Cause of Urinary Gravel. By Alexander Philip Wilson, M. D. Johnson.

WE are informed in the Introduction, that the Author was led to prosecute this Inquiry in consequence of observing the want of success attending every attempt hitherto made to cure calculous complaints. The First Part of this work consists of a series of experiments instituted with a view to discover the influence of diet, and other causes, in encreasing or retarding the deposition of lithic acid from the urine. In consequence of eating three lemons in the course of the day, nearly double the quantity of lithic acid was deposited, to what was found during the usual state of health and regimen. But although a person lives altogether on animal food, if by any means acidity is produced in the alimentary canal, the deposition of the lithic

acid will be encreased: the nausea too produced by living on animal food solely, by diminishing the action of the skin, and encreasing the flow of urine, has similar effects; nay, so much influence has the state of the perspiration on the production of the lithic acid, that if the action of the skin is vigorously kept up, there will be no encreased deposition of this matter observable, even during the most acedcent diet; and when little exercise was used to keep up the action of the skin, a single acedcent meal was observed to encrease the deposition of this acid.

The Author next details a set of experiments instituted to prove that diaphoretics have considerable influence on the secretion of the lithic matter. The first of these he considers is exercise. In Experiment

periment 13, he informs us, that "having remained at home purposely two days without exercise, he found that half a pint of urine made on the second day, and kept 24 hours, deposited near two grains of lithic acid, above double the quantity it did when taking exercise and using a similar diet. So that he considers it as well ascertained, that *ceteris paribus*, the quantity of lithic acid deposited by the urine, is inversely as the exercise taken. Nor is this all; for he constantly observed, that continuing in indolence, the urine not only deposited more lithic acid than usual in the mean while, but continued to do so for some time after he had returned to exercise. Sudorifics also, or medicines encreasing the sensible perspiration, he found to possess similar effects in lessening the quantity of lithic acid deposited. He found, that urine made during a brisk perspiration, brought on by Dove's powder, hardly deposited any lithic matter. Emetic tartar, given in such small doses as only to encrease the insensible perspiration, without producing nausea, also tends, in a very manifest manner, to lessen the quantity of this matter. Mercury too, when administered in such a manner as to affect only the cuticular secretion, has similar effects. That meat contains an acid has been proved experimentally by Mr. Bertolet; and that an acid also passes by insensible perspiration, is rendered probable, by finding that a piece of paper stained with litmus, and kept applied to the skin only during a few hours, while there was no sensible perspiration, was changed to a red colour. Acids also, when applied to the urine out of the body, occasion the lithic matter to precipitate. When much cream-coloured sediment is present in the urine, the quantity of the concreting or lithic acid seems to be diminished. By the addition of acids this cream-coloured sediment may be made entirely to disappear, and the lithic acid is then thrown down. From a number of experiments, the Author concludes that this cream-coloured sediment is the neutral salt containing the lithic acid; from which it may be precipitated by perhaps every other acid; which forming a new compound, more soluble than the cream-coloured sediment, the urine appears transparent, while the lithic acid is deposited in the form of very fine sand.

From a variety of experiments the Author draws the following general conclusions:—A diet composed chiefly of ani-

mal food, tends to prevent the generation of acid. An increase of perspiration lessens the quantity deposited by the urine, as the skin and kidneys appear to separate the same acid matters from the blood; and it is by keeping up the vigorous action of the skin and kidneys alone, that any dangerous accumulation of this acid must be guarded against, no abstinence from acefcent aliment being sufficient for this purpose.

Dr. Wilson next proceeds to apply the foregoing Experiments to determine the remote cause of urinary gravel, and to shew that every circumstance predisposing to this complaint, acts by diminishing the vigour of the skin and kidneys, in consequence of which an over-proportion of acid is retained in the system, which occasions a deposition of the lithic acid from the urine. Too great a rigidity of fibre, old age, high living, which not only debilitates the secreting powers of the body in general, but by the large quantity of fermented liquor it necessarily supposes taken into the stomach, must tend to encrease the quantity of acid matter in the system at large—heat applied to the region of the kidney, may all be explained on the principle above-mentioned. He does not think that the gravel is any farther connected with gout, than that the same mode of living gives origin to both, and that the indolence induced by the presence of gout, tends to diminish the action of the skin and the kidneys. It is often found indeed, that paroxysms of the gout and gravel alternate with each other; this, however, may be easily explained, if we consider that during a fit of the gout, the action of the stomach and skin is more vigorous, and during the atonic state taking place during the intervals, the diminished perspiration, the weaker action of the stomach, and the acidity of the *primæ viæ*, must necessarily occasion an accumulation of acid in the system soon to be forced off by the kidneys. The inactivity of the skin and kidneys then, he concludes, must be considered as *the remote cause of gravel*.

Having now clearly proved that gravel is produced by the deposition of an acid matter, the Author proceeds to point out what circumstances render it probable that the remote causes of gravel are present, and what are the means best calculated to remove them. These he reduces to four: 1st, Strengthening the digestive organs; 2d, Avoiding such kinds of food as tend to encrease the quantity of

matter we endeavour to expel; 3d, Using such as have an opposite tendency; 4th, Throwing out this matter by every means in our power. All these indications of cure, excepting the last, have been already explained. The best method of expelling the acid matter from the body requires farther explanation. Diluents employed with this view are not found to be of much use. Diuretics are more useful, but their effects in stimulating the kidneys are not to be depended on. Increasing the insensible perspiration, carries off this matter very effectually, without occasioning any inconvenience to the system; and this is best done by antimonials given in such small doses as not to excite nausea. Their effects are more powerful than those of Dover's powder, even when given in such quantities as to excite copious sweats. Mercury also, administered in small quantities, from its well-known powers of increasing all the secretions, promises to be an excellent remedy for removing the predisposition to calculous complaints. On the same principle exercise should not be neglected, although it must not be wholly relied on, as it is not to be expected that the body, debilitated by disease, will, by its own powers alone, restore the vigour of organs so long habituated to inactivity.

The Second Part of Dr. Wilson's Treatise consists of an inquiry into the causes and cure of Dyspepsia; a complaint, he observes, considering the important diseases with which it is connected, too much neglected by Physicians. From the experiments of Spallanzani, and from various other observations, it has been proved, that a certain degree of fermentation occurs in the first stage of digestion, in many animals as well as in man. Hence we are warranted to conclude, that it is necessary to healthy digestion, and probably answers the same purposes as mastication, in further separating and comminuting our aliment. But the great agent in digestion is unquestionably the gastric juice. Dr. Cullen's opinion, that dyspepsia is occasioned by the imbecility of the muscular fibres of the stomach, the Author considers as completely refuted by the experiments of Spallanzani and Dr. Stevens; and proceeds to point out in what manner the occasional causes, the symptoms, and the cure of this complaint, may be explained, by supposing it always to arise from a deficiency of the gastric liquor. This, as well as every other secretion, is diminished by narcotics and

indolence. And if such as labour under acidity of the stomach, or defect of appetite, would fast somewhat longer than usual, and wait till a fresh supply of gastric juice was secreted into the stomach, or would diminish the usual quantity of what they eat, digestion will go on without any impediment. If the action of vomiting be excited after long fasting, and the gastric liquor by that means completely evacuated, the sensation of hunger is totally removed; and if food be taken into the stomach, it appears to remain wholly undigested during some time. Perhaps by recurring to this expedient in cases where people are in danger of perishing from want, their fate might be retarded at least during some time, as in such cases death appears to be produced by the action of the gastric liquor on the stomach.

The effects of tonics, stimulants, cold bathing, &c. in the cure of dyspepsia, are all easily accounted for on this principle. The use of emetics is reprobated, as calculated on every repetition to renew the evacuation of the gastric juice, tending thus rather to increase than diminish the complaint. Abstinence from food till a very strong desire for it is felt, and moderating the quantity taken at a time, are the most safe and effectual means of removing this disease. If to these be added due exercise, cold bathing, rising and going to rest at an early hour, and the *usus medicus Veneris*, independently of which every other remedy may sometimes be had recourse to in vain, the Author conceives that every efficacious mode of cure has been enumerated. Upon the whole, we have been much pleased with the perusal of this Treatise, and do not hesitate to recommend it to the attention of the medical world in general, as tending to throw considerable light on the pathology, and method of cure, of two very common and troublesome complaints, urinary calculus, and dyspepsia. The experiments are devised and conducted with ingenuity, the results appear to be related with accuracy and candour, and the reasonings deduced from them are logical and conclusive. Had the Author paid somewhat more attention to clothe his sentiments in accurate and idiomatic language, the most rigid critic would have found little to blame; a fault which, although it is countenanced, cannot be defended by the example of the generality of medical writers of the present day.

The Art of Preventing Diseases, and Restoring Health, founded on Rational Principles, and adapted to Persons of every Capacity. By George Wallis, M. D. S. M. S. Editor of the last Edition of *Motherby's Medical Dictionary*, &c. &c. 8vo. 7s. 6d. Robinsons.

THE work which is now before us seems obviously written with the intent of shewing the necessity and usefulness of a rational practice of Medicine. These are conveyed in a mode easily intelligible, which appears to be fully conclusive. For here we are furnished with a view, not only of the parts that are to be acted upon, but also of the acting powers co-operating to promote the purposes of preventing as well as curing diseases. The style is plain—the principles are well founded—the arguments clear—and the conclusions natural and unforced. The Doctor has pursued a plan unusual in works of this kind; for he thinks, that it is by the application to constitutions that the medical art is to be directed, more than to the names of diseases; and incontestibly proves, by many instances, that what may be useful in the same complaints in one, may be destructive in another, though the malady should originate from the same fountain. Hence, therefore, he takes occasion to describe concisely the parts of the habit, from the regulation of whose action every good is to be derived; and points out how the different constitutions are to be distinguished; and how, under particular circumstances, they are to be relieved, or supported, in states of disease or health—simply shewing the causes of such deviations. He also points out the separate actions of medicines, and not only supplies what are considered their salutary powers, but at the same time declares under what circumstances they may be improper with respect to the habit, though promising relief to the disease; a species of know-

ledge well worthy the attention of such readers for whose use this work is particularly designed.

He insists much upon the immediate causes of diseases, which are no more than defects of different parts of the constitution, as it is to the relief of these he plainly proves all our efforts are to be directed. He perplexes us not with an enumeration of distant causes in this point, which having produced their evil effect, cease to act; but advises only to look towards them either to prevent disease, or to make us more certain of the immediate cause induced by them. To the whole he has annexed a very useful and copious Index, not of reference alone, but of explanation of technical terms, and other words not in common use where they chance to occur; and throughout the work has given the derivation of those terms of diseases by which they are distinguished, as well as those under which different medicines are classed, agreeable to their power of action. Upon the whole we consider this as a very useful work, well calculated for those who would wish to pursue the practice of physic upon a rational plan.—In fact, it is a system of medicine divested of all professional ambiguity—clear—easily intelligible—and convincing according to the allowed principles of the Art; and we regret that the nature of our Publication will not permit us to go more diffusively into the subject—but must supply that defect by recommending our Readers to the Doctor's explanatory Preface, where he has given a concise, but fully descriptive, view of the nature of the perform-

A Discourse delivered at Portsmouth in the State of New Hampshire, at the Confering the Order of Priesthood by the Right Rev. Samuel Seabury, D.D. and Bishop of Connecticut, in America, 29th of June 1791. The Text St. Matt. Chap. xxviii. Ver. 18, 19, 20. Printed at Boston, New England.

THE elegance of style and the energy of argument in this Discourse are as pleasing as the candour and liberality of the Preacher; and we doubt not of its salutary and healing effects in New England, where religious opinions and professions abound, and have multiplied since 1620, in defiance

of the ancient pious Puritans, who settled that country under a genus of Episcopacy resembling the hierarchy of the Church of England when Bishops were not Peers of the realm.

The learned Bishop will escape the censure of every candid person that may differ

In opinion with him, seeing he has taken no greater privilege in dissenting from modern Puritans, than they have taken in dissenting from the Bishop and the ancient Puritans.

The Bishop has on his side the opinion and sentiments of the Rev. Mr. Mather, a Puritan Bishop of New England in 1636, eminent for his learning and piety, as appears by his Letter to Lord Say and Sele, viz. "Hereditary dignity and honours we willingly allow to Princes, Nobles, and Elders; and hereditary liberty we willingly allow to the people, as a law established by the light of Nature, and of Scripture."

Dr. Seabury asserts, "that the commission which our Saviour gave to his Apostles is the foundation of all ecclesiastical authority that ever did or can subsist in his Church; thence concludes that Christ's Church is not of this world, nor to be governed by worldly policy, but by the laws of Christ."

2dly, "As Christ purchased the Church by his death, and animates and sanctifies it by his spirit, it is his Church, and his only; of course no man can have a right to interfere in its government but by commission from him, the proprietor."

3dly, "The commission of Christ was given by him to his Apostles, and not to all men."

4thly, "That the Apostolical Commission did not cease with the lives of the twelve Apostles; for, had it ceased with their lives, Christ could have had no Church on earth since their death—consequently the Apostolical Commission was to continue to the end of the world; and the government of the Church now is, and ought to be the same as it was in the time of the Apostles—because no human authority can have power to alter it."

5thly, "The power handed down to the successors of the Apostles, consists in administering the doctrines, sacraments, government, and discipline of the Church, without corruption or change."

6thly, "The government and offices of the Church, in the time of the Apostles, were administered by three orders of Clergy, in subordinate degrees, viz. the Apostles, the Presbyters, and Deacons,—a fact never yet denied by the most zealous opposers of episcopacy:—but some have taken the liberty to say, that the apostolic office was temporary, and ceased at the death of the twelve Apostles. This, however, is impious, because "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen."

7thly, "Those who have departed from the episcopal government of the Church claim but one order as the ground of their system; they therefore have not that Church government which the Apostles had, and left in the Church; yet some have persons whom they stile Deacons, without even the pretence of any ordination, forgetting that Deacons, in the time of the Apostles, were ordained to their office by the laying on the hands of the Apostles, after being elected by the people."

8thly, "Such people as have changed the government of the Church that was established in the time of the first Apostles, and have substituted another government in its stead, have no warranted claim to the privileges and blessings which Christ has annexed to it."

Each of those subjects the Bishop has forcibly illustrated in a manner that every admirer of Revelation must feel to be of importance to the Christian system, and those who yield not their assent to the truths will not be able to overthrow the facts alleged for their support.

The British Constitution of Government compared with that of a Democratic Republic,
By Sir William Young, Bart. F.R.S. and A.S.S. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Stockdale,

THE Author of this Pamphlet, who is the Historian of the Republic of Athens, has in the present performance, with great knowledge and ability, exposed the folly and absurdity of those who would prefer the tyranny of a Republic to the mild government of a limited Monarchy. That "the nonsense, as he truly calls it, of a late declaration, that Great Britain hath no Constitution, should for a moment have obtained any countenance, except with the desperadoes of faction, will be doubted hereafter, when the present race

of men have given place to their successors. Justice, however, to our contemporaries requires us to say, that the stand made on the present occasion against French politics, French Atheism, and French vices, is highly honourable to our country; and the beneficial effects of it will be felt with gratitude by our posterity." Sir William Young's present work displays forcibly and truly how much we have to lose by a change of Government, and therefore is very proper to be recommended to the perusal of our fellow-subjects at this juncture.

A Sei-

A Sermon preached before the Stewards of the Westminster Dispensary, at their Anniversary Meeting in Charlotte-Street Chapel, April 1785. With an Appendix. By R. Watton, D.D. Lord Bishop of Landaff. 4to. 1s. 6d. Cadell. 1793.

THE present times require that every one whose opinion is entitled to any regard should unequivocally declare his sentiments respecting the wild and delirious opinions endeavoured with so much industry to be disseminated amongst the people; opinions, as a very respectable writer observes, "propagated with a view only to create discontent in the minds of men with their present condition, and to prepare them for political revolutions ruinous to their country, and destructive to themselves, and of which there cannot be a doubt of the diabolical wickedness of their propagators*."

Of those who have so laudably stood forward on the present juncture, no one deserves greater praise than the Bishop of Landaff, whose moderate sentiments will probably have more weight with a certain class of men, than if they had come from a more avowed friend of the present Governing Powers. Bishop Watton declares himself to have been one of those who, with regard to France, approved of the object which the French seemed to have in view at the commencement of their Revolution. "But," says he, "it is one thing to approve of an end, another to approve of the means by which an end is accomplished. I did not approve of the means by which the first revolution was effected in France.—I thought that it would have been a wiser measure to have abridged the oppressive privileges, and to have lessened the enormous number of the Nobility, than to have abolished the order. I thought that the State ought not in justice to have seized any part of the property of the Church, till it had reverted, as it were, to the community, by the death of its immediate possessors. I thought that the King was not only treated with unmerited indignity, but that too little authority was left him, to enable him, as the chief Executive Magistrate, to be useful to the State.—These were some of my reasons for not approving the means by which the first revolution in France was brought about. As to other evils which took place on the occasion, I considered them certainly as evils of importance; but at the same time as evils inseparable from a state of civil

commotion, and which I conceived would be more than compensated by the establishment of a limited monarchy.

"The French have abandoned the constitution they had at first established, and have changed it for another. No one can reprobate with more truth than I do both the means and the end of this change.—The end has been the establishment of a Republic—now, a Republic is a form of government which, of all others, I most dislike—and I dislike it for this reason; because of all forms of government, scarcely excepting the most despotic, I think a Republic the most oppressive to the bulk of the people: they are deceived in it with the show of liberty; but they live in it under the most odious of all tyrannies, the tyranny of their equals.—With respect to the means by which this new Republic has been erected in France, they have been sanguinary, savage, more than brutal. They not merely fill the heart of every individual with commiseration for the unfortunate sufferers; but they exhibit to the eye of contemplation, an humiliating picture of human nature, when its passions are not regulated by religion, or controlled by law. I fly with terror and abhorrence even from the altar of Liberty, when I see it stained with the blood of the aged, of the innocent, of the defenceless sex, of the ministers of religion, and of the faithful adherents of a fallen Monarch. My heart sinks within me when I see it streaming with the blood of the Monarch himself.—Merciful God! strike speedily, we beseech thee, with deep contrition, and sincere remorse, the obdurate hearts of the relentless perpetrators and projectors of these horrid deeds, lest they should suddenly sink into eternal and extreme perdition, loaded with an unutterable weight of unrepented, and, except through the blood of Him whose religion they reject, inextinguishable sin."

His Lordship then makes a few further observations on the King's murder, and asks, "Whether there are in this kingdom any men, except such as find their account in public confusion, who would hazard the introduction of such scenes of rapine, barbarity, and bloodshed, as have disgraced France, and outraged humani-

ty, for the sake of obtaining—what? Liberty and Equality. “I suspect,” says his Lordship, “that the meaning of these terms is not clearly and generally understood; it may be of use to explain them.”

“The liberty of a man, in a state of nature, consists in his being subject to no law but the law of nature—and the liberty of a man in a state of society, consists in his being subject to no law, but the law enacted by the general will of the society to which he belongs. And to what other law is any man in Great Britain subject? The King, we are all justly persuaded, has not the inclination, and we all know that, if he had the inclination, he has not the power, to substitute his will in the place of the law. The House of Lords has no such power; the House of Commons has no such power; the Church has no such power; the rich men of the country have no such power. The poorest man amongst us, the beggar at our door is governed—not by the uncertain, passionate, arbitrary will of an individual—not by the selfish insolence of an aristocratic faction—not by the madness of democratic violence—but by the fixed, impartial, deliberate voice of law, enacted by the general suffrage of a free people. Is your property injured?—Law indeed does not give you property, but it ascertains it.—Property is acquired by industry and probity; by the exercise of talents and ingenuity; and the possession of it is secured by the laws of the community. Against whom think you is it secured? It is secured against thieves and robbers; against idle and profligate men, who, however low your condition may be, would be glad to deprive you of the little you possess. It is secured, not only against such disturbers of the public peace, but against the oppression of the noble, the rapacity of the powerful, and the avarice of the rich. The courts of British justice are impartial and incorrupt; they respect not the persons of men; the poor man's lamb is, in their estimation, as sacred as the Monarch's crown; with inflexible integrity they adjudge to every man his own. Your property under their protection is secure. If your personal liberty be unjustly restrained, though but for an hour, and that by the highest servants of the crown—the crown cannot screen them; the throne cannot hide them; the law, with an undaunted arm, seizes them, and drags them with irresistible might to the judgment of whom?—Of your equals—of twelve of your

neighbours. In such a constitution as this, what is there to complain of on the score of liberty?

“The greatest freedom that can be enjoyed by man in a state of civil society; the greatest security that can be given him with respect to the protection of his character, property, personal liberty, limb, and life, is afforded to every individual by our present constitution.”

With equal ability the learned prelate has laid open the fallacies couched under the lunatic term Equality. He then adverts to the state of the poor laws, and the ridiculous attempt to disgust the people with Monarchy, from the sordid idea of the expence attending it, on which he justly exclaims, “What a mighty matter is it to complain of, that each individual contributes less than sixpence a-year towards the support of the Monarchy!”

He then very ably points out the folly of giving way to alterations suggested by men who, from their education, or want of the necessary means of information, affect to become legislators. On this subject his Lordship says,

“There are probably, in every government upon earth, circumstances which a man, accustomed to the abstract investigation of truth, may easily prove to be deviations from the rigid rule of strict political justice; but whilst these deviations are either generally not known, or, though known, generally acquiesced in, as matters of little moment to the general felicity, I cannot think it to be the part, either of a good man, or of a good citizen, to be zealous in recommending such matters to the discussion of ignorant and uneducated men.”

He concludes in the following manner a Postscript, which we heartily recommend to the serious attention of our readers:

“Kingdoms,” observes Mr. Locke, “have been overturned by the pride, ambition, and turbulence of private men; by the people's wantonness and desire to cast off the lawful authority of their rulers, as well as by the rulers' insolence, and endeavours to get and exercise an arbitrary power over the people.” The recent danger to our constitution was in my opinion small; for I considered its excellence to be so obvious to men even of the most unimproved understandings, that I looked upon it as an idle and fruitless effort, either in foreign or domestic incendiaries, to endeavour to persuade the bulk of the people to consent to an alteration of it in favour of a Republic. I knew, indeed, that in every country the flagitious
dregs

drege of a nation were always ripe for revolutions; but I was sensible, at the same time, that it was the interest, not only of the opulent and powerful, not only of the mercantile and middle classes of life, but even of honest labourers and manufacturers, of every sober and industrious man, to resist the licentious principles of such pestilent members shall I call them, or outcasts of society. Men better informed and wiser than myself thought that the constitution was in great danger. Whether in fact the danger was great or small, it is not necessary now to inquire; it may be more useful to declare, that, in my humble opinion, the danger, of whatever magnitude it may have been, did not originate in any encroachments of either the Legislative or Executive Power on the liberties or properties of the people; but in the wild fancies and tur-

bulent tempers of discontented or ill-informed individuals. I sincerely rejoice that, through the vigilance of Administration, this turbulency has received a check. The hopes of bad men have been disappointed, and the understandings of mistaken men have been enlightened, by the general and unequivocal judgment of a whole nation; a nation not more renowned for its bravery and its humanity, though justly celebrated for both, than for its loyalty to its Princes, and, what is perfectly consistent with loyalty, for its love of liberty, and attachment to the constitution. Wise men have formed it, brave men have bled for it, it is our part to preserve it."

The sermon to which this postscript is annexed is now first published, and is worthy the pen of the excellent writer of it.

EXPERIMENTS and OBSERVATIONS to investigate the COMPOSITION of JAMES'S POWDER. By G. PEARSON, M.D. F.R.S.

[From the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS.]

THE Doctor prefaces his Experiments by informing his readers, that the medicine upon which many Physicians principally depend in the cure of continued fevers is JAMES'S POWDER; but altho' it has been very extensively used for above thirty years, the Public have not been informed of the particular nature of this substance. This POWDER was originally a patent medicine; but it is well known that it cannot be prepared by following the directions of the specification in the Court of Chancery. With a view to investigate its mode of preparation, and to discover the ingredients of which it is composed, the following experiments were instituted.

The first set of experiments are intended to prove, that this powder contains a metallic calx. After clearly demonstrating this, the Doctor proceeds to make trial of various menstrua, and finds that it is soluble, or may be suspended in 2000 times its weight of pure water cold, or half that quantity when boiling. Experiments with the acetic acid indicated that it contained calcareous earth in a state of combination, phosphoric acid, calx of antimony, and a small portion of iron, the latter probably fortuitous, as it forms no essential part of the preparation. He found that about $\frac{1}{10}$ parts of James's Powder were soluble in nitrous acid, nearly the whole of which consists of calcareous earth and phosphoric acid, which probably exist in the powder in a state of union, forming

phosphorated lime, and seems to constitute about 40 per cent. or two 5ths of the whole mass. A considerable part was found indissoluble in all the menstrua employed, amounting to about 55 grains of the whole 480 grains, the quantity submitted to the experiments. A few grains of this substance were not affected by the flame of a candle urged upon them by means of a blow-pipe, but when mixed with an equal weight of tartar, and exposed to the same heat, they melted, and while in fusion, a small quantity of metallic granules were visible. From a variety of well-conducted experiments it appears, that this indissoluble part consists of antimonial calx, so far vitified with phosphoric lime, as to be neither soluble, nor reducible, nor fusible, except with phosphoric acid.

The substances and proportions of them obtained from 240 grains of James's Powder, by analysis, are as follows:

	Grains.
Phosphorated lime, with a little antimonial calx	100
Algaroth powder	57,25
Insoluble antimonial calx, with a little phosphorated lime . .	19,25
The same insoluble calx, with, probably, a little phosphorated lime	55
Waste	5
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	240,0

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We are next presented with a set of synthetical experiments, and the Doctor, with great propriety, observes, that although the inability to prepare James's Powder might not prove the above conclusions, with respect to its composition, to be erroneous; the being able to compose a substance possessing all the same properties as James's Powder, by uniting or mixing together the substances shewn by the above analysis to enter into its composition, would afford all the proof and demonstration which can be had in the science of chemistry.

The experiments abovementioned rendered it probable, that a similar substance might be prepared by calcining together antimony and bone-ashes, a process described by Schroeder and other Chemists 150 years ago, who order equal quantities of antimony and calcined hartshorn, precisely the same proportions ordered by the London Pharmacopœia of 1758. The same set of analytical experiments that had been made on the real James's Powder, were repeated on an equal quantity prepared by calcining equal quantities of bone shavings and antimony in an open vessel, to carry off the sulphur, and then in close vessels, with a degree of heat sufficient to render them white, that is, by the process ordered for the pulv. antimon. of the London Dispensatory. The colour of this powder, so prepared, was whiter than that of the James's Powder, which had always a shade of yellow or stone colour; but its properties were found the same in kind, and differing very little in degree from those discovered in the real powder. And though these synthetical experiments do not throw much light on the nature of the insoluble part formerly mentioned, yet it was in some measure satisfactory to find, that the same substance existed in both. Left any attempt should be made to invalidate the truth of these experiments, the reader is informed, that they were made in presence of Mr. Cavallo and Mr. Turner, on a bottle of the powder purchased of F. Nevebery, and sealed with his seal; and the Doctor professes himself ready to vindicate their accuracy, by repetition before the most competent judges, should it ever be called in question. A variety of experiments are next related, which were instituted with a view to confirm or invalidate the conclusions drawn from the above analysis; the general results of which were as follows:—The calcination of antimony with bone-ashes, is more speedy than by itself.—The slight varieties occurring in

antimonial powder, as prepared by different persons, were not greater than might easily arise from the unavoidable variations taking place during the process of calcination.—The whiteness of the powder is altogether owing to the degree of heat it is exposed to, and may be increased to any degree, provided the fire is sufficiently raised; a little matter scaling from the crucible, or the circumstance of stirring the matter during calcination with a rusty iron, or even powdering it in a dirty iron mortar, will injure the colour.—The yellowish tinge which some specimens possess arises from a yellow scoria produced on the inside of the crucible by a combination of the antimony with the clay. No degree of heat applied to antimony alone will produce this preparation, nor to the ingredients in vessels perfectly secluded from the air. The action of the fire in producing whiteness in this powder, seems to depend on the power which heat possesses of rendering grey-coloured bone-ashes, or imperfectly burned bone, of a snowy whiteness. We shall now lay before our readers the conclusions which the Doctor himself draws from these well-imagined and accurately-conducted experiments, and in which we entirely agree with him.

“From the whole of the above Analytical Experiments it appears:

“1. That James's Powder consists of phosphoric acid, lime, and antimonial calx; with a minute quantity of calx of iron, which is considered to be an accidental substance.

“2. That either these three essential ingredients are united with each other, forming a triple compound; or, phosphorated lime is combined with the antimonial calx, composing a double compound, in the proportion of about 57 parts of calx and 43 parts of phosphorated lime.

“3. That this antimonial calx is different from any other known calx of antimony in several of its chemical qualities. About three-fourths of it are soluble in marine acid, and afford Algaroth powder; and the remainder is not soluble in this menstruum, and is apparently vitrified.

“From the preceding synthetical Experiments it appears, that by calcining together bone-ashes, that is, phosphorated lime and antimony, in a certain proportion, and afterwards exposing the mixture to a white heat, a compound was formed consisting of antimonial calx and phosphorated lime, in the same proportion, and possessing the same kind of chemical properties as James's Powder.”

LATHOM HOUSE.

[Continued from p. 28.]

THESE conditions her Ladyship rejected as in part dishonourable, in part uncertain; adding withall, she knew not how to treat with them, who had not power to perform their own offers till they had first moved the Parliament—telling them, it were a more sober course, first to acquaint themselves with the pleasure of Parliament, and then to move accordingly; but for her part she would not trouble the good Gentlemen to petition for her; she should esteem it a greater favour to permit her to continue in her present humble condition. The two Colonels, being blank in their Treaty, spent their stay in wise instructions to her Ladyship, and unjust accusations of her friends and servants, which she not only cleared, but nobly and sharply returned upon their religious agents, so that the grave men, being disappointed both of their wit and malice, returned as empty as they came.

Sunday was their sabbath.

On Monday Mr. Ashton came again alone, with power to receive her Ladyship's propositions, and convey them to his General (a notable and trusty employment), which ran in these terms:

1st, Her Ladyship desired a month's time for her quiet continuance in Lathom; and then herself and children, her friends, soldiers, and servants, with all her goods, arms, and ordnance, to have free transport to the Isle of Man; and in the mean time, that she should keep a garrison in her own house for her own defence.

2d, She promised that neither during her stay in the country, nor after her coming to the Isle of Man, any of the arms should be employed against the Parliament.

3d, That during her stay in the country, no soldier should be quartered in the Lordship of Lathom, nor afterwards any garrison to be put into Lathom or Knowsley House.

4th, That none of her tenants, neighbours, or friends, then in the house with her, should for assisting her suffer in their persons or estates after her departure.

In the first of these, she struck at more time.

In the second, she understood the Parliament of the three States in Oxford, with his Majesty, knowing no other.—In the third, she laboured to remove impediments that might hinder the victualing of her house.

In the fourth, she gave a colour of her

departure, and content to her soldiers, of whom in her treaty she shewed an honourable care.

These propositions returned by Mr. Ashton were interpreted to the right sense, being apprehended too full of policy and danger to be allowed, as only beating at more time and means, that her Ladyship might use that opportunity to confirm herself in her fastness; and therefore in his answer, Sir Thomas thus qualified them to a better understanding.

1st, That the Countess of Derby shall have the time she desired, and then liberty to transport her arms and goods to the Isle of Man, excepting the cannon, which shall continue there for the defence of the house.

2d, That her Ladyship by ten o'clock to-morrow disband all the soldiers, except her menial servants, and receive an Officer and forty Parliament soldiers, for her guard.

This, as the last resolve of all their counsels, with some terrible prestiges of the danger she stood in, was delivered to her Ladyship by one Morgan, one of Sir Thomas's Colonels; a little man, short and peremptory, who met with standness and judgment to cool his heat; and had the honour to carry back this last answer: for her Ladyship could screw them to no more delays;

That she refused all their articles, and was truly happy they had refused her's; protesting she had rather hazard her life, than offer the like again: that though a woman, a stranger, divorced from her friends, and robbed of her estate, she was ready to receive their utmost violence, trusting in God both for protection and deliverance.

Being now disappointed in their plot, who expected a quick dispatch with the afflicted Lady, by a tame surrender of her House, having scattered very fearful apprehensions of the great guns, their mortar piece, their fireworks, and engineers, after all their consults, they appear for action, when they found her Ladyship as fearless of their empty terrors, as careful to prevent a real danger; she is willing to understand the power of her enemy, and studious to prevent it; leaving nothing within her eye to be executed afterwards by "*ne minimo quidem casu locum relinqui debuisset*," Cæsar. Com. lib. 6. O. ho. ja Tacit. lib. i. fortune or negligence; and adding

adding to her former patience and most resolved and Christian fortitude, all treaties broke off. Rigby being of the same judgment with him in the Historian, That no delay in that enterprize is to be used, which none will commend before it be ended, he'll immediately to execution.

The next morning discovered some of the enemy's night works, which were begun about musket-shot from the house, in a sloping declining ground, that their pioneers, by the nature of the place, might be secured from our ordnance on the towers, and so in an orbe or ring work cast up much earth every day, by the multitudes of country people forced to the service. After three days finding a fixedness and resolution in her Ladyship still to keep her House for the service of his Majesty against all his enemies, on Sunday they employ six neighbours of best rank with a petition to her Ladyship; having thrust a form into their hands, and prepared their heads with instructions, as by confession now appears, that in duty to her Ladyship and love to their country, they must humbly beseech her to prevent her own personal dangers, and the impoverishing the whole country; which she might do if she pleased to slacken something of her severe resolutions, and in part condescend to the offers of the Gentlemen. These her Ladyship received with courtesy, discouraging unto them on the nature of former Treaties, and the order of her proceedings; and this so smoothly and willingly, that the good men were satisfied, and had little more to say, but "God save the King and the Earl of Derby." For answer to their paper she told them, it was more fit that they petition the Gentlemen who robbed and spoiled their country, than her, who desired only a quiet stay in her own house; for the preservation, not spoil of her neighbours. One of the six, of more ability and integrity than the rest, reported the whole business of their answer and entertainment, as a true subject to his Majesty, and a faithful friend to her Ladyship; with which the noble Colonels were moved to new propositions, in mere mercy, if you might believe them, to her Ladyship and her children. The next day, therefore, Captain Ashhurst, a man that deserves a fairer character than the rest for his civil and even behaviour, brought a new message to her Ladyship in these terms:

1st, That all former conditions be waived.

2d, That the Countess of Derby, and all persons in the House, with all arms,

ordnance, and goods, shall have liberty to march to what part of the kingdom they please, and yield up the House to Sir Thomas Fairfax.

3d, That the arms should never be employed against the Parliament.

4th, That all in the House, excepting a hundred persons, should depart presently, and the rest within ten days.

The Message read, her Ladyship perceived they began to cool in their enterprize, and therefore, to lend them some new heat, returned this answer by the Captain:

That she scorned to yield herself a ten days prisoner to her own House, *pax servientibus gravior quam liberis bellum*, Liv. lib. 3. judging it more noble, whilst she could, to preserve her liberty by arms, than to buy a peace with slavery; and what assurance, said she, have I either of liberty or the performance of any conditions, when my strength is gone? I have received under the hands of some eminent personages, that your General is not very conscientious in the performance of his subscriptions; so that from him I must expect *pax Summitica, pax infida, pax incerta*, an unsworn and faithless agreement. It is dangerous treating when the sword is given into the enemies hand, and therefore her Ladyship added, that not a man should depart her House. That she would keep it, whilst God enabled her, against all the King's enemies; and in brief, that she would receive no more messages without an express of her Lord's pleasure, who she now heard was returned from the Isle of Man, and to whom she referred them for the transaction of the whole business; considering that frequent treaties are a great discouragement to the soldiers besieged, as a yelkance to some want or weakness within, and to the first key that commonly opens the gate to the enemy. To second and confirm her answer, the next day, being Tuesday, a hundred foot, commanded by Captain Farmer a Scotchman, a faithful and gallant soldier, with Lieut. Bretergh, ready to second him in any service, and some twelve horse, our whole cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Key, sallied out upon the enemy. And because the sequel of every business dependeth much upon the beginning, the Captain determined to do something that might remember the enemy they were soldiers within. He marched up to their works without a shot, and then firing upon them in their trenches, they quickly left their holes; when Lieutenant Key, having wheeled about with his horse from another gate, fell upon them in their flight.

flight with much execution: they flew about thirty men, and took forty arms, one drum, and six prisoners: the main retreat was this day made good by Capt. Ogle, a gentleman industrious to return the courtesy which some of their party shewed unto him, when he was taken prisoner in that battle at Edge Hill. The other passage was carefully secured by Capt. Rawlstone; not one of ours was that day slain or wounded.

By the prisoners we understood, the purpose of the enemy was to starve the House; the commanders having courage to pine a Lady, and not to fight with her.

13th, 14th, 15th, 16th. The four days following passed without much action on either side, saving that the garrison gave them some night alarms, which to some ministered an occasion of running away, and to others of belying their own courage, that they had repulsed the garrison soldiers, and slain thousands out of hundreds.

17th. On Sunday night, the commanders under her Ladyship resolved to fly their night watches; and therefore at three o'clock in the morning, Captain Chisnall, a man of known courage and resolution, Lieutenant Bretergh, and Lieutenant Heape, with only thirty musketeers, issued out of the back gates to surprize the enemy in their new trenches; but they discovering some of their light matches, ran faster than the Captain or his soldiers could pursue, securing their flight in a wood close by, where, not willing to engage his soldiers in unnecessary dangers, he left them, only killing two or three, and chasing all the rest in flight.

These sallies and frequent alarms so diseased the enemy, that their works went slowly on, having been three weeks, and yet not cast up one mound for ordnance: but now for their own security to keep off our men with their cannon, they hasten the business with the loss of many men's lives, compelled to so desperate a service.

It moved both wonder and pity to see multitudes of people so enslaved to the Reformers' tyranny, that they would stand the musket and lose their lives, to save nothing: so near are these to times complained of in the *Historian**, when the world no less fears men for their vices, than once it honoured them for their virtues.

19th. On Tuesday at night they brought up one piece of cannon. Wednesday morning gave us some sport; they then played their cannon three shots, the ball twenty-four pounds: the first tried the wall, which being found proof with-

out the least yielding or much impression, they afterwards shot higher to beat down pinnacles and turrets, or else to please the women that came to see the spectacle. The same day Sir Thomas Fairfax sent her Ladyship a letter he had received from the Earl of Derby, wherein his Lordship desired an honourable and free passage for his Lady and children, if she so pleased; being loth to expose them to the uncertain hazard of a lon; siege, especially considering the roughness and inhumanity of the enemy, that coined pride and malice, ignorance and cruelty against her; nor knowing, by reason of his long absence, either how his House was provided with victual and ammunition, or strengthened for assistance; and therefore desirous to leave only the hardy soldiers for this bunt, till it should please his Majesty to yield him relief, and to preserve his Lady and children from the mercy of cruel men, which indeed was the desire of all her friends. She had more noble thoughts within, which still kindled and increased at the apprehension of danger, who returning in acknowledgment of that first courtesy of Sir T. Fairfax, after some discourse with the messenger, one Jackson, a savage and zealous Chaplain to Mr. Rigby, gave back this answer: She willingly should submit herself to her Lord's commands, therefore willed the General to treat with him; but till she was assured it was his Lordship's pleasure, she would neither yield the House, nor herself desert it, but wait for the event according to the good will of God: and with the like signification, she dispatched a messenger to his Lordship in Chester, which was sent out by an alarm to open a passage through their guards and centries.

21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th. The four following days were spent in alarms and excursions without much business of service.

25th. On Monday they gave us seven shot of their culverin and demi-cannon, one whereof, by some check in the way, entered the great gates, which were presently made good by the opposition of beds, and such like impediments, to stay the bullet from ransging the court.

28th. On Thursday five cannons. This night the enemy, capable of any impressions of fear, took a strong alarm, fighting one against another, and in the action fired two pieces of cannon at the air.

The next day, one of our men vainly provoking danger with his body above a tower, was shot to a present death. In the afternoon they played four cannon, one

whereof, levelled to dismount one of our ordnance upon the great gates, struck the battlements upon one of our marksmen, ready to discharge at the cannoner, and crushed him to death.

31st. On Sunday night two cannon mounted to the lodging chambers, intending belike to catch us napping, as our men had often caught them.

April 1st. On Monday in the day and night, six cannons loaded with a chain shot and bars of iron.

2d. The next day they played their mortar-pieces three times loaded with stones thirteen inches in diameter, eight pounds in

weight: it was landed about half musket shot south-west from the House, on a rising earth, conveniently giving the engineer a full prospect of the whole building.

Their work to secure, it was orbicular, in form of a full moon, two yards and a half of rampier above the ditch.

4th. On Thursday they shot one stone and one granado, which overplayed the House; chosen men upon the guards standing ready with green and wet hides to quench the burning, had their skill, for they wanted no malice, enabled them to cast fireworks,

[To be Continued.]

L O U I S

XVI.

HIS FIRST SPEECH TO THE PARLIAMENT OF PARIS.

SEATED on the Throne to which it has pleased God to raise us, we hope his bounty will support our youth, and guide us in the means to make our people happy—this is our first desire. We know this felicity principally depends on a wise administration of our finances, for it is that which has a chief relation between a Sovereign and his subjects; and it is towards this point that our first care and solicitude shall be directed.—We have had rendered us an account of our Receipts and Expences, and have seen with pleasure there were sufficient funds for the exact payment of all arrears and interests, as well as of a reimbursement of all charges, as we consider these engagements as debts of the State, and as a property in common with all other we are bound to protect, therefore committed to our first care. After having thus provided for the public credence, and fixed these principles of justice which shall form the basis of our reign, we shall occupy ourselves with relieving our people from the weight of their present burthens. We cannot arrive at this desired end but by order and œconomy. The sums which shall result from them are not the work of a moment; and we prefer enjoying this ease of our subjects a little later, than to dazzle them by a relief the stability of which is not yet assured. There are expences indispensably necessary with the safety of our realm. There are others, which, depending on our liberality, may be subject public of some moderation, but which, having acquired certain rights by long possession, can be economized but gradually. There are, finally, expences which hold with our persons, and

with the splendour of our Court; on these we can follow our inclinations more promptly; and we have already taken steps to reduce them to certain bounds:—*such sacrifices as these will cost us nothing, whilst they can relieve our People, their happiness shall be our glory; and the good we can do them will be the sweetest recompence of our labours.*

ANECDOTES.

LOUIS saw his last moment approaching with coolness and tranquillity. It is long since he resolved to sacrifice life, if we may judge from the two following Anecdotes:

Two years ago, M. de Liancourt represented to Louis, that the modifications and the Veto which he opposed to certain Decrees might be dangerous.—“What can they do?” replied Louis.—“They will pursue to death”—“Well, I shall obtain an immortal for a mortal crown.”

The other Anecdote is more recent, and proves, like the former, that Louis never feared death. On the day that Deseze made his defence in the Convention, Maleherbes, in a conversation which he had with Louis in the evening, wished to prepare him for the event by saying that his defence might not be attended with the desired effect, and that the issue of the trial was uncertain. “I understand you,” replied Louis abruptly; “but my resolution is already taken. I see, without fear, my last hour approaching; and I shall lay my head on the block without uneasiness. You will perhaps be surprised when I tell you that my wife and my sister think exactly as I do.” After these words he seemed to muse for a little

little, and then, with a smile, said, "Apropos, M. de Malesherbes, I remember to have been told, when a child, that a tall woman, clothed in white, was always seen at midnight, walking in the galleries of the Palace, before a King of the family of Bourbon

died. Have you ever seen such an apparition in your frequent walks to the Temple? You are in tears! Ah, Sir! I was only jesting, to prove to you that I do not give way to dastardly fears; but I am sorry for what I have said, since you seem so much affected."

D R O S S I A N A.

N U M B E R X L I.

ANECDOTES of ILLUSTRIOUS and EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS, PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES !

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 19.]

GUICCARDINI.

THE following extract from this celebrated historian contains more good sense, perhaps, in a small compass, upon Government, than is to be met with in any political writer whatsoever :

"That *liberty* which mankind in general esteem with so much reason, is not *independence* ; for, indeed, how could a society support itself in which the members were all independent one of the other ? The great advantage to be expected from liberty is, that *justice* should be exactly and equally administered to *every one*.

"All States and Governments that now exist were established by force. The authority of Emperors, of Kings, and even of Republics themselves, has no other origin ; from which circumstance two consequences are to be drawn. The first, that if one goes to the source of any Government whatsoever, there is no power that is entirely legal ; but as this defect is common to all Governments, it becomes a matter of indifference to each of them. The other consequence is, that great care should be taken not to alter the Government that happens to be established ; for Revolutions are not effected with less mischiefs than Establishments ; and unhappy are those persons that chance to be living at any critical and tempestuous period of a Government that is to end by a Revolution."

THEODORIC, KING OF THE GOTHs.

What improper ideas have the mass of mankind in general entertained of those inhabitants of the northern parts of Europe, the over-runners of the southern parts of the Continent, that are usually

called Goths ! Their architecture is wonderfully sublime, and they appear to have been so attached to it, that wherever they went they took their architects with them, and began some magnificent structures as soon as they were settled in any country. Theodoric, the first King in Italy, about the year 493, embellished Ravenna with many very fine edifices, particularly with the celebrated Rotunda of the city that is still standing. He said one day to Symmesque, his architect, "Il n'y a que ceux qui ont les sens & l'esprit bien cultivés, qui soient capables des soins qui sont nécessaires pour bien bâtir." Mr. Murphy, with a peculiar felicity of application, has taken this speech of the Sovereign to his architect as the motto to his history of that exquisite Gothic fabric the Convent of Nossa Senora de Bataglia in Portugal, built by a niece of John-a-Gaunt, who was married to John King of Portugal.

MEIBOMIUS.

The following beautiful Latin lines on Sleep have been attributed to this great scholar :

Somne levis (quanquam certissin a mortis imago)

Confortem cupio te tamen esse tæri :
Alma quies optata veni, nam sic sine vi à
Vivere quam suave est, sic sine morte
mori.

Tho' death's true image, gentle Sleep, O
shed

Thy genial influence ever round my bed :
O come invok'd, how sweetly then shall I
Live without life, and without dying die.
The

The music that appears to be the best adapted to procure the benign influence of this sometimes too coy blessing to sick or to wretched mortals, is that of the air of the invocation to Sleep in Tamerlane.—It begins,

To thee, O gentle Sleep, alone

Is owing all our peace—

By thee our joys are heighten'd shown,

By thee our sorrows cease.

The play of Tamerlane not having been performed for some years, this beautiful and simple air is not sufficiently known. We here subjoin it to our collection*. The composer of it was Mr. Lampe, who wrote some years ago an Essay upon Music.

MARTIN LUTHER.

This intrepid Reformer says somewhere in his works, "A man lives forty years before he begins to know himself to be a fool; and at the time at which he begins to see his folly, his life is finished; for (adds he) men die before they begin to live." From this sentence, perhaps, our Dr. Young may have taken his celebrated one—

"A fool at forty is a fool indeed!"

Luther says somewhere of his own character—"Cortex meus non potest esse durior; nucleus meus mollis & delicatus est, nimini enim mali volo." The history of the Reformation under this very extraordinary man, with "Les Pièces justificatives," is a desideratum in English literature.

COLBERT

Was very severe in his administration of the Finances of France. Some one made this quibbling epitaph upon his name—in Latin Coluber—which signifies a serpent—

In cruce si pendens Coluber vel Colbert
adesset

Morsibus, ægra diu Gallia sana foret.

Serpent and Statesman differ but in name,
And in voracity they're much the same.

Had some kind hand, O Colbert, scotch'd
— but thee,

From thy sharp fangs poor Gallia had
been free.

When a certain Financier of France put six horses to his carriage, the following Epigram was made:

*Sex trahitur Polidorus equos! quot mura-
mura vulgi!*

Nulla forent! Quatuor si traheretur equis.

*Six horses take yon Statesman from his
door—*

*Too much by two—we'd gladly give him
four.*

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS

presented Ronfard, the celebrated French Poet, with a service of plate, on which was embossed Mount Parnassus, and the fountain of the Muses, with this inscription:

*A Ronfard l'Apollon de la source des
Muses.*

To Ronfard, Phœbus of the Muses' Fountain.

Brantome, in his "Illustrious Ladies," is inclined to make a very Saint of this unfortunate Queen. His attachment to her for her beauty and her accomplishments, made him throw a veil over her vices and her failings.

SHEFFIELD, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

In the quarto edition of the works of this Nobleman, there is an unfinished relation of the Revolution in 1688, which contains some very curious particulars as far as they go. His Grace was one of the last Noblemen that quitted his old master James the Second, and replied very nobly to King William, who asked him, How he would have behaved if he had been made privy to the design of bringing in the Prince of Orange? "Sir, I should have discovered it to the King whom I then served."

MR. POPE.

In the Life of this celebrated Poet, written by that acute critic Dr. Johnson, he professes ignorance of the cause of Pope's asperity against Bentley. When Pope's translation of the Iliad came out, Bentley spoke in a contemptuous manner of Pope's knowledge of Greek. It seems singular with what a great degree of disdain Greek scholars treat those that are not so; inasmuch that one is almost inclined to adopt the wish of a Country Gentleman to one of those arrogant and pedantic recollectors of words who had behaved ill to him, "Heaven send you less Greek and more manners!"

(To be continued.)

* See the Poetical Department of this Month's Magazine.

S T A T E P A P E R S.

No. I.

OFFICIAL NOTE of the EXECUTIVE POWER of FRANCE, in Answer to that of the BRITISH MINISTER.

PARIS, Jan. 7, 1793.

Second Year of the Republic.

THE Provitory Executive Council of the French Republic, previous to their answering, in a more particular manner, each of the heads comprised in the Note which has been remitted to them on the part of the Ministry of his Britannic Majesty, shall begin by renewing to the said Ministry the most express assurances of their sincere desire of preserving peace and harmony between France and England.

The sentiments of the French nation towards the English have been manifested, during the whole course of the Revolution, in so constant, so unanimous a manner, that there cannot remain the smallest doubt of the esteem which it has vowed them, and of its desire of having them for friends. It is, therefore, with the greatest repugnance the Republic would see herself forced to a rupture, much more contrary to her own inclination than her interest. Before we come to such an extremity, explanations are necessary; and the matter is of so high an importance, that the Executive Council did not think it proper to trust it to the ever-unacknowledged Ministry of a secret agent; hence they have deemed it to be expedient in all points to charge Citizen Chauvelin with it, though he be no otherwise acknowledged before his Britannic Majesty than on the late King's account.

The opinion of the Executive Council was justified on this occasion, by the manner in which our negotiations were at the same time transacted in Spain, where Citizen Burgoing was exactly in the same situation as Citizen Chauvelin at London; yet this did not prevent the Ministers of his Catholic Majesty from treating with him for a Convention of Neutrality, the declaration of which is to be exchanged at Paris between the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires. We will even add, that the Prime Minister of his Catholic Majesty, in writing officially on this subject to Citizen Burgoing, did not forget to

give him his title of Minister Plenipotentiary from France. The example of a Power of the first order, such as Spain, induced the Executive Council to hope to find the same facility at London. However, the Executive Council freely own, that this demand of Negotiations has not all the rigour of Diplomatic form, and that Citizen Chauvelin is not regularly enough authorized. In order to remove this obstacle intirely, to discard every reproach of having stopped, by a single want of formality, a Negotiation on the success of which the tranquillity of two great nations is depending, they have taken the resolution of sending Letters of Credence to Citizen Chauvelin, which would furnish him with the means of treating in all the severity of Diplomatic forms.

Now, to come to the three points which can alone make an object of difficulty at the Court of London, the Executive Council observed, respecting the first, which is the Decree of the 19th of November, that we have not been properly understood by the Ministry of his Britannic Majesty, when they accuse us of having given a Declaration which announces to the Seditious of all Nations which are the cases in which they may depend previously on the support and assistance of France. Nothing could be more strange than this reproach to the sentiments of the National Convention, and to the construction we have laid on it; and we did not think that it were possible we should be charged with the open design of favouring the *Seditious*, even at the moment when we declare, that "*it would be wronging the National Convention if they were charged with the project of protecting Mobs, and with the commission that may break out in any corner of a State, to form the Ringleaders; and to make thus the cause of a few private individuals that of the French Nation.*"

We have said, and we have to repeat it to you, that the Decree of the 19th of November could not have any application, unless in the *sole* case in which the *general will* of a Nation, *clearly and unequivocally expressed*, should call the French Nation to its assistance and *fraternity*. Sedition can certainly never be construed into the *general will*.

will. These two ideas mutually repel each other; since a sedition is not and cannot be any other than the movement of a small number against the Nation at large; and this movement would cease to be seditious, provided all the Members of a Society should at once rise, either to correct their Government, or to change its form *in toto*, or for any other object.

The Dutch were assuredly not seditious when they formed the generous resolution of shaking off the yoke of Spain, and when the general will of that Nation called for the assistance of France. It was not made a crime in Henry the Fourth, or in Elizabeth of England, to have listened to them. The knowledge of the *General Will* is the only basis of the transactions of Nations with each other; and we can only treat with any Government whatever on this principle, that such a Government is deemed the *Organ* of the *General Will* of the Nation governed.

Thus, when by this natural interpretation, the Decree of the 19th of November is reduced to what it truly implies, it will be found that it announces more than one act of the General Will, and that beyond any doubt; and is effectually founded in right, that it was scarcely worth the trouble to express it. On this account, the Executive Council thinks that the evidence of this right might perhaps have been dispensed with by the National Convention, and did not deserve to be made the object of a particular Decree. But with the interpretation which precedes it, it can molest no Nation whatever.

It appears that the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty have objected nothing to the Declaration relative to Holland, since the simple observation made by them on that subject, belongs to the discussion of the Scheldt. It is this last point, therefore, to which we are confined.

We repeat it, this question is of itself of little moment. The Ministers of Great Britain conclude, that "*it only serves to prove more clearly, that it was brought to our aid merely, for the purpose of inspiring the Allies of England, &c.*" We shall reply with much less warmth and prejudice, that this question is absolutely indifferent to England; that it is of little importance to Holland; but that it is extremely important to the Belgians. That it is indifferent to England, it is not necessary to

prove; and its trivial import to Holland is evinced by this fact, that the productions of the Belgians flow equally by the Canals which terminate at Ostend. Its great importance to the Belgians is proved by the numerous advantages the port of Antwerp presents to them! 'Tis therefore on account of this importance, 'tis to restore to the Belgians the enjoyment of so precious a right, and not to offend any one, that France has declared herself ready to support them in the exercise of so legitimate a right.

But is France authorised to break the stipulations which are opposed to the liberty of the Scheldt? If the Rights of Nature and those of Nations are consulted, and not France alone, all the Nations of Europe are authorised to do it—there can be no doubt of it.

If we consult Public Law, we shall say, that it ought to be nothing but the application of the principles of the general rights of Nations to the particular circumstances in which Nations are placed with regard to each other, inasmuch that every particular Treaty which hurts such principles, can only be regarded as the work of violence. We moreover add, in relation to the Scheldt, that this Treaty was concluded without the participation of the Belgians. The Emperor, to secure the possession of the Low Countries, sacrificed, without scruple, the most inviolable of rights. Master of those fine Provinces, he governed them, as Europe has seen, with the rod of absolute despotism; respected only those of their privileges which it imported him to preserve; and destroyed or perpetually struggled against the rest. France enters into war with the House of Austria, expels it from the Low Countries, and calls back to freedom those people whom the Court of Vienna had devoted to slavery; the chains are broken; they re-enter into all the rights which the House of Austria had taken away from them. How can that which they possessed with respect to the Scheldt be excepted, particularly when the right is only of importance to those who are deprived of it? For what remains, France has too good a profession of political faith, to be afraid to avow the principles of it. The Executive Council declares, not with a view of yielding to some expressions of threatening language, but solely to render homage

to truth, that the French Republic does not intend to erect itself into *an universal Arbitress of the Treaties which bind Nations*. She well knows how to respect other Governments, as she will take care to make her own respected. She does not wish to impose laws upon any one, and will not suffer any one to impose laws upon her. She has renounced, and again renounces, every conquest, and her occupation of the Low Countries shall only continue during the war, and the time which may be necessary to the Belgians to ensure and consolidate their liberty; after which they shall be independent and happy: France will find her recompense in their felicity.

When that nation shall be found in the full enjoyment of liberty, when its general will can legally declare itself without shackles, then, if England and Holland still attach some importance to the opening of the Scheldt, they may put the affair into a direct negotiation with Belgium. If the Belgians, by any motives whatever, consent to deprive themselves of the navigation of the Scheldt, France will not oppose it; she will know how to respect their independence, even in their errors.

After so frank a declaration, which manifests such a sincere desire of peace, his Britannic Majesty's Ministers ought not to have any doubts with regard to the intentions of France. If her explanations are yet insufficient, and if we are yet obliged to hear a haughty language; if hostile preparations are yet continued in the English ports, after having exhausted every means to preserve peace, we will prepare for war, with a sense of the justice of our cause, and of our efforts to avoid this extremity:—We will fight the English, whom we esteem, with regret, but without fear.

(Signed) LE BRUN.

No. II.

NOTE from CITIZEN CHAUVILIN to LORD GRENVILLE.

THE undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic has transmitted to the Executive Council the Answer given by Lord Grenville to his Note of the 27th of December. He thought that he ought not to wait for the instructions which would be the necessary result of that communication, to transmit to that Minister

the new orders which he has received from the Executive Council. The Declaration made by Lord Grenville, that his British Majesty did not acknowledge him as Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, he considered ought not to prevent him. This declaration could not in any respect alter or annul the quality of Delegate of the French Government, with which the undersigned was evidently invested, or preclude him, especially in circumstances so decisive, from addressing to the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty the following Note, in the name of the French people, of whom he is the organ:—

The Executive Council of the French Republic is informed, that the British Parliament are preparing a Law respecting Foreigners, the rigorous regulations of which will subject them to the most arbitrary measures, as it will be in the power of the Secretaries of State of his Britannic Majesty either to relax or extend them according to their own views and pleasure.—The Executive Council, knowing the religious fidelity of the English people in fulfilling their engagements, ought to have supposed that the French would be positively exempted from this law. The Treaty of Navigation and Commerce concluded in 1786 between the two Nations ought formally to have guaranteed them. This Treaty, article 4th. enacts, 'That it should be free for subjects and inhabitants of the respective States of the two Sovereigns to come and go freely, and in security, with any permission or passport, general or special, either by land or sea, and to return, to sojourn, or to pass, and also to purchase or acquire as they shall choose, all things necessary for their subsistence and for their use, and they shall be treated respectively with all sort of respect and favor, provided they never molest, &c. &c. &c.'

But instead of finding in the proposed Bill a just exception in favour of France, the Executive Council is convinced, by the peremptory declarations in the two Houses of Parliament, by the explanations and interpretations of Ministers, that this law, under a general designation, is chiefly directed against the French.

When they have proposed a law which would thus positively violate the Treaty of Commerce, when they have
B 2 loudly

loudly manifested their intention of carrying it into execution against the French alone, their first care ought to have been, without doubt, to endeavour to cover this extraordinary measure with an appearance of necessity, and to prepare beforehand a justification, sooner or later necessary, by loading the French Nation with reproaches; by representing them to the English People as enemies to their Constitution, and to their tranquillity; by accusing them, without being able to furnish any proof, and in terms the most injurious, of having endeavoured to foment disturbances in England. The Executive Council have already repulsed with indignation such suspicions. If some persons, driven from France, have taken refuge in Great Britain, with a criminal intention of exciting the People, and inducing them to revolt, has not England laws to protect the public order? Cannot it exercise proper severity against them? The Republic surely has not interfered in their favour. Such men are not Frenchmen.

Reproaches so little founded, imputations so insidious, will scarcely be able to justify in the eyes of Europe a conduct which, when contrasted with that which France has constantly held with respect to Great Britain, will be sufficiently proved to be unjust and malevolent. Not only the French Nation, since it became free, has sufficiently testified by every form its desire of being on a good understanding with the English People, but have realized this wish as far as they could, by uniting to themselves as allies and brothers all the individuals of the English nation. Amidst the combats of Liberty and Despotism, amidst the most violent agitations, they have, to their honour, observed the most religious respect to all foreigners residing among them, and particularly all Englishmen, whatever were their opinions, their conduct, their connections with the enemies of Liberty: 'every where they have been aided and succoured with all sort of benevolence and favour.' And in recompense of this generous conduct, the French find themselves subjected to an Act of Parliament, by which is granted to the English Government against foreigners the most arbitrary latitude of authority;—to an Act which obliges them to have permissions or passports to enter, depart, and remain in England;—which empowers Secretaries of State to enforce against them, without

any motive, and upon a mere suspicion, the most odious forms; to fix the bounds of their residence, beyond which they cannot pass; and even to expel them at their will from the territory of Britain.

It is evident that all these clauses are contrary to the letter of the Treaty of Commerce, the 4th article of which extends to all Frenchmen indiscriminately; and there is but too much reason to fear that, in consequence of the determination which his Britannic Majesty has formed of breaking off all communication between the Governments of the two countries, even the French merchants will find it impossible for them to enjoy the exception which the Bill has established in favour of those who *shall prove that they have come to England for the purpose of Commerce*. It is thus that the British Government have first attempted to break a Treaty to which England owes a great part of its present prosperity, disadvantageous to France, obtained by address and management from the ignorance or corruption of the Agents of that Government which they have now destroyed; a treaty which nevertheless they have religiously observed: at the very moment when France has been accused in the British Parliament of violating Treaties, the public conduct of the two Governments presents a contrast which authorizes them vigorously to retort the accusation.

All the Powers of Europe will undoubtedly have a right to complain of the rigour of the Bill, if it ever obtain the force of a law; but it is France especially, the inhabitants of which, guaranteed from its penalties by a solemn Treaty, appear nevertheless to be exclusively menaced by these penalties, which has the right to demand a satisfaction the most speedy and complete. The Executive Council might immediately have accepted the rupture of the Treaty, which the English Government seems to have offered; but they were unwilling to precipitate any of their measures, and before publishing their definitive resolution, were desirous to afford to the British Ministry an opportunity of a frank and candid explanation. In consequence the undersigned has received orders to demand of Lord Grenville, to inform him by a clear, speedy, and categorical answer, if, under the general denomination of Foreigners in the Bill preparing by Parliament, upon the proposition

proposition of a Member of Administration, the Government of Great Britain mean likewise to include the French.

(Signed) CHAUVELIN.

*Portman-square, Jan. 7, 1793.
Second Year of the French Republic.*

No. III.

Copy of the NOTE addressed in Reply by LORD GRENVILLE to MONS. CHAUVELIN.

AFTER the formal notification which the undersigned has had the honour of making to M. Chauvelin, he finds himself obliged to send back to him the paper which he received this morning, and which he cannot consider otherwise than as totally inadmissible, M. Chauvelin assuming in it a character which is not acknowledged.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

No. IV.

Copy of a LETTER from LORD GRENVILLE to M. CHAUVELIN.

Whitehall, January 18, 1793.

I HAVE examined, Sir, with the utmost attention, the Paper you remitted to me on the 13th of this month. I cannot help remarking, that I have found nothing satisfactory in the result of it. The explanations which it contains are nearly reduced to the same point which I have already replied to at length. The declaration of wishing to intermeddle with the affairs of other countries is therein renewed. No denial is made, nor reparation is offered, for the outrageous proceedings I stated to you in my letter of December 31; and the right of infringing Treaties, and violating the rights of our Allies, is still maintained, by solely offering an illusory negotiation upon this subject, which is put off, as well as the evacuation of the Low Countries by the French armies, to the indefinite term, not only of the conclusion of the war, but likewise of the consolidation of what is called the Liberty of the Belgians.

It is added, that if these explanations appear insufficient to us; if you should again be obliged to hear an haughty tone of language; if hostile preparations should continue in the ports of England—after having tried every effort to preserve Peace, you will then take dispositions for War.

If this notification, or that relative to the Treaty of Commerce, had been made to me under a regular and official form, I should have found myself under the necessity of replying to it, that to threaten Great Britain with a Declaration of War because she judged it expedient to augment her forces, and also to declare that a solemn Treaty should be broken because England adopted, for her own safety, such precautions as already exist in France, would only be considered, both the one and the other, as new grounds of offence, which, as long as they should subsist, would prove a bar to every kind of negotiation.

Under this form of extra-official communication, I think I may yet be permitted to tell you, not in a tone of haughtiness, but of firmness, that these explanations are not considered sufficient; and that all the motives which gave rise to the preparations still continue. These motives are already known to you by my letter of December 31, in which I marked, in precise terms, what those dispositions were which could alone maintain peace, and a good understanding. I do not see that it can be useful to the object of conciliation to enter into a discussion with you on separate points under the present circumstances, as I have already acquainted you with my opinion concerning them. If you have any explanations to give me under the same extra-official form, which will embrace all the objects contained in my Letter of the 31st of December, as well as all the points which relate to the present crisis with England, her Allies, and the general system of Europe, I shall willingly attend to them.

I think it, however, my duty to inform you, in the most positive terms, in answer to what you tell me on the subject of our preparations, that under the present circumstances all those measures will be continued which may be judged necessary to place us in a state of protecting the safety, tranquillity, and the rights of this country, as well as to guarantee those of our Allies; and to set up a barrier to those views of ambition and aggrandizement, dangerous at all times to the rest of Europe, but which become still more so, being supported by the propagation of principles destructive of all social order.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) GRENVILLE.

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

No. V.

To LORD GRENVILLE.

*Portman-square, 17th January,
1793; 2d Year of the French
Republic.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour of addressing myself to you, to beg of you to grant me an interview. I shall proceed to explain the motives of this request, and you will judge them to be such as will not admit of delay. I shall first desire of you, my Lord, security for my communications with the French Government. Whatever may be the character which you acknowledge me to possess, you have at least never doubted of the authenticity of the declarations which I have transmitted to you in the name of the French Nation. I will therefore propose to you, my Lord, either absolutely to refuse hearing me, or to give orders for my couriers to be respected, and the secrecy of my letters, as well of those sent as received, to be observed.

I will then, my Lord, require to be informed, whether his Britannic Majesty will receive my letters of credence, and if he be satisfied with the declarations contained in the paper which I had the honour of transmitting to your Lordship last Sunday. I have not only received fresh orders from the Executive Council of France to insist upon a speedy and definitive answer; but there is yet another reason which urgently presses for the decision of his Britannic Majesty. I have learnt this day, that the law relating to foreigners obliges them to make their declaration within ten days after the 10th of January; and in case of any foreigner, who is amenable to this law, neglecting or refusing to make such declaration, the Magistrates of this country would be authorized not only to require him to do so, but even to imprison him. I know, my Lord, and all those who understand the Rights of Nations know it also, that I cannot be implicated in this law. The avowed and acknowledged organ of a Government which executes laws to which 25 millions of men have submitted themselves, my person is, and ought to be, sacred; and even under my diplomatic character, my Lord, I could not be ranked among the general common class of foreigners, until his Britannic Majesty should have definitively re-

jected the letters of credence which he knows I have received for him.

But had I been implicated in this law, I owe to the Government of a free and powerful Nation, which I represent, this declaration, that it would be impossible for me to submit to it; and that all the persecutions which it might please his Britannic Majesty to make me endure, would fall upon the French Nation, in whose cause and for whose sake it would be my glory to suffer.

After this candid declaration, my Lord, thinking myself intitled to an equal sincerity on your side, I will desire of you, in the conversation which I solicit, to inform me, what is the conduct which his Britannic Majesty's Ministers mean to hold with respect to me, and with respect to the persons who compose my household, in consequence of the law against foreigners.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. CHAUVELIN.

No. VI.

To M. De CHAUVELIN.

Whitehall, Jan. 20, 1793.

SIR,

I HAVE received your Letter of the 17th instant. I have already apprized you, that his Majesty has reserved to himself the right of deciding, according to his judgment, upon the two questions of acknowledging a new form of Government in France, and of receiving a Minister accredited on the part of some other authority in France than that of his Most Christian Majesty. In answer to the demand you now make, whether his Majesty will receive your new Letters of Credence, I have to inform you, that under the present circumstances his Majesty does not think proper to receive them.

The request you make of me is equally incompatible with the form of an extra-official communication, and that character in which you have hitherto been known as Minister of his Most Christian Majesty.

Nothing then remains for me to say relative to the subject of your former Letter, particularly after what has just happened in France, than to inform you, that as an Agent charged with a confidential communication, you ought certainly to have attended to the necessary measures taken by us to secure your letters and couriers; that as Minister of his Most Christian Majesty, you would

would have enjoyed all those exceptions which the law affords to public Ministers, properly acknowledged as such; but that as an individual you can only be considered amongst the general mass of foreigners resident in England.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

[In a few days after this Letter, Lord Grenville signified to M. Chauvelin the order of Council for his departure.]

No. VII.

MEMORIAL presented by the Right Honourable LORD AUCKLAND, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of GREAT BRITAIN, to their HIGH MIGHTINESS the STATES GENERAL of the UNITED PROVINCES.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE undersigned Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Britannick Majesty hastens, in consequence of the express orders of the King, to lay before your High Mightinesses copies of all the papers which have been exchanged from the 27th of December last, to the 20th of this month, between Lord Grenville, his Britannick Majesty's Secretary of State, and M. Chauvelin.

The King, High and Mighty Lords, is in the firm persuasion, that the sentiments and principles expressed in the name of Great Britain, are perfectly congenial with those which animate your Republic, and that your High Mightinesses are disposed to concur fully in those measures, which the actual crisis of affairs requires, and which are a necessary consequence of these sentiments and these principles.

The circumstances which have involved us in this crisis are too recent, and the conduct of the King too well known, to render it necessary for the undersigned to enter at this time into any long details.

It is not yet above four years since some unfortunate individuals, assuming to themselves the name of *Philosophers*, had the presumption to think themselves capable of establishing a new system of civil society. And in order to realize this *reverie* of their vanity, they thought it became them to overturn and destroy all the received notions of subordination, manners, and religion, which have been hitherto the safety, the happiness, and the consolation of mankind. Their plans of destruction have succeeded but too well; but the effects of this new system, which they have wished to introduce, have only served to demonstrate the futili-

ty and wickedness of its contrivers.—The events which have succeeded each other with so much rapidity, since its beginning, surpass in atrocity all that has yet appeared in history. Property, liberty, security, life itself, have been sacrificed to misguided passions, to the spirit of plunder to hatred, and the most cruel and unnatural ambition. The annals of mankind do not present an epocha, where, in so short a space of time, so many crimes have been committed, so many misfortunes have been occasioned, so many tears have been shed; in short, at this time, these horrors appear to have come to their full extent.

During all this period, the King surrounded by his people, who enjoyed by Divine Providence an unexampled prosperity, could not view the misfortunes of others without feeling sentiments of pity and indignation. But true to his principles, his Majesty could not allow himself to intermeddle in the internal affairs of a foreign nation. He has never deviated from that system of neutrality which he first adopted. This conduct, which the King has seen with pleasure observed equally by your High Mightinesses, the good faith of which all Europe has acknowledged, and which ought to be respected above all other titles, has not been able to put his Majesty, his people, and this Republic, out of the reach of the most criminal and dangerous designs.

For some months past, projects of ambition and aggrandizement, alarming to the tranquillity and safety of all Europe, have been publicly avowed; attempts have been made to spread, both in the internal parts of England and in this country, maxims subversive of all social order; and the abettors of such designs have not been ashamed to give to these detestable attempts, the name of the Revolutionary Power. Solemn and ancient treaties, guaranteed by the King, have been broke; and the rights and territory of the Republic have been violated.—His Majesty now thinks, in his wisdom, that he ought to make preparations proportioned to the nature of circumstances. The King has consulted his Parliament; and the measures which his Majesty had thought proper to take have been confirmed by the unanimous sentiments of a people, who abhor anarchy and irreligion; who love the King and respect their Constitution.

These are, High and Mighty Lords, the motives of a conduct, the wisdom and equity of which have assured hitherto to the King your concert and your co-

opera-

operation.—His Majesty, in all that he has done, has constantly studied to maintain the rights and security of the United Provinces.

The declaration which the undersigned had the honour to transmit to your High Mightinesses on the 13th of November last, and the arrival of a small Squadron, destined to protect the rights of the Republic, while he was assembling his maritime forces, are sufficient proofs of this. Your High Mightinesses have acknowledged these intentions of the King, in so far as his Majesty has already acted. They will be found no less honourable in the measures which are preparing. In consequence, his Majesty is persuaded, that he shall continue to experience, on the part of your High Mightinesses, a perfect conformity of principles and conduct. This conformity will alone give to the united efforts of the two countries, their necessary energy for their common defence, in opposing a barrier to the evils with which Europe is threatened, and preserve from every attempt, the safety, the tranquillity, and the independence of a State, the happiness of which your High Mightinesses assure, by the wisdom and firmness of its Government.

Given at the Hague, the 25th day of Jan. 1793.

(Signed) AUCKLAND.

[Lord Auckland afterwards addressed a second Memorial, dated Jan. 28, to the United States, merely to inform them of the manner in which M. Chauvein was dismissed from this country.]

No. VIII.

DECLARATION of his MAJESTY the KING of PRUSSIA respecting the March of his Troops into POLAND.

IT is known to all Europe, that the change of government which took place in Poland on the 2d of May 1791, without the knowledge or participation of the neighbouring friendly Powers, has excited the displeasure and dissatisfaction of a great part of the nation; and that those who remained faithful to the ancient form of Government, implored the assistance of the elevated Princes who had guaranteed it.

Her Russian Imperial Majesty listened to the call, and flew to their assistance with a considerable body of troops, which were sent by divisions into those provinces where their presence appeared to be most necessary. Under their protection, the principal Members of

Nobility entered into a General Confederation, whose present labours are devoted to the suppression of the abuses of introduced innovations, and tending to restore virtue to the Constitution of their country.

From that moment Prussia could not but feel a concern for the fate of Poland, partly as a neighbour, partly on account of the references which mutually subsist between these two States. Those great events could not but excite her attention; but the King always cherished hopes, that the troubles would soon be happily terminated; and believed, therefore, to be able to forego his interference, especially in a moment when objects, momentous and worthy of his solicitude, occupied him in another quarter.

His expectation was, however, disappointed. The so called patriotic party, instead of yielding to the salutary designs of the Court of Russia, had even the temerity to make an obstinate resistance against the Imperial troops; and although their weakness soon forced them to renounce the chimerical idea of an open war, they still continue to create private combinations, visibly tending to subvert order and public tranquillity. Even the King's own dominions feel their consequences by repeated excesses and violations of territory. But what still more requires the serious attention of the King and all the neighbouring Powers, is the propagation of French Democracy, and the principles of that detestable faction who seek to make profelytes every where, and who have already been so well received in Poland, that the enterprizes of the Jacobin emissaries are not only most powerfully seconded there, but even Revolution Societies established, who make an open profession of their principles.

Great Poland is chiefly infected with that dangerous poison, and contains the greatest number of the zealous professors of mistaken patriotism. Their connections with the French Clubs must inspire his Majesty with a just distrust on account of the safety of his own dominions, and therefore put him under the necessity of taking effective measures.

His Majesty being necessitated, in combination with the Allied Courts, to continue the war, and being on the eve of opening a campaign, thought it proper to concert measures with the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg; and their Imperial

Imperial Majesties could not forbear owning, that from sound policy, it should not be allowed that the factious should be suffered to be free in Poland, and expose his Majesty to the danger of having an enemy in the rear, whose violent and wild enterprizes might become a source of fresh troubles.

His Majesty has therefore resolved to get the start of them, by sending a sufficient body of troops, under the command of M. de Mollendorf, General of Infantry, into the territories of the Republic, and especially into several districts of Great Poland.

These measures of precaution have for their aim to cover the Prussian territories; to suppress the ill-disposed incendiaries and disturbers of tranquillity; to restore and maintain order and tranquillity; and lastly, to afford efficacious protection to the well-disposed in-

habitants. It will only depend on them to merit that protection, by a tranquil and prudent conduct, by giving to the Prussian troops a friendly reception and treatment, and by admitting them with whatever they may want, and facilitating their subsistence. The Commanding General shall, on his own part, not be wanting to maintain good and severe discipline, to disburthen the inhabitants as much as in his power shall be, to redress all their grievances, and to pay punctually for the supplies which he may have occasion for. The King is fond of cherishing the hope, that, with sentiments so pacific, he may depend on the good will of a nation, whose prosperity cannot be indifferent to his Majesty, and to whom his Majesty wishes to give real proofs of his affection and good wishes.

Berlin, Jan. 6, 1793.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the THIRD SESSION of the SEVENTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 22.

THE Order of the Day being read for the attendance of the Judges to give their opinion on the Scotch Peerage Election, it was discharged, and a new Order made, that they should attend on Tuesday next.—Adjourned to

MONDAY, JAN. 28.

His Majesty's Message was this day delivered to the Lords by the Marquis of Stafford; it was the same as that delivered to the House of Commons by Mr. Secretary Dundas. (See p. 134.)

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

The House went in procession to Westminster Abbey, where a sermon was preached by the Bishop of St. David's (Dr. HORSLEY).

His Lordship's text was from the 13th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, verse the 1st—*Let every soul be subject unto the Higher Powers.*

From this text his Lordship argued, and maintained the religious duty of men to subject themselves to the higher powers—to the sovereign power of a nation, whatever form that power might have.—He exposed, as fallacious and mischievous, all disputes relative to the state of man before the origin of Government; such state was merely ideal—it never had existence; for God

in creating man formed him for society, and without Government society could not exist. Resistance to the supreme powers of a country he considered to be high treason against the Most High; for by God were the powers of the universe ordained—"For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God." He admitted, that subsequent to the Government of the Israelites, Kings had not reigned *jure divino*. It was equally to be admitted, that the Governments since formed had for their foundations contracts between the governed and the governors; but notwithstanding the existence of such contracts, which in some Governments were merely nominal, but which in this was real and in active exercise, he denied that a King was to be considered the servant of his people; or that, at what was called the will of the people, a King might be cashiered and punished.—His Lordship here drew a beautiful picture of the British Constitution, the base of which, he said, was Religion—its end Liberty: It was a Constitution which guarded equally against the extension of the Prerogative and against Democratic Violence.—He argued the wisdom of the political maxim of the impeccability of the King, and upon the inviolability

lity of his sacred person, by which, however, the people were not subjected to injury, for the advisers of the King were constitutionally responsible for their advice.—After dwelling for a short time upon the misfortunes and miseries which followed in this country the destruction of the Monarch, whose death was a foul blot on Englishmen, he drew the attention of the congregation to the affairs of France, where the example set in this country had been imitated with additional criminality and horror. In that country the wild theories of Republicans and Levellers had overturned and annihilated all government—they had butchered the Monarch because he was born a sceptre; they had butchered him upon a scaffold, in a manner more ignominious and cruel than the vilest malefactor, denying him the liberty of addressing the spectators of his sufferings, and not granting him the pause of a moment to call on his God. But had France bettered her situation by the destruction of Monarchy, or by the predominance of her Republican Faction? No; she, that was great in arms and arts, in commerce and manufactures, exhibited a dreadful and horrible example of the effects of sedition, insurrection, and a disregard of the Ordinances of God—she was now torn to pieces by contending Factions—Atheists headed her Councils—Desperadoes her armies—Her rising youth were led unto slaughter in chimerical wars—famine threatened to add to the destruction of the sword—the culture of the lands was neglected—commerce and manufactures annihilated—sacred and profane property plundered by a banditti of robbers—her streets crowded with assassins—her fields filled with violence—and her whole country deluged with blood. Holding the situation of France up *in terrorm* to innovators, he cautioned the lovers of order against listening to those fanatics who were now scattering, as in the time of King Charles, their poison throughout the land; those men, he said, were not entitled to any claim of brotherhood; they had a claim only, and a miserable claim it was, upon our charity and forgiveness, for they were in the gall of bitterness, and in the bond of iniquity.

There were more Peers present than we remember having seen on any similar occasion, being thirty temporal and seven spiritual, among whom were,

the Dukes of Leeds, Dorset, Buccleugh, and Montrose; Marquisses of Salisbury and Townshend; Earls of Winchelsea, Chesterfield, and Morton; Lords Falmouth, Wentworth, and Sydney; Archbishop of Canterbury; Bishop of London, and six other Bishops.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

The Order of the Day being read, it was proposed that the consideration of his Majesty's Message be postponed till to-morrow.

Lord Lauderdale moved, that the consideration of his Majesty's Message be postponed till Monday; that in the interim their Lordships might be fully prepared to meet the question, both from the papers then before the House, and some other papers he should move for.

The Marquis of Stafford conceived nothing but an unnecessary delay could result from the adoption of his Lordship's motion, and under that impression he opposed it; he hoped that his Lordship would postpone his motion for the production of any additional papers till to-morrow, when the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department would be there.

Lord Lauderdale in reply said, in compliance with the wish of the Noble Lord, he withdrew his motion.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

The Speaker having taken the Chair, Lord Lauderdale rose to make his promised motion relative to the production of certain papers not included in the printed copies before the House, and which he conceived necessary to form a just opinion of the question before their Lordships. In the printed copy before the House, there appeared to him to be a blank in the correspondence between M. Chauvelin and the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, and which struck him to be the more extraordinary, as during the month of November, in which, if he might judge from the papers, all correspondence between the Courts of Britain and France, through the medium of M. Chauvelin, had ceased, the Minister of the Foreign Department in France gave to the National Convention the particulars of a negotiation then pending. His Lordship therefore moved, "That the communication to or from the Executive Council of France be laid before the House, with such correspondence as might have passed between our Court and the States General, through the medium of Lord Auckland, respecting

respecting the opening of the Scheldt."

Lord Grenville gave his decided negative to the motion. With respect to the former, the whole of the correspondence with M. Chauvelin was before their Lordships—and by an exposition of the latter, it would be betraying the weak parts of our allies and of ourselves, if such did exist.—From what had fallen from the Noble Lord respecting the annunciation of the Minister of the Foreign Department to the National Convention of France, he was led to imagine it had been given as the result of the interview to which he once admitted M. Chauvelin; but as such conferences are in general but of a fugitive nature, he could not pretend to repeat what then passed, but must confine himself to the documents before the House.

Lord Lauderdale conceived, that on a question of so much importance, every possible information should be obtained, and before Government precipitated the country into a war, their Lordships should consider whether a war was necessary—on what grounds—whether it could not be avoided—and, whether the Dutch, on whose account it appeared to be undertaken, had made application to that purpose? From the papers he moved for, he conceived full information might be obtained; and he further moved, that to afford their Lordships time thoroughly to investigate the subject, a future day be appointed for the discussion of it.

The motion was then put, and negatived without a division.

CONSIDERATION OF HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

Lord Grenville rose, and in an elegant, perspicuous, and animated speech, presented to their Lordships a lively picture of the present state of the political situation of this country, and the magnitude of the question before the House, a question which involved the preservation of peace, and the blessings we derive from the happy Constitution under which we live. He then adverted with peculiar pathos and sensibility to the recent transaction in France, a transaction at which justice shudders, and humanity starts back with horror.—An individual had been tried by a set of men, at once his judges and accusers, and by laws framed subsequent to the act complained of, for the purposes of conviction;—against justice he was convicted, and in vio-

lation of the laws of nature executed.

The neutrality which this country promised to preserve towards France was conditional, given under a confidence that the persons of the Royal Family of France should be held sacred.—The laws of nations and of nature had been violated at the very period when they were making the most specious professions of their wishes to preserve both.—After declaring they never purposed extending the limits of their dominions, we see them enter the Low Countries, Savoy, &c. and, under the pretence of reuniting them under the blessed banners of Liberty and Equality, incorporate them with the French Republic, or constitute them into free states, under the immediate dominion of, and depending solely on France for protection; a circumstance equally injurious to this country. The Netherlands have been justly considered as a barrier between France and Holland, and, belonging to a power far removed, could not possibly prevent the extension of our commerce; but if the French were permitted to retain the possession of the Low Countries, Holland must inevitably fall under the same power, and by the revival of the commerce of Flanders and Brabant, give an irrecoverable wound to the commercial interests of Great Britain.

His Lordship next took notice of M. Kerfaint's speech in the National Convention, with the extensive naval armament then proposed, avowedly to act against this country, at the same time that M. Chauvelin was soliciting for the establishment of a permanent peace. His Lordship conceived war necessary, to prevent the further aggrandisement of France, and unavoidable from the conduct they had adopted in respect to the navigation of the Scheldt. He therefore moved, "That an Address be presented to his Majesty, thanking him for the information he was graciously pleased to afford them, offering their condolence for the recent unhappy occurrence in a neighbouring kingdom, and promising the support required by his Majesty for the augmentation of his naval and military forces."

Lord Stanhope rose, not to oppose the Address, but to propose an amendment, which was designed to delay the discussion of the question till their Lordships had leisure fully to examine the subject.—A war, he said, should always be avoided by this country, but under the present circumstances would be the

excess of madness. It is unnecessary and may be avoided; consequently, should it take place, will be impious and immoral.—Should a war be resolved on, it will be a war of Government against the liberties of France, against the commercial interests of this country, against the paper currency of this country, against the people of Great Britain.—The resources of this country are nearly exhausted, the people are unable to support fresh burthens; not only the luxuries, but the necessities of life are taxed so high, as to preclude the poor almost from the means of existence—the poor's-rates of this kingdom exceed two millions sterling per annum, and even with this addition to their miserable earnings, half of them are starving. England, being the only European power disengaged from war, has now nearly monopolized the whole commerce of the universe, and are we to abandon these solid advantages for an empty etiquette?—What can this country gain by a war with France? They have no fleet, no trade.—Were we to take possession of their transatlantic possessions, their only vulnerable part, we should benefit them most probably, and eventually injure ourselves: the power of France is now concentrated within itself, and by lopping off any exuberance or excess, we should only strengthen the trunk; and should France succeed in the establishment of her Constitution, she would soon regain anything she might have lost.

Lord Carlisle, in a very sensible speech, supported the original motion; he applauded the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers in the present armament. Nice, Avignon, Geneva, and Savoy, became objects of the ambition of France, because they were defenceless; and he was convinced, had the Ministers suffered themselves to be amused with the pacific proposals of the Provisionary Executive Council of France, instead of making the recent warlike preparations, France would have availed herself of our weakness, and England might at this time have formed an Eighty-sixth Département of the French Republic. In his opinion war was necessary to the preservation of our liberties and properties, and he therefore gave his hearty concurrence to the motion for the Address, which would enable his Majesty's Ministers to prepare for war, without precluding the probability of preserving peace.

Lord Darnley declared, the few votes he had had the honour of giving in that House, had hitherto been in opposition to Ministers: a conviction of the propriety of their present measures induced him to say they had his entire approbation, and should have all the support he could render them.

Lord Derby reprobated the idea of a war, which might so easily and honourably be avoided.

Lord Porchester declared, the arguments used in opposition to the Address, had only confirmed him in the opinion of the necessity of a war. He admitted, that the calamity generally attendant on such an event might be averted, but the peace would be but of short duration.—France, already surrounded by foes, would naturally wish to prevent the further augmentation; but no sooner had she repelled the attacks of Austria, Prussia, &c. than she would carry into execution that system of general equality, of general domination, contained in their Decree of the 15th of December. Let, therefore, Great Britain, by joining the general Confederacy against French anarchy, fulfil her duty to her allies and to herself, when the probability of success is so much greater than when singly opposed, which would certainly be the case in a short time, should we, by any concession, preserve a precarious and dishonourable peace.

Lord Lauderdale seconded Lord Stanhope's motion, a subject which certainly involved the question of war—the most important question which could possibly come before that House. He argued much ill from the subject of the late melancholy transaction in France being introduced into the Address, and being made part of the object of dispute in the House this day. As a man, he sympathized with their Lordships on that melancholy event, and honoured the sentiments their Lordships had uttered on the occasion;—as men he applauded them—in their legislative capacity he condemned them:—no passion should be permitted to blind their judgment—no emotion suffered to mislead their reason; the public good alone should occupy their thoughts and attention. He conceived this melancholy subject had been introduced into the debate purposely to excite in their Lordships' bosoms sentiments inimical to France, that under the generous impression this horrid transaction should inspire,

inspire, the mind, exhausted with care, would be unable to resist the spurious arguments Ministers might bring forward to prove the necessity of a war.

The capture of Nice, as affording the French additional strength in the Mediterranean, had been mentioned by the Noble Secretary of State as likely to interrupt our Levant trade, and on those grounds sufficient to justify a war. —Of how much more consequence was the island of Corsica than the city of Nice; yet this country did not think it a sufficient cause to relinquish the blessings of peace. The re-union of Savoy to France had been urged as another sufficient reason for war. The reduction of Lorraine, which is of fifty times the importance of Savoy, was not reckoned, but winked at by this country, when she was in at least as flourishing a state as she is at present. His Lordship conceived a declaration of hostilities on the part of Great Britain would occasion a national bankruptcy in France.

Lord Stormont expressed his approbation of the Address.—He deemed an immediate declaration of war against France indispensably necessary to the preservation of our national honour and prosperity, and pledged himself to support the Ministers in the measure and all its consequences.—His Lordship went over the ground touched on by Lord Grenville. He asserted, it was absurd to talk of treating with France—a country which in about four years had undergone four different revolutions. Supposing that Ministers were to treat with the present Provisionary Executive Council of France, and establish peace, a new change comes, the old Members are kicked out, and with them their measures, and the New Council laugh at our credulity in trusting to the promises of a set of men who had usurped a spurious authority.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, from a full conviction of the impropriety of the measure, opposed the Address.—He declared, at this period, when every spot on the face of the ocean is covered with our merchantmen, it was madness to hazard their loss without the smallest probability of deriving the most trivial benefit.

Holland was unable to maintain a war, and should we be involved in one, the whole of the expence must rest on this country. But Holland never had demanded the assistance stipulated by

the Treaty of 1788, therefore the war will be a voluntary act of the Ministers, and he was confident in asserting, that were the Ministers disposed to peace, they might have it on their own terms, so anxious was France to avoid a war.

The Lord Chancellor (LORD LOUGHBOROUGH) observed on the substance of all the speeches delivered, but said he had not heard any which in the least altered his opinion on the necessity of the measures adopted by Government. He cast many severe sarcasms at Lord Lauderdale, which induced his Lordship to rise, and reply. In speaking of his friend M. Brissot, his Lordship said, he honoured him, because he had ever preserved a steady adherence to his party, and had preferred the public good to his personal benefit.

The Speaker put the question on Lord Stanhope's motion, which was negatived without a division.—He then put the original motion, which was carried without a division.

Adjourned.

The following Protest was afterwards entered on the Journals.

DISSENTIENT,

1. Because the immediate tendency of the Address is to plunge the nation into war.

2. Because we consider War as an evil of such magnitude, that nothing but absolute necessity can justify it.

3. Because we have not heard of any danger to this country which renders war necessary.

4. Because the observance of good faith towards our Allies does not require us to engage in war, his Majesty's Ministers having admitted that Holland has not demanded our interference, and it being notorious, that Prussia has been the aggressor against France.

5. Because, though we feel the utmost horror at the atrocious act of cruelty and injustice mentioned in the Address, we think that no injustice, however flagrant, committed in a foreign State, and having no relation to other countries, is a just ground for making War.

6. Because we are more likely to obtain the objects, whether of policy or principle, in the way of negotiation, than war; the aversion of France to break with this country, which has lately stood the test of repeated provocations, putting it in our power at this moment

moment to give peace to all Europe: whereas by entering into the war, we shall put all at stake; we shall be to join a league, whose duration cannot be depended on; our marine will be to act against armed vessels only, and that of the French against a trade which covers every quarter of the Globe.

7. Because, in no view of policy can we discover any advantage to be obtained to this country by War, however successful. The experience of our two last Wars has taught us the little value of foreign acquisitions; for having lost America in the last of them, we now enjoy a more beneficial intercourse with it as an Independent State, than we did when it formed a part of the British dominions.

8. Because we think it the interest of this country to preserve Peace with all Mankind, but more especially with France.

9. Because, even if it should be thought consonant to the honour and magnanimity of this Nation to seek the depression of France, that end will be most effectually promoted, by leaving them to their own internal dissensions, instead of uniting them by a hostile aggression in a common cause, and thus calling forth all their energy.

10. Because, as every war must be concluded by a Peace, negotiation must at some time take place, and we must ultimately depend upon the good faith

of France, unless we proceed upon a principle of partition, conquest, or extermination.

11. Because the measures now in view will utterly derange our system of finance, our war resources having been applied towards defraying the expence of our Peace Establishment, in consequence of which our floating unfunded debt, which amounted at the commencement of the American war only to 3,100,000*l.* has accumulated to above ten millions, exclusive of India Bonds. Besides which, the additional effect that the late enormous extension of private banking to an amount unknown, may have upon our public credit, in case of war, is what no one can foresee.

12. Because we dread the increase of those public burthens which already bear so hard on the poorer part of the community, and because we are convinced that nothing can endanger our happy Constitution, but an interruption of those blessings which it now affords us, by the calamities of an unnecessary war.

LANSDOWNE.
LAUDERDALE.

DISSENTIENT,

For the 1st, 2d, and 3d reasons, and for that part of the 4th beginning with the word (Interference); for the whole of the 5th and 12th reasons.

DERBY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.

MR. WILBERFORCE gave notice, that he would, on Tuesday next, move for a Renewal of the Resolutions which had been made by the House during the last Sessions, relative to the Slave Trade. He hoped that the subject would take up but a short time; his sentiments on it had been already so well known, that it would be unnecessary for him to add any more; and nothing but an immediate Abolition of the Slave Trade would satisfy him.

MONDAY, JAN. 28.

Mr. Secretary Dundas brought up from the bar, and presented a Message from the King, which was immediately read by the Speaker: it was as follows:

“ **GEORGE REX.**

“ His Majesty has given directions for laying before the House of Commons copies of several Papers which have been

received from **M. Chauvelin**, late Minister Plenipotentiary from the Most Christian King, by his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and of the answers returned thereto; and likewise copies of an order made by his Majesty in Council, and transmitted by his Majesty's commands to the said **M. Chauvelin**, in consequence of the accounts of the **ATROCIOUS ACT** recently perpetrated at **PARIS**.

“ In the present situation of affairs, his Majesty thinks it indispensably necessary to make a **FURTHER AUGMENTATION OF HIS FORCES BY SEA AND LAND**, and relies on the known affection and zeal of the House of Commons to enable his Majesty to take the most effectual measures in the present important conjuncture for maintaining the security and rights of his own Dominions, for supporting his Allies, and for opposing views of aggrandizement and ambition on the part

part of France, which would be at all times dangerous to the general interests of Europe, but are particularly so when connected with the propagation of principles which lead to the violation of the most sacred duties, and are utterly subversive of the peace and order of all civil society.

"G. R."

Mr. Secretary Dundas next presented the papers alluded to in the Message; the titles of which being read, they were ordered to lie on the table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to move, That the House should on Thursday next take into their consideration his Majesty's Message.—It was not his intention to anticipate what on that day would be the feelings and language of the House.—He was confident, however, that every gentleman would agree with him, that upon a question of the importance which must arise from the communication just made, that which would best become the House, would be not at present to go into the debate, but to take time for serious and solemn deliberation. He was conscious that Gentlemen would find it a difficult task to suppress, upon the present occasion, those indignant feelings which the atrocious and abominable deed perpetrated at Paris, must excite in the breast of every man who had a sense of justice or of humanity: he however entreated Gentlemen to forbear until Thursday, when they would be enabled to come prepared to deliver sentiments matured by deliberation, and to speak a language becoming a British House of Commons, and suited to men who possessed sentiments of unshaken allegiance, and whose conduct was governed by principles of justice and humanity.

The question being put,

Lord Wycombe rose. He said, he wished not to anticipate the proceedings of Thursday next; for at that moment he was convinced that nothing which the ablest man in the House could advance against a war, could have any influence, impressed as the House must be by an honest indignation at the atrocious transactions which had taken place in Paris; transactions unparalleled in history, and disgraceful to humanity. He could not, however, omit embracing the first opportunity of declaring his sentiments upon that part of the Message which announced the probability of an approaching war with France; a war, which, from the conduct of Ministers, appeared to

him to be desired and provoked by them.—His Lordship condemned the war in which we were likely to be involved, as wholly unnecessary and alarming, as a war against the cause of liberty and the rights of an independent nation; it would be a war, he said, exhibiting the phenomenon of a free nation warring for despotism. It must be clear, he said, to every man who examined the correspondence which had passed between M. Chauvelin and his Majesty's Ministers, that France was desirous of preserving peace with this country. [Here the Hon. Member was for a few moments interrupted by groans from every part of the House.]—His Lordship proceeded, and charged the conduct of Administration to M. Chauvelin to have been supercilious, and that in that House an asperity had been used against the French by no means prudent. He called the attention of Gentlemen to the prohibition of exporting corn to France, which prohibition, he said, was a convincing proof to him that his Majesty's Ministers, notwithstanding their declarations, had never entertained a sincere disposition to maintain peace. His Lordship considered a war at the present moment to threaten consequences the most ruinous, the situation of a sister kingdom being extremely perilous, and the burdens of this nearly unbearable.—The Noble Lord, after some further invective against Ministers, concluded by pledging himself on Thursday to enter at large into the reasons he had given the outlines of, against a war.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a short reply, and expressed great satisfaction in the Noble Lord's having pledged himself to state his reasons at length on a future day, as he doubted not of being able to give the Noble Lord as distinct answers to his reasons as he could possibly desire.

Mr. Drake rose in the cause of human nature, of philanthropy, of morality, and of religion, to declare his full approbation of the Message.

Mr. Fox agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt), that it would be improper to proceed immediately to the consideration of his Majesty's Message—the act the House would probably adopt would be solemn and of the greatest importance—mature deliberation was then necessary, and he approved of delaying the consideration until Thursday.—He defended the conduct of the Noble Lord (Wycombe) in having, though the discussion of the Message was moved for Thursday,

Thursday, thus early embraced an opportunity of declaring his abhorrence of that detestable scene which had been acted at Paris; and also in his having touched upon that part of the Message which intimated the approach of war; for when once intimated, it might be the opinion of many that not a single day should be suffered to pass without a declaration of their opinions upon a subject of such importance. On Thursday, he said, the House would come prepared to discuss the question, when stronger grounds for the necessity of war might be laid before them than they now had, for as yet he had not seen such as could induce him to believe that a war was necessary.

The question was then put and agreed to, after which the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

Pursuant to the Order of the House, the Rev. Mr. Hey, their Chaplain, preached before them, and a crowded congregation, in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, this day, from the 13th chapter of the Romans, verse the 5t.—*"Wherefore ye must needs be subject not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake."* From this text he ably urged the necessity of due obedience to mole in authority, and repmented the mischievous consequences resulting from a contrary conduct. The fate of Charles the First he argued upon as a proof that one innovation led on to many, and as a warning against those doctrines which were now spread by wicked and designing men. He applauded the wisdom of the Legislature in appointing an anniversary commemoration, by a solemn day of fasting and prayer, for that enormity committed by our ancestors, which had for a considerable time after subjected the country to far greater tyranny and evil than it had before experienced. The commemoration of this day was at this time peculiarly necessary, when the example set in this country, but which we had, and he hoped should continue to deplore, had been held up in another for a purpose the most abhorrent and revolting, and had been advanced as a justification for an atrocious and bloody act, opposite to every principle of religion, of justice, and humanity. He drew a comparison between the present times and those preceding the murder of King Charles. The difference he shewed thus to be in favour of the present; that in the time of King Charles, the kingdom was flourishing; had experienced a long series of prosperity—was envied by the world, and was

by all, but by itself, considered happy. To the blessings of these times, we enjoyed an additional and great blessing—the knowledge of our happiness, and the determination to maintain it by our loyalty to a good King, and attachment to our invaluable Constitution.

Near one hundred Members attended. Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Burke, the Master of the Rolls, Lord George Thynne, and Sir William Dolben, were among the number.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and moved, "That the Thanks of the House be given to the Rev. Thomas Hey, for his sermon."—The motion was carried unanimously.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next informed the House, that in consequence of his Majesty's Message, it was his intention to vote an Address, granting such supplies to his Majesty as might be deemed necessary for the support and protection of his kingdom. And although he was fully persuaded, that the House could have but one opinion on a measure of such expediency and importance, yet as the communications which were to have been laid before the House were so voluminous, that they could not have been got ready in sufficient time for the use of the Members, and as he wished every Gentleman to be fully informed as to their contents, he thought it would be proper to defer their consideration of the Address for that night, and therefore moved, that it be brought forward to-morrow. He would afterwards, in the Committee of Supply, move for an augmentation of the fleet; and that 20,000 should be voted in addition to the 25,000 which had been already granted to his Majesty.

Mr. Grey said, that in a question of such consequence as was then before the House, it was necessary to proceed with the utmost caution; and it was therefore necessary that Gentlemen should have a longer time given them than what had been moved for by the Right Hon. Gentleman who spoke last. He would therefore propose, as an Amendment to his motion, that the consideration of the question should be deferred until Monday next, to which day the House should adjourn.

Mr. Grey wished, that the Right Hon. Gentleman would make the House acquainted with the nature of the correspondence which he intended to bring forward; particularly those communications, without which we could not, with

any

any propriety, determine on the question of a war. There were three or four subjects which he conceived the House ought to be informed of:—1st, The correspondence which had passed between his Majesty's Ministers and the Minister of France, from the 8th of July last to the 19th of November.—2dly, The communications received from those agents of France who were not accredited.—3dly, The correspondence which had passed between Lord Auckland, his Majesty's Minister in Holland, and the Executive Council of the French Republic; and the wishes of the States of Holland as to a war with France.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed in reply, that some recent circumstances, which he should lay before the House, made it necessary to bring the subject forward as speedily as possible. He hoped that the Honourable Gentleman would withdraw his Amendment, as he would have it in his power the following day to make such objections as he thought proper to the matter that should be brought forward.

Mr. Sheridan said, if a war was to be entered into, it ought to appear that it was unavoidable; the Members of that House should convince their Constituents, on whom the evils of it were to fall, that it was a war of necessity; and that necessity could not be known without the communications which his Hon. Friend had mentioned. Perhaps the Papers which the Right Hon. Gentleman meant to bring forward contained these communications.

The Amendment was negatived without a division; and the question of adjournment till to-morrow carried unanimously.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for a Representative to serve for the Borough of Lyme Regis, in the room of Mr. Fane, who had accepted the office of Groom of the Stole.

Mr. Sheridan gave notice, that on Friday next he would make a motion respecting supposed seditions in the Capital, and the part which the House ought now to take on that subject.

Mr. Grey, after restating his arguments of yesterday for the production of additional papers on the subject of the Negotiation with France, made three motions; the first, for all communications with the Executive Council of France from the 8th of July to the 19th of November;—the second, for all communications which had passed through the medium of Lord

Auckland at the Hague;—and the third, for all requisitions from the States General for our interference in their support.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to the first motion, that in the interval alluded to, no communication upon the subject of discussion passed—to the second he answered, that no communication had passed from Lord Auckland to the Executive Council of France, and that what might have passed between his Lordship and Agents it would be improper, unprecedented, and dangerous to present;—and to the third he replied, that the Dutch had not made any requisition in a formal way upon the question of the Scheldt—they had, however, requested our assistance to protect them from approaching danger, and had not expressed themselves indifferent upon the question of the Scheldt.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan spoke for the last motion.

Mr. Grey withdrew his first and second motions, and the third being put, for copies of all requisitions from the States General for the interference of Great Britain in their support, it was negatived without a division.

WAR with FRANCE.

CONSIDERATION OF HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day; immediately upon which the Speaker read his Majesty's Message.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer again rose and said, convinced as he was of the many important objects of national consequence which arose out of his Majesty's most gracious Message just read, he felt it to be impossible that the attention of the House should not in some degree be separated and drawn to that dreadful outrage which had been committed against religion, justice, and humanity—an outrage which had created one united sentiment of abhorrence throughout this island, and in the breast of every Christian throughout Europe.—He should better consult his feelings, if he could draw a veil over that atrocious act; for all that had preceded it—the act itself—and all which was likely to follow it, was too full of grief and horror, and too painful to the feelings of any man to be dwelt upon.—Humanity would induce us to endeavour to shut out the remembrance of the deed from our minds—it should be expunged from the page of History, and here and hereafter every

recollection of it should be destroyed, as an act disgraceful to the world.—But it was impossible that such atrocious deeds could be buried in oblivion—an extensive and complicated proscription had led to a scene of blood as its consummation, by which the age had been contaminated, and which would be handed down with execration to an indignant posterity. It then became the duty of that House, and of the country, by a solemn protest against the act, to mark in the future history of the world, that Great Britain was not polluted with the principles which led to it.—As it was impossible, he said, for us to forget the death of an unfortunate Prince of this country, let us see in this instance the evils of Republican licentiousness concentrated—let us see, that, unbridled as they had been in another country, they led to consequences contrary to every principle human and divine—that wild theories of Government led to the destruction of every good effect arising from reason, from experience, and from revelation itself; that they carried with them a consequence in one instance, which every man in that House must lament: that they tended to shake the interests of all ranks, to destroy all order, and to annihilate the inviolability of every lawful sovereign.—Dreadful as their effects had been, they afforded to the House and to the country a useful and salutary subject, which at this moment might fix the minds of all on those destructive principles, which it was the duty of the House, regarding as it ought the interest of the country, to endeavour to arrest in their progress, and to form an insurmountable barrier to their contagious effects. He would entreat Gentlemen, if it were possible, to set aside their feelings upon the present occasion, and to treat the business before them upon sound and deliberate reason, the result of which might lead to the salvation of this and of every other country in Europe.—The destruction of the unfortunate Monarch of France offered one proof of what extremities those were ready to carry themselves to, who approved of French principles—principles which had led to a conduct materially interesting to every country, but particularly interesting to this, which had long felt the blessings of a mixed government—of a Monarchy with inviolability to the Sovereign, but with responsibility to his advisers. Guarding equally against the extreme of tyranny on one hand, and the extreme of licentious-

ness on the other, it afforded a splendid and happy contrast to the unbridled and ungovernable licentiousness which formed the miseries of an unhappy land. But the infection of France could never exist in this country unless studiously brought into it, and carefully cherished.—When such endeavours had an existence, the creation of a barrier against them became the first duty of every true British subject.—The House and Country had already, by an address to his Majesty, agreed to such preparations as might enable his Majesty to provide for the safety of the country, which safety then appeared in such danger as to warrant jealousy on the part of the Executive Power. Several weeks had elapsed since the existence of that critical situation—we had now to consider what was the present situation we stood in, when again called upon by his Majesty for a further augmentation of his forces.—The Right Hon. Gentleman here took a summary review of the papers before the House, by which, he said, it would appear clear to every Gentleman that had read them, that from May to July the system adopted by his Majesty had been founded on the principles of a strict neutrality, avoiding all internal interference with the affairs of France. He had acted faithfully up to that wise and generous resolution, and had a right to expect in return from France, a careful attention and respect to the rights of himself and those of his allies—he had a right to expect that France would not chuse as a return to interfere in the internal government of this country—that she would not have interfered in our internal government for the purpose of destroying our unexampled felicity, and for the purpose of destroying that splendid contrast which we exhibited to her own miserable condition—that she would not have interfered in a manner calculated to promote our indignation, and to disturb the peace of this country.—Her professions, it was to be admitted, had been amicable, but her conduct had militated directly against all her pacific and prudent professions. She had declared against views of aggrandizement—against every interference in the government of neutral nations as a violation of the rights of nations, and had by that declaration passed a sentence against herself by anticipation, for a conduct with respect to Great Britain which formed part of the present discussion, and which the House could not pass over unnoticed, unless they sacrificed the honour, the interest,

terest, and the safety of the nation.—France, by M. Chauvelin, on the 18th of June, prior to the abolition of Monarchy, renewed the assurances of attention and respect to the rights of the King of Great Britain, and to those of his allies who were not in hostilities against her.—The assurances of a rejection of every system of aggrandisement, and of abstaining from interference in the internal government of neutral nations, were also repeated; and his Majesty had not, during the war in which France was involved, done a single act to warrant the breach of any of these promises. But what had been the conduct of France? The total reverse of all her promises.—By her conduct, if not checked by force, it was evident that she would proceed in her views of aggrandisement.—In the first instance of the success of her arms against Savoy, she had exhibited her aggrandizing views, by annexing it forever, without even the disguise of an excuse, as an Eighty-fourth Department to France.—By a decree of the National Assembly the same principle was evident, for they had announced to the world that they would act in the same manner with respect to every country in which their arms might be successful.—The decree of the 15th of December stated the plan where temporary success gave them possession, which was to be accompanied by what was contrary to the laws of war, as practised by every civilized nation, a total subversion and extinction of the ancient Government. By the same decree, their successful Generals were ordered to treat as enemies all who would not accept of what they called Liberty. French fraternity was offered freely to all—at the points of French bayonets; and the mild and moderate principles of what the French called free Government, were promulgated from the mouths of cannon. A connexion with such a country, however much it might be desired by some men, appeared to him to be nothing short of submitting to be a province to France; and a negotiation with their Jacobin Clubs and their petty Municipalities appeared to him to lead to more dangerous consequences, than would have followed a neglect of the most ambitious projects and exertions of the most ambitious period of the Monarchy of France. With respect to the Netherlands, France professes an intention to retain possession of them until after the war, and the consolidation of their Liberty;—but could such

a declaration be understood to convey any other intention than that of subjugation? Their granting to the people of the Netherlands a free Constitution, was contradicted by their endeavours not only to annihilate the power of the ancient Sovereigns of the country, but even the will of the people. Look to the conduct of the French, not to their professions;—look to the triumph of the Deliverer of the Netherlands—to the entry of Dumourier—to the illuminations enforced by martial law—and to the free election of the Members for the Primary Assemblies in the hollow square of French troops.—To prove still further the ambitious, aggrandizing views of France, he referred them to the conduct of France with respect to Hainault, and to the Decrees from which a regular system for all nations to claim fraternity with France was laid down. On the first part of the present discussion he would not trouble the House further, being convinced that he had stated the views of aggrandisement in France to be sufficiently strong to excite a general detestation of their principles, and a just alarm for our own safety.—The Right Hon. Gentleman next went to prove their principle of interference in the Governments of neutral nations.—The decree, he said, of the 19th of November stated, that France would grant fraternity and assistance to all people who were desirous of regaining their freedom. To whom this grant was offered there existed but little need of enquiry—who were to be the younger brothers of France it was not difficult to ascertain—the Decree was ordered to be printed in ALL languages, for the use of Englishmen of course—for as it was to be printed in English, it was not to be supposed that England was to be excluded from the advantage of French fraternity.—It was true, he said, that M. Chauvelin had given what had been termed an explanation of this Decree, but which explanation, instead of being satisfactory, was an aggravation of the offence and a confirmation of the object of France to propagate their fraternizing principles over the whole world.—An possessing this organizing disorganizing principle, their system would be defective as long as one King was left on the earth for they had proscribed Royalty as crime, and the bloody hand of the assassin that had been successfully raised against one unfortunate Monarch, was extended in the principle to our own and to every Monarch existing. But

put the intentions of France with respect to ourselves beyond controversy, the National Assembly had applied their principles to ourselves by name.—Every address of treason and disaffection, from whatever body in England, however contemptible, however small, however doubtful the authority, was counted, thankfully received at their bar, and applauded. Was he then to ask whether England was excluded from their proselytism? No,—it was evident, and by themselves they stood condemned of a violation of the rights of nations.—He next discussed their conduct with respect to the rights of the Allies of Great Britain—they had professed an intention to hold sacred those rights, but that profession, like the others, they had broken through by their conduct with respect to the navigation of the Scheldt. France had no right to interfere but in claiming the Sovereignty of the Netherlands, or as the arbiters of the rights of Europe. In her conduct relative to the Scheldt, she had exhibited a concentrated violation of treaties, not to be met with in the annals of the world—she was herself bound as a guarantee to maintain the exclusive navigation of that river to the Dutch—and if she claimed a Sovereignty over Brabant, she was doubly bound as a guarantee to that exclusive right, for it was also guaranteed by the Brabant Government. In questioning this right of the Dutch, France had violated her professions to this country, and had attacked the interests of our Ally. But he had been called upon to show a requisition from the Dutch for our interference to support them in the maintenance of this right; and he had truly answered, that no such requisition had been made; but it was not to be passed over that the Dutch had made a formal Protest against the conduct of the French in forcing the navigation. The House could not pretend to the maintenance of the good faith of the country if such a transaction was to be overlooked, which transaction the Dutch had a right at any moment to declare to be an act of hostility committed against them by France, though from reasons of fear or of prudence, when the enemy was at their gates, they might not have deemed it fit so to have declared a determination to resist, and not have called on us for the assistance we were bound by Treaty to afford them. But, independent of all Treaty, was it fitting for us to be neglectful, and to suffer country after country to be bugled

by the ambition of France, leading on unchecked, to the ruin of England, and to the ruin of all Europe?—The whole of the explanations made by France simply amounted to the possibility of commencing a negotiation at an indefinite period—when what France deemed the establishment of the Liberty of the Netherlands should be effected—she had in no degree receded on the subject of the Scheldt—not had she given any satisfactory explanation of her conduct relative to her interference in the internal government of this country,—on the contrary, the Decree of Fraternity still remaining in force, she advertised the world for encouragement to treason and rebellion.—The House was not to be told, as an explanation of that decree, that France would not receive or countenance the complaints of individuals of a country, but only such complaints as might be made by the will of a nation, when it was notorious that the National Assembly had received and encouraged complaints from bodies of men, treated in this country by some Gentlemen as insignificant, and even too contemptible for the application of the law. Such an explanation standing by itself, but strengthened by the conduct of France, left the principle of proselytism not only standing, but was an offensive and bold recognition of it—a principle from which Italy had in no degree receded—a principle to which we could not yield, without conceding the interest, the honour, and the existence of our country.—He had not strength sufficient, nor could he presume to take up the time of the House longer with all that crowded upon his mind. One additional instance of the intentions of France, he could not, however, omit shortly stating.—On the 24th of December Monsieur Chauvelin complained of the injurious conduct on put upon the Decree alluded to, and on the 31st of the same month, the very day on which Chauvelin's complaint was answered, and when it was totally impossible that the answer could be known in Paris, one of the Members of the French Executive Council, from whom M. Chauvelin received his instructions, wrote a letter, directed to the friends of liberty and equality resident in the seaports of France, intimating to them that England and Spain were preparing to attack them—that these two despots, after persecuting the patriots and republicans in their own countries, were endeavouring to deter them from punishing the traitor Louis—that the King and Parliament of Eng-

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land meant to make war on them—But would the English Republicans permit it?—No; they are firm to our cause, and ready to receive us with open arms—we will fly to their succour—we will make a descent on England, and carry with us Fifty Thousand Bonnets of Liberty, and transplant into that country the Tree of Liberty. By this letter the King was not only held out as separate from the People, but the King and Parliament. This precious gift of fifty thousand Bonnets of Liberty, with the addition of a Tree of Liberty, was held out immediately after the explanation of the innocence of the decree, by one of the Executive Council of France; exhibiting, in the strongest possible way, that the conduct and pretences of France were hostile to the safety and existence of this country. Instead of offering satisfaction for her insults to this country, and checking the progress of her destructive arms, and her still more destructive principles, she added to the list of insults by repeated recognitions of those principles which England could not, in justice to herself, suffer to be established. M. Chauvelin had also, in his last communication, delivered an ultimatum, which was a full avowal of every thing dangerous to Great Britain, and which ultimatum it not agreed to by the British Cabinet, was attended by a threat of an immediate armament by France against us. It was impossible to admit the ultimatum without forfeiting the honour and existence of the country—unless that ultimatum should be withdrawn, instead of peace, we must have war. He had exerted himself by every means in his power to avert that calamity.—The moment was not yet arrived involving us in it; and until it did arrive, he should continue to exert himself for the maintenance of peace: but it would be impoling upon the House, and contrary to his own opinion, to declare a probability of peace. To him war appeared inevitable in existing circumstances; and such a war, whenever it did come, would be far preferable to a precarious peace, in which our honour could not be secure, nor our country safe. He concluded by moving an humble Address to his Majesty, thanking him for his most gracious communication; condoling with him on the atrocious act recently committed at Paris, which must be felt by all Europe as an act against every principle of religion, humanity and justice; assuring him that it was impossible that they should not be sensible of the views of aggrau-

disement and ambition on the part of France, which would be at all times dangerous to the general interests of Europe, but which are particularly so when connected with the propagation of principles which tend to the violation of the most sacred duties, and which are utterly subversive of the peace and order of all civil society: To declare to his Majesty their determination to adopt the most vigorous and effectual opposition to those views, that we may preserve every thing to us valuable as a nation; and that they will afford with alacrity the means to enable his Majesty to augment his forces, for the maintenance of the rights of his people, and of his allies.

Lord Beauchamp seconded the motion. Lamenting the calamity of a war, his Lordship preferred it to an inglorious peace; and contended, that the possession of Savoy and the Netherlands by France were objects rendering a war absolutely necessary; as the possession of Savoy would subject all Italy to France, and make her mistress of the Mediterranean; and the possession of the Netherlands enable her to be the Dictatress of the government of Holland.

Lord Wycombe opposed the motion, considering a war unnecessary, and ruinous in the present situation of this country, and the precarious situation of Ireland. He contended, that neither the rights of his Majesty nor the security of the State were threatened by the French; that they were eager and desirous to maintain peace with us; that their explanations had been sufficient; and that the Scheldt not being deemed by the Dutch a sufficient inducement for them to declare war, that we could not on that ground justify it.

Mr. Whitbread, jun. attributed, as the Noble Lord (Lord Wycombe) had done before him, the cruelties committed in France to the conduct of the Combined Armies, and to the execrable Manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick. He was averse to war; he was desirous of peace, as connected with the prosperity and honour of the country. He charged Administration with not having exerted themselves to avert a war, but having by their haughtiness provoked it. He contended, that the papers presented to the House were a garbled selection, unfit for the House to decide the question of peace or war upon. The only reason he could see of our going to war was to overturn the present government of France; a government founded on the will of the people, and with which we had no right to intermeddle.

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He contended that France had given explanations which to his mind were sufficient; their conquests were no fair ground for a war; they were not the aggressors, but had been attacked; their aggrandisement, however, he said, was to be opposed, but the aggrandisement of Russia was to be passed by unnoticed: the reason, he supposed, was, that Russia being a despotic power, her aggrandisements were not deemed alarming. He imagined, if Ministers were determined to go to war, it was in part for the purpose of changing the character of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt), who had long been deemed the Minister of Preparation—he presumed, he was desirous of obtaining, at the expence of his country, the new title to him of Minister of War.

Mr. Anstuther followed for the Address, declaring, that let's had been laid against the motion, and weaker arguments advanced, than he had ever heard advanced against any motion ever before offered in that House.

Mr. Fox said, he had listened with all the attention of which he was master, to every word which had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt), and he was ready to confess, that the conclusion of that Right Hon. Gentleman's speech gave him some satisfaction, because it held out some hope, that means might be yet taken to avert the miseries of war, which he deprecated as one of the greatest miseries which could befall this nation.

This was all that he wished for, and hitherto he had constantly expressed himself to this effect. He thought that negotiation ought to precede every thing else. He would not attempt, nor did he desire to palliate the cruelties of the French; but we certainly did not think it suited our national character to negotiate with nations whose cruelties were proverbial, such as Portugal and Spain, where the Inquisition and Auto da Fes chilled the very blood in the veins of humanity,

therefore he touched particularly on the articles which were held out as the ostensible grounds of a war with France, he should venture an opinion, which was, that it was not the opening of the Scheldt, the Decree of the National Convention of the 19th of November last, nor yet the safety of Europe, was the real cause; but an intention to interfere in the internal Government of France, for the purpose of

restoring the old Monarchy, which had given such uneasiness to this country, and to all Europe, as long as it existed. In this respect, indeed, the Duke of Brunswick had acted in an open manner—he did not attempt to disguise his pretensions. He wished the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) would so far follow his example, and then the people of this country would know what it was they were to maintain an expensive war for.

The first ground was Holland.—Were we certain that the Dutch were disposed for war? What proof had they given of it? The Right Hon. Gentleman had candidly acknowledged they had made no requisition on that head, and surely they must judge of their own affairs with greater propriety than we. In their Proclamation for a solemn fast, they acknowledged that their observation of a strict neutrality had, till that period, preserved to them the blessings of peace. They did not seem to treat the opening of the Scheldt as an object that should involve them in a war. It was true, we ought to maintain the faith of Treaties, and he was not averse to an armament in case of a requisition from allies; but he deprecated every measure that might plunge us into a war, the result of which could not be foreseen.

It might be said, that Dumourier was at the gates of Holland; if so, our interference must be to late.

The second ground was, the safety of Europe. Here the Hon. Member advanced several arguments in order to shew, that if his Majesty's Ministers really had this object in view, they ought to have taken up the matter much earlier.

The third ground was, the decree of the National Convention on the 19th of November last, which, in his opinion, could not affect this country. He was ready to acknowledge the decree and the subject of explanation were inconsistent; but what was he to adduce from thence? Why that the French nation did not wish to go to war with this country. Mr. Fox took this in different points of view as a corroboration of the assertion.

He paid very little attention to what M. Kerfaint said with respect to a descent on this country. He entertained no apprehensions on that head. The people of this country loved the present form of Government—they admired the Constitution

Constitution from reason, habit, and prejudice; but he was certain that it was not the way to continue that love by the increase of taxes. Such conduct would tend to propagate the very principles which they wished to annihilate.

The human mind seemed to be delighted with war. At first it was carried on for victory; then extent of territory; then for religion; commerce of late gave birth to it; but experience had fatally evinced, that all commercial wars defeated their object.

The beaten track, was tried, and as no new ground presented itself, the old article of religion was taken up; war must be waged with opinions, the most unequal that could be carried on. An eccentric man in the National Assembly had professed opinions in favour of Atheism. That a whole nation should be branded with the opinions of one man, was rather uncharitable. Surely those who could believe that a whole nation were Atheists, should not be condemned for want of belief. But if this was the object, surely the tenets of Christianity did not prescribe the means about to be employed. Persecution was by no means the engine which that mild system ordered to be employed; that medium was left to Mahometanism. Christianity employed other weapons—forcibance, charity, and pious conversation. But if the French were all Atheists, was there any danger that to absurd a system would find any disciples in this country? He was persuaded it would not. This nation was sensible of the consolations which flowed from religion; a consolation which lightened our burthen in this life, and smoothed our passage to the grave. Were we to contest with them for victory? That would be Quixotism indeed—Nor yet for extent of territory. He believed any territory in France would not be eligible. But he would maintain his former opinion—it could only be for the purpose of restoring the old monarchy of France; for he observed, that as often as this question was agitated, though this was not made one of the grounds, yet the wild excesses and atrocities of the present Government never fail to make the chief ingredient of every argument.

Much had been said of the French principles. He did not so much reprobate the principles as the abuse of them. He would insist that sovereignty was founded in the People, and that the People could cashier their Governors,

when they could produce sufficient proofs that they had violated the end for which they were instituted. Was not James the Second cashiered? Did not William the Third owe his crown to a Convention of the People? and had not the dynasty of the House of Brunswick succeeded to that election? As to the word *equality*, did it mean any more than an Equality of Right to unequal things? The man that had a shilling had as much right to it as the man that had an hundred pounds, and the cottager to his hut as the nobleman to his palace. He wished to be clearly understood, for he well knew that attempts would be made to misrepresent him. It had been insinuated, that he held correspondence with the French, and he challenged any man to bring forward any such charge, or to prove that he was not a good citizen.

Mr. Wyndham considered the point upon which Gentlemen laid the greatest stress of argument, namely, that the Dutch had made no formal requisition for the interference of Great Britain to protect them in the exclusive navigation of the Scheldt, to strengthen the cause which they wished to weaken, and held it to be a very strong proof of the impression made upon them by the danger of their situation. It was their fear on this account that prevented them from applying for the performance of the *casus foederis*; and these argued very unforly, who attempted to continue their silence into a surrender.

That France was not desirous at present of engaging in a war with England he was ready to allow; and for the best of reasons, because they were already pursuing objects of aggrandisement which sufficiently occupied them for the present. When they should have accomplished the designs they were about, England would have the consolation which Polyphemus intended for Ulysses—that she should be the last to be devoured. He had as strong a sense of the calamities of war, and was desirous of averting them as much as any one; but the reason that he recommended war was, because he thought it the better alternative, as there was no safety in peace. Against the propagation of the destructive doctrines of the French, and their aggrandisement by conquest, Englishmen must fight *pro aris et focis*. Had Louis XIV. subdued this island, it would have been no calamity at all compared with that of a subjection to the

Government now falsely called a Republic. The sway of the Despot, however it may destroy our independence and abridge our liberties, would still leave us in possession of many of the enjoyments of social life. We should retain our religion, our orders, and our property; but the yoke of the Republicans would be the utter extirpation of these and every other source of human felicity. He differed much with Mr. Fox in his idea of the first principles of the Rights of Men, "That all men were equal in their rights." There was no word about which so much had been spoken or written as that word "Equality." Various have been the definitions attempted of it, but hitherto in vain. Even the Pamphlet and other controversial Writers, after filling a few introductory and explanatory pages in endeavouring to define it, always found that something else was better than a definition, and were forced to add some other word, such as "in their Rights," which made it more unintelligible.—For his part, he freely confessed that he was unable to comprehend the principle as laid down in the French Declaration. He also denied Mr. Fox's position relative to the Sovereignty of the People; and was willing to contend, whenever a proper opportunity presented itself, that the majority of the people did not possess the right of altering or new modelling the established form of their Government, according to the caprices and fluctuations of their opinions. He was convinced that endeavours had been used with unparalleled diligence to disseminate these principles in England, and thought a state of preparation, and indeed the

hazards of a war, necessary in order to put a stop to them. He was aware that war was of dangerous issue; but still that we should take the advantage of those alliances which we may now obtain, and which gave us at least a prospect of putting France into such a situation as would render her doctrines less formidable, by reducing the power of her arms. If these doctrines were further removed from us, and that they lay several degrees to the East or West, it might be a reason for our remaining longer inactive, though such inactivity would be a criminal desertion of the general cause of humanity; but here the danger was near and pressing, and must be met with prompt and vigorous measures. Much had been said of the Confederacy and *Crusade of Kings*, and it was for some time past quite the fashion to abuse it; but he was ready to confess that he had much approved of this Confederacy, and that he was extremely sorry it did not prove more successful. He concluded with renewing his recommendation to check the progress of the French while we had it in our power.

Lord William Russell deprecated the horrible events which had lately happened in France. At the same time he saw no substantial reason for this country engaging in a war; he concurred in every thing advanced by his Honourable Friend Mr. Fox, to whose conduct he paid many compliments; after which he concluded a short speech by declaring his negative to the motion before the House.

The question was now loudly called for; which, being put, was carried without a division.

TRIAL OF THE FRENCH KING.

[Continued from p. 65.]

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

FOUR Members of the Convention waited on the King, with the Decree authorising him to appoint Council. The King intimated them that he was deprived of pens, ink, and paper, by the Municipality. The Convention ordered them to be restored, and that his Counsel have free communication with him.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13.

One of the Secretaries read a Letter from Dumourier. He requests that the Convention, informed of the justice of his complaints by the arrival of the Citizens

Camus and Thouvenot, supported by the papers which contained the necessary proofs, would grant him the liberty of repaying to the Bar, to be the Defender of Malus, who was only guilty for having obeyed his orders, and whose absence had left the Army in the greatest want. This Letter was referred to the re-united Committees on that business.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

Thuriot, one of the Commissioners sent to the Temple, read the Journal which they had drawn up. "We the Commissioners of the Convention went to the Temple,

Temple, in execution of its Decree; and being introduced into the chamber of Louis Capet, we read to him, 1. The Decree of the Convention, which expressed the object of our mission:—2. The Letter of Target, declining to be his Counsel:—3. The Letters of Maleherbes, Huet and Guillaume, who offered to be his defenders. Louis answered us, that he was impressed with a due sense of the offers of those Citizens who requested to serve him as Counsel. "I accept Maleherbes for my Counsel. If Tronchet cannot give me his service, I will consult with Maleherbes to choose another." Thuriot added, that the Commissioners had presented the *proces verbal* to Lamoignon Maleherbes. He said, that in conformity to the offers he had made, he would submit to the choice of Louis Capet.

On the report of Loyfel, a Decree was passed, which authorises a new fabrication of Assignats of 50 livres, for a sum of 300,000,000 of livres.

SATURDAY, DEC. 15.

The Minister of War laid before the Convention dispatches from General Miranda, in which he informed him of the entire conquest of *Austrian Guelders*, and of his troops pursuing the Governors of Belgium, who had resided in *Ruremond* since their retirement from Brussels. The General writes, that the people received him with open arms, and that some of the inhabitants of *Prussian Guelders* had solicited *French Liberty*!

A letter was read from Col. Fournier to General Miranda, giving an account of the taking of Vervier.

The further proceedings with respect to Louis XVI. have been these: His Counsel Tronchet and Lamoignon Maleherbes, having represented to the National Convention, that they had attended him, but had found none of the papers decreed to be communicated; the Committee of 21 were ordered to deliver those papers, and to carry with them the originals, that the correctness of the copies might be examined and acknowledged.

Commissioners were ordered to carry to Louis the XVIth, to make him acknowledge them, the originals of the papers which were not presented to him on his last appearance. It was decreed he should be heard the 26th of December, and should be permitted to see his family till that time.

During the discussion of this decree some tumult arose, for Tallien, an ally of Marat, had the indecency to say, "It signifies nothing what the Convention may

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decree in this respect, for if the Municipality do not approve it, the decree will not be executed." A demand arose, on all sides, that he should be called to order, and M. Petion moved, that he should be censured, and his name inscribed upon the *proces verbal*. It was decreed almost unanimously, that he should be censured, and the President accordingly reprimanded him in his place. When M. Marat, after this decision, desired to be heard, it was decreed that he should not.

Dubois du Crance, in quality of Commissioner stationed at the Temple, expressed to the Convention the wish of the *ci-devant* Monarch to see his children. On this occasion it was suggested by a Member, that the Queen and Madame Elizabeth might avail themselves of this opportunity to communicate with Louis. It was therefore decreed, "That Louis should hold no communication whatever, unless with his children; and that the latter should not see their Mother or Aunt till after the last interrogatory!"

The Convention decreed, That all the Members of the family of Bourbon Capet, who shall be found in France, excepting such as are detained in the Temple, and respecting the lot of whom the Convention is to pronounce, shall, within 24 hours, quit the Department of Paris, and within ten days the territory of the Republic, as well as the territory occupied by its arms.—The question whether this will include M. D'Orleans was adjourned to Tuesday.

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

The Council of Louis XVI. wrote to the Convention, stating, that it would be impossible for them to prepare his Defence in the time prescribed: they requested, therefore, a longer period, or that they would allow Louis the Citizen De Seze, whom he had fixed on as his third Counsel.

The Assembly granted the third Counsel.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

DEFENCE OF LOUIS XVI.

The sitting was opened at nine o'clock; and the galleries being crowded with people who had sat in them all night,

Manuel moved, that they should be cleared, in order to ventilate the hall; but those who had taken so much trouble to secure seats, drowned his voice in a general clamour, and the Convention could only obtain silence by deciding, that he should not be heard.—It was then proposed to call over the names of the Members, but this also was dropped.

Louis left the Temple at nine; and the

the National Guard not being assembled time enough to line the streets through which he was to pass, or to form a body round his person, he was escorted by a small party of cavalry. The people, not expecting that he would set out so early, were not assembled in the streets, and he arrived as it were *incognito*.

Before he came to the Bar, a Member observed, that, in denying all knowledge of the key of the iron door which concealed the papers produced by Roland, he had probably denied the truth, as the key opened several of the cabinets in his apartments. He therefore proposed that this key should be again presented to him, which was ordered.

At ten Louis appeared at the Bar, with the same firm and collected air as on his examination. He was attended by his three Council, the Mayor of Paris, Generals Santerre and Bernuyet, and some Municipal Officers.

The President said, "The National Convention has decreed that you shall be heard this day, to present your means of defence. Be seated."

Louis replied, "My Council is going to speak for me," pointed to M. Deléze, and sat down.

THE SPEECH OF M. DEFEZE, ONE OF THE ADVOCATES EMPLOYED IN THE DEFENCE OF LOUIS XVI.

"Representatives of the Nation!

"That moment is at length arrived when Louis, accused in the name of the French People, appears, surrounded by his own Council, in order to exhibit his conduct to the eyes of mankind. A celebrated Republican hath said, that the calamities of Kings always mislead the minds of those men with sympathy and tenderness, who have lived under a Monarchical form of Government. If this maxim be true, who can invoke it with more justice than Louis, whose misfortunes are unbounded, and whose losses and calamities cannot be calculated? You have called him to your Bar, and he appears before you with calmness and with dignity, fortified in the consciousness of his own innocence, and in the goodness of his intentions—These are testimonies which must console, these are testimonies of which it is impossible to bereave him. He can only declare to you his innocence; I appear here in order to demonstrate it; and I shall adduce the proofs before that very People in whose name he is now accused.

"The present silence demonstrates to me, that the Day of Justice has at length succeeded to the Days of Prejudice. The

misfortunes of Kings have something in them infinitely more affecting than those of private men; and he who formerly occupied the most brilliant Throne in the Universe, ought to excite a still more powerful interest in his behalf.

"I wish that I now spoke before the whole Nation; but it will be sufficient to address myself to its Representatives—Louis well knows, that the eyes of all Europe are fixed upon this prosecution; but his mind is entirely occupied with France. He is sure that posterity will carefully collect and examine the charges and the proofs adduced against him; but he thinks only of his contemporaries; and it is the first wish of his heart to undeceive them. If I were only addressing myself at this moment to his Judges, I should say—Royalty is abolished, and you cannot now pronounce any other sentence against him; but I am speaking to the people. I shall therefore examine the situation of Louis previous to the abolition of Royalty, and the situation of Louis at its abolition.

"Nations are Sovereigns; they are at liberty to assume any species of Government that appears most agreeable to themselves; after having recognized and discovered the badness of their ancient form, they may enact for themselves a new one: this is a position which one of the Council of Louis procured the insertion of in the Constitutional Code. But the whole Nation cannot exercise the Sovereignty; it is necessary, therefore, that it should delegate the exercise of it.

"In 1789, the people of France demanded a Monarchical form of Government; now a Monarchical Government requires the inviolability of the Chief, and this inviolability was established, not in behalf of the King, but of the Nation.

"Much has been said on this subject. Some have pretended that it is not a *synallagmatic* contract, but a delegation. It is, however, a contract until it is revoked; but let it be called a *mandate* if you please; let it be recollected however, that the *mandatory* is not obliged to submit to any other conditions, or any other penalties, than those expressed in the letter of the compact. I open the Book of the Constitution, and in the second chapter, which has by way of title, "*Royalty*," I there find that the King is inviolable; there is not any exception in, nor any modification of, this article; but certain circumstances may occur, when the First Public Functionary may cease to enjoy this character of inviolability; the following is the first instance:

Art.

Art. V. "If the King shall not take the Oath, or, after having taken it, he retracts, he shall be considered as having abdicated the Royalty."

"The Nation here hath foreseen a crime, and enacted a forfeiture; but there is not a single word to be found concerning either Trial or Judgment. However, as without retracting an oath, a King might betray and favour criminal and hostile principles against the State, the Nation hath been aware of this, and the Constitution hath provided against it."

Art. VI. "If the King places himself at the head of an army, and directs the forces against the Nation; or if he doth not oppose himself, by a formal act, to any enterprise of this kind made in his name, he shall be considered as having abdicated the Royalty."

"I beseech you to reflect on the heinous nature of this offence; there cannot be a more criminal one. It supposes all the machinations, all the perfidies, all the treasons, all the horrors, all the calamities of bloody civil war; and yet what does the Constitution pronounce? The presumption of having abdicated the Royalty!"

Art. VII. "If the King, having left the kingdom, shall not return immediately after an invitation made to him by the Legislative Body, then, &c."

"What does the Constitution pronounce upon this occasion? The presumption of having abdicated the Royalty."

Art. VIII. says, "That after an abdication, either express or implied, the King shall then be tried in the same manner as all other Citizens, for such crimes as he may commit after his abdication."

"Louis is accused of sundry offences. He is accused in the name of the Nation. Now either these offences have been foreseen by the Constitutional Act, and then the correspondent punishment is to be applied to them, or they have not; and if so, it follows that no punishment can follow from their commission. But I say, that the most atrocious of all possible offences hath been foreseen—that of a cruel war against the Nation; and this surely includes all interior crimes, and consequently points out the extent of all constitutional punishment."

"I know that, Royalty being now abolished, deprivation cannot at present be applied.—But has not Louis a right to exclaim, "What! will you, because you have abolished Royalty, inflict a punish-

ment on me, not mentioned in the Constitutional Code? Because no existing Law can punish me, will you create one expressly on purpose? You possess every degree of power, it is true; but there is one species which you dare not execute, that of being unjust!"

"It has been said, that Louis ought to be condemned as an Enemy; but is he a greater enemy than if he had put himself at the head of an Army in order to act against the Nation? And you all know that in such a case, he could not have incurred more than a forfeiture of the Crown! But if you take away from Louis the prerogative of being inviolable as a King, you cannot deprive him of the right of being tried as a Citizen. And I here demand of you, Where are those propitiatory forms or justice? Where are those Juries, which are so many hostages, as it were, for the lives and honour of Citizens? Where is that proportion of suffrages which the Law has so wisely required? Where is that silent scrutiny, which in the same urn incloses the opinion and the conscience of the Judge?"

"I now speak with the frankness becoming a Freeman; it is in vain that I look around, and search among you for Judges—I can see none but accusers.—You wish to pronounce upon the fate of Louis, and yet you have accused him! Will you decide his doom after having already expressed your opinion on his conduct?"

"I take up the Charges exhibited by you, and I find that Louis is accused of having surrounded the Constituent Assembly with an armed force on the 20th of June 1789. Do not you recollect, Frenchmen, that it was he who convoked this Assembly; and that but for himself, you would not be deliberating at this very moment on his fate? You have reproached him with the troubles that took place in the month of July in the same year; but his only object was to protect Paris against the rascals; and you all recollect that on the 4th of August the purity of his intentions was fully recognized, as on that day he was solemnly proclaimed The Restorer of French Liberty, and a medal was ordered to be struck in memory of that happy event! He is next accused of ordering the retreat of Islanders to march to Versailles; but at that epoch he was empowered to do so by the Constitution."

"In regard to the marginal notes to the pretended plan of corruption imputed

to Louis, I shall only observe, that his severe Probity, his unimpeached Morality, and his scrupulous Virtue, entirely obliterate every idea of Suspicion.

"The sinister events during the month of July 1792 are also imputed to him; but are we to forget, that at this epoch he was a Prisoner to the Nation, shut up in the Thuilleries, and cut off from every species of communication whatever?

"Thus I have repelled all the accusations contained in the Enunciative Act; and yet I have not made the only essential remark that is necessary on the present occasion; that is, that the acceptance of the Constitution hath effaced every former stain—for the Compact formed between the French Nation and its first Mandatory supposes an entire confidence, and oblivion of all injuries whatever.

"Louis is accused also of being dilatory in his communications relative to the Convention of Pilnitz; but is it not admitted, on all hands, that this Convention acted so secretly, that nothing has ever transpired concerning it?

"As to the neglect of transmitting the decree relative to the re-union of Avignon to France, this cannot be imputed to

Louis, for it makes one of the Articles of the Charge against the late Minister, M. Delsart."

The limits of our Magazine will not permit us any longer to follow the very able Speech of the Advocate of Louis XVI. We can now only add, that in respect to the remaining Articles, he replied as follows.

1. As to the Charge of paying the Body Guard after their dismissal, he placed this solely to the account of humanity, and not treason, as had been insinuated by his enemies.

2. As to the letter to Bouille, in consequence of which it had been asserted, that Louis XVI. had transmitted money to the emigrants, M. Deseze endeavoured to make it appear by the context, that the sum in question was entrusted to M. Bouille before the least suspicion was entertained of that General's principles. And

3. In reply to the imputation of guilt on the 10th of August 1792; he endeavoured to demonstrate, that on that day Louis had not entered into any conspiracy against, nor given any order to fire on the people."

[To be continued.]

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JANUARY 23.

CYMON was revived at the Haymarket, in which a young Lady, named REDHEAD, appeared the first time on the stage, in the Character of SYLVIA, a part well calculated for the timidity of a young performer. Miss REDHEAD was not inferior to many we have seen in such a situation, who afterwards afforded great entertainment to the Public.

24. We record it as a circumstance deterring the approbation of every one whose feelings have been outraged by the murder of the amiable King of France, that on the arrival of the news the Haymarket Theatre was this evening shut up.

29. EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT, a Tragic-Comedy by Mrs. LACHEAID, was acted for the first time at Covent-Garden. The Characters are as follow:

Sir Robert Ramble,	—	Mr. Lewis;
Harmony,	—	Mr. Munden;
Captain Irvin,	—	Mr. Pope;
Polus,	—	Mr. Quick;
Mr. Placid,	—	Mr. Fawcett;
Lord Norland,	—	Mr. Farren;
Young Irvin,	—	Miss Grist;
Miss Woodburn,	—	Mrs. Esten;
Lady Caroline,	—	Mrs. Pope;
Mrs. Placid,	—	Mrs. Mattocks;
Miss Spinster,	—	Mrs. Webb;

TABLE.

Lady Caroline, daughter of Lord Norland, having married Captain Irvin, contrary to her father's commands, is, with her husband, under the necessity of departing for America, where their circumstances, after a residence of a few years, not having mended, they return to England in the hopes of a reconciliation, or of meeting with some assistance from other friends. Disappointed in their expectation, Captain Irvin very feelingly laments the deplorable situation into which himself, Lady Caroline, and family, are reduced, and in a fit of despair quits his home, and retires to a coffee-house with a view of terminating his existence. Struck, however, with the guilt of the act he was about to commit, he resolves to return to his lodging. In his way thither he meets with Lord Norland, whom, in the distracted state of his mind, he robs of his pocket-book, containing notes to a considerable amount. With this sum he proposes to quit the kingdom, but, on reflection, the impropriety of the act he had committed strikes him so forcibly as to induce him to return the money, for which purpose he entrusts it to a servant to deliver to his Lordship. The servant, tempted by the reward offered for the apprehension of the person who had robbed Lord

Lord Norland, gives information, and afterwards decamps with the money which Capt. Irvin had put into his hands. Thus circumstanced, Lady Caroline determines to go and implore her father's mercy for her husband. Lord Norland refuses to see her, tho' unacquainted that it was his daughter, and returns an answer, that he is determined to prosecute the criminal to justice for the sake of the public. Young Irvin, the eldest son of Lady Caroline, who had been adopted by Lord Norland when his daughter and son-in-law left the kingdom for America, on condition of their never again seeing him, returns with the messenger, and after his departure informs Lady Caroline that the only evidence by which the person who had committed the robbery could be convicted was the pocket-book, which he had unobservedly taken from off his Lordship's desk, and which, through motives of humanity, he is induced to deliver to her. On some further conversation with the youth, Lady Caroline discovers him to be her son, when a most affecting scene takes place, in the midst of which Lord Norland enters. Astonished that the petitioner was his own daughter, his feelings so far give way as to make him promise, on the intercession of his grandson, that the prosecution should be dropped. His resentment in every other respect continues with unabated vigour, so much so as to order his daughter to depart, and his grandson either to quit him, or never to see his mother more. Filial piety, prevailing over every other consideration, determines the generous youth to depart with his unhappy mother. Harmony, after many unsuccessful endeavours to reconcile Lord Norland to his daughter and son-in-law, at last succeeds by the artifice of the reception of a pretended letter from Lady Caroline, importing the death of her husband, which had happened through excess of grief. The feelings of Lord Norland are, by this stratagem, awakened, and, after deeply regretting the severity of his conduct towards his children, they are introduced by Harmony, who acknowledges the deception he had put upon his Lordship, and they are immediately taken under his protection.

There is also a kind of second plot. Miss Wooburn, the ward of Lord Norland, and the former wife of Sir Robert Ramble, at the desire of her guardian, promises to receive a second husband of his choice. The report of this reaching the ears of Sir Robert, rekindles his former affection, and determines him to endeavour to regain her hand. In this he finds some difficulty, as the divorce which had taken place was in consequence of his wish to follow the dictates of his passions,

and not from any fault of the Lady. Harmony here, as in the principal plot, is found extremely servicable in reconciling the parties, as well as forwarding a match between his relation Miss Spinster, a maiden Lady, *somewhat out of her teens*, and Solus, an old Bachelor, enamoured with the sweets of a matrimonial life when the time for enjoying it is past.

From the above sketch of the Plot, the reader will perceive that there is considerable to interest the feelings, and much of a more comic nature. The main incident of the piece reminds us strongly of the author's play of *I'll Tell you What!* Norland is evidently the character of Lord Elmwood in her Novel of a Simple Story; Harmony, a very pleasing character, and new to the Stage, is from the same source.

The Piece was received with great and deserved applause, which it was intitled to as well from the merit of the composition as the excellence of the actors, who all exerted themselves with great success. Were we to select any of them for particular praise, we should mention the names of Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Munden.

PROLOGUE

BY THE REV. MR. NARES,

SPOKEN BY MR. FARREN.

OUR Author, who accuses great and small,
And says so boldly, there are faults in all,
Sends me with dismal voice and lengthen'd
phiz,

Humbly to own one dreadful fault of his;
A fault, in modern Authors not uncommon,
It is—now don't be angry—He's—a woman.

Can you forgive it? Nay, I'll tell you more,
One who has dar'd to venture here before,
Has seen your smiles, your frowns,—tremendous fight!

O, be not in a frowning mood to-night!
The Play, perhaps, has many things amiss:
Well, let us then reduce the point to this,
Let only those that have no failings hiss.

The Rights of Women, says a female pen,
Are, to do everything as well as men;
To think, to argue, to decide, to write,
To talk, undoubtedly—perhaps, to fight
(For females march to war, like brave Commanders,
Not in Authors only—but in Flanders).

I grant this matter may be strain'd too far,
And Maid 'gainst Man is most uncivil war.
I grant, as all my City friends will say,
That Men should rule, and Women should obey;

That

That nothing binds the marriage-contract faster,
Than our—a "Zounds, Madam, I'm your
Lord and Master."

I grant their nature and their frailty such,
Women may make too free—and know too
much.

But since the sex at length has been inclin'd
To cultivate that useful part the mind,
Since they have learnt to read, to write, to
spell;—

Since some of them have wit—and use it well;
Let us not force them back with brow severe
Within the pale of ignorance and fear,
Confin'd entirely to domestic arts,
Producing only children, pies and tarts:
The fav'rite fable of the tuneful Nine,
Implies that female genius is divine.

Then drive not, Critics, with tyrannic rage,
A supplicating fair-one from the stage,
The Comic Muse, perhaps, is growing old,
Her lovers, you well know, are few and
cold.

'Tis time then freely to enlarge the plan,
And let all those write Comedies—that can.

EPILOGUE

BY M. P. ANDREWS, ESQ.

SPOKEN BY MRS MATTHEWS.

"EACH has his fault," we readily allow,
To this decree our dearest friends must bow,
One is too careless, one is too correct,
All, save our own sweet self, has some defect;
And characters to ev'ry virtue dear,
Sink from a hint, or tuffer by a sneer.

"Sir Harry Blink! Oh, he's a worthy man,
"Still anxious to do all the good he can,
"To aid distress, would share his last poor
guinea, (nanny!)
"Delights in kindness—but then, what a

Lady Doll Primrose says to Lady Sly,
"You know, Miss Tidkins? You—! oks
awry— (mend it;
"She's going to be married—that went
"They say she'll have a fortune—and she'll
spend it.
"I hope your L^{ass}hip visits Lady Henry,
"We meet to night—a most delightful party.
"I don't like Dowagers who would be
young, (conquer.)
"And, 'twixt ourselves, they say—she has a

If such the general blame that ill avails,
Say, can our Author 'scape the general censure?
Some will dislike the saucy truths she tells,
Fond bachelors, and wives who wear the
brooches.

"Let me be wedded to a handsome youth,"
Cries old Miss Mumblelove, without a tooth.
"These worn-out Beaux, because they've
heavy purses,"
"Expect us spinsters to become the nurses,
"To love and be beloved's the happy way;
"A mutual passion is the charm of life."

Marriage is Heaven's best gift, we must
believe it,
Yet some with weak ideas can't conceive it.
Poor Lady Dobwell's grief the Town would
stun;

"Oh, Tiffany! your mistress is undone."
"Dear Ma'am—I hope my Lord is well—
don't cry!"
"Haven't I cause?—The monster will not
die—

"The reason why I married him is clear,
"I fondly thought he could not live a year:
"But now his dropsy's better, it's his cough—
"Not the least chance for that to take him
off. (plenty,
"I, that could have young husbands now in
"Shan't be a widow till I'm one and
twenty— (I sit—
"No lovely weeds—No sweet dainties I'd
"Oh! I could cry my eyes out in despair."
[Sobbing and crying.]

Sir Tristram Testy woe a husband out,
Within all spleen, and funnel all wit out,
Roars from his elbow-chair, "Reach me my
crutches,
"Oh! if Death had my wife within his
clutches, (gobble,
"With what delight her funeral meals I'd
"And tho' not dance upon her grave, I'd
hobble;
"No longer than my peace she could un-
hinge,
"I shou'd cut capers soon—
[Tries to jump, and stumbles.
"Zounds! what a twinge!"

These playful pictures of discordant life,
We bring to combat discontent and strife,
And, by the force of contrast, sweetly prove,
The charms that wait on fond and faithful
love;
When suited years and pliant tempers join,
And the heart glows with energy divine,
As the lov'd offspring of the happy pair
Oft clamb the knee the envied kiss to share.

Such joys this happy country long has
known,
Rear'd in the City, refted from the Throne;
Oh! may the glorious zeal, the loyal stand
Which nobly announce this envied land,
Secure to every breast, with glad increase,
The heart-felt blessings of domestic peace!

P O E T R Y.

THE LINE OF BEAUTY.

THE Author was one evening invited to be one of a party to see the new-laid-out pleasure-grounds of a gentleman. The walks waved regularly along the rectilinear fences with a very minute spirality, and crossed the ground at right angles, dividing the laboriously-levelled lawn into parts exactly square and equal. Clumps of pine and flowering shrubs of studied rotundity bestudded the smooth shaven green at regular distances, and the stiffest formality prevailed every where. The gardener who attended talked much of the LINE OF BEAUTY. "Curse your Line of Beauty," exclaimed the Bard.—"You must write a song on the subject," said one of the ladies.—"By G—d you must," cried a young Clergyman, "and the LINE OF BEAUTY must conclude every Stanza. Find rhimes if you can."—"I insist upon it," said another lady, "that the *Rev. Swearer* should have a conspicuous place in the song." After an hour's retirement the Author joined his good-humoured company with the following verses :

I.

TO view dull Fashion's boasted feats,
Her formal clumps of pine, Sir,
Her frizzled walks, her painted seats,
And all things vainly fine, Sir ;
One evening on her lawn we met,
I tell the story true t'ye,
Our Bard look'd round, and in a pet
He curs'd the *Line of Beauty*.

II.

This Bard was sure an oddity,
Or something quite as bad, Sir,
At crambo-rhyming who but he !
We thought the fellow mad, Sir.
Here, take the song, I think 'twill give
His mind's uncommon hue t'ye ;
He fashion hate, and, as I live,
Lampoons her *Line of Beauty*.

III.

From empyrean realms of light,
Where vice affrighted views thee,
Look down, HOGARTH, from envied
height,
And see where fools abuse thee.
Ye led by *Taste*, observe this walk,
'Tis dullness full in view t'ye,
Yon blockhead's boast, whose idle talk
Detames the *Line of Beauty*.

IV.

Ye taught in Art's pedantic schools,
Ye slaves of stupid Fashion,
Haste ! banish hence your lifeless rules,
They put us in a passion.
Ye break through *Taste*, through Nature's
laws,
They bid a long adieu t'ye,
And leave the Bard an urgent cause
To curse your *Line of Beauty*.

V.

But would ye study Nature's charms,
On plains *Silurian* greet her,
She flies at *PIERCEFIELD* * to your arms,
On *ITTON*'s † lawns you'll meet her ;
There, haunting woods and vallies green,
She'll with a smile salute ye ;
Her fingers mark each lovely scene
With perfect *Lines of Beauty*.

VI.

Behold yon mountain's airy slope,
Yon winding vale romantic,
Where Fancy takes unbounded scope ;
Dull *Critics* think her frantic ;
Unfetter'd there she dwells with *Taste*,
And lends her friendly clue t'ye ;
See pencil'd o'er the flow'ry waite
Her sportive *Lines of Beauty*.

VII.

In vain ye ply this *naked ART*,
Your studied forms are teasing ;
'Tis NATURE only wins the heart,
Her looks are ever pleasing ;
Simplicity's unival'd grace
Has charms for ever new t'ye ;
We view sweet ANNA's lovely face,
And bless the *Line of Beauty*.

VIII.

I heard the naughty Parson swear,
The Ladies made wry faces ;
He from that practice must forbear,
An oath his cloth disgraces ;
Avoid th' infectious touch of sin,
Its venom will pollute ye ;
Sweet happiness is found within
The *CHRISTIAN Line of Beauty*.

IX.

To talk of *fin*, you think me now
Some cloud-exploring *Mystic* ;
Some *Quaker* fond of *thee* and *thou*,
Some preacher *Methodistic*.
However you nick-name the Bard,
He seeks the paths of duty,
And thinks it wisdom to regard
RELIGION'S *Line of Beauty*.

EDWARD WILLIAMS.

* *PIERCEFIELD*, the celebrated seat of GEORGE SMITH, Esq.

† *ITTON COURT*, the seat of JOHN CURRIE, Esq. The surrounding landscapes, though of a different character from those at *PIERCEFIELD*, are extremely beautiful.

F E B R U A R Y.

FLED is each charm, and dreary is the plain,
No sound prevails through Winter's dark
dormain, (wain.

Save the loud thundering of the pond'rous

The song-bird pining droops upon the spray,
Nor cheers the weary traveller with his lay,
Who melancholy muses on his way.

Hard as the neighbouring rock, the crystal
stream

Mocks all the force of the enfeebled beam,
That shoots portentous with ensanguin'd
gleam.

Obscur'd alike each hill and valley lies,
Amidst the snow the bracing sufferer cries ;
Struggling in vain, amidst the snow, it dies.

The steed dejected stands, forgot the chase,
Forgot the hard-earn'd honours of the race ;
Nor the keen lash will mend his sluggish pace.

The Wretch aghast sinks stretch'd beneath
some thorn,

'Midst tears, by anguish wrung, frozen, for-
lorn, (scorn :

In death seeks respite from the proud one's

The hapless offspring of ill-fated love,
Parental fondness never did he prove,
A vagrant left o'er the wide world to rove ;

With wrongs exasperate, lost his suppliant
tone,

Want gives the sordid courage not his own,
Surlily he seizes the reluctant boon.

Now raging o'er the steep the tempest raves ;
Tho' loth to quit his cot, the shepherd braves
The morn, and from its force his treasure saves.

The melting ice augments the falling rain,
Resistless plying forward o'er the plain,
Makes the hard labours of the farmer vain ;

Destroys the hopes of many a weary day,
Over the field the whitening furies play,
Then thro' the distant valley take their way.

Unhappy he, who, by the flood confin'd,
Shrinks from the howling blast and stormy
wind,

But wants the solace of a cheerful mind.

Dreadless of harm, I'll emulate the swain
Who sturdy plods along thro' beating rain,
Thro' the deep glen, or o'er the cheerless
plain :

The lane, deep rutted, seems to have no end,
Thick overhead th' entwining branches bend,
And to delay my course assistance lend.

But soon the beating storm shall cease to pour,
And soon the clouded heavens shall crown no
more ;

Past is the chilly blast, and Winter's o'er.

The Spirit of Love now waves his magic wand
Gay Spring, returning soon at his command,
Shall scatter flowrets o'er the smiling land.

Again soft Love shall animate each breast,
Beauty again in sweetest smiles be drest ;
Again to rob the torpid heart of rest.

J. G.

On seeing the PORTRAIT of Mrs. ROBIN-
SON in our last MONTH'S NUMBER.

IF lovely features, grace, and ease,
The gazer's heart can bind,
If all that beauty yields can please,
Here every charm we find !

Well may the Muse exulting praise
A being so divine,
And proudly tune her fondest lays,
And fairest laurels twine !

But who can paint her feeling heart,
Her taste so pure, refin'd ?
No pen sublime, no pencil's art,
Can show her polish'd mind !

Yet future Bards, on whom the Nine
With partial care shall smile,
Shall celebrate her name divine,
The Sappho of our Isle !

*Trim. Col. Cambridge,
Feb. 1793.*

H. H.

LA PIETA' ASPITALE.

ALL' inclita nazione Inglese, laquale poe'
anzi gloriosa trionfatrice dell' Indie, ag-
giunge ora maggior gloria ai suoi fasti coll'
avere accolti con son una umanità, ed
alimentare generosamente moltissimi Cat-
tolici Sacerdoti Francesi a lei rifugiatisi dalla
Gallia.

S O N E T T O,

SI PARTA ALLA GRAN BRETTANNIA.

SI che a ragion or le ogni terra onora,
Donna immortal, dell' ocean reina !
Eal tuo guerrier Tamigi, umil s'inchina
L'orgoglioso Occidente, umil l'Aurora.

Però, che in le tutto riviver ora
Far tul' onor d'ogoi virtù Latina,
Grande sei, prode sei, sei tu vicina
A Palla in piegi, anzi a lei pari ancora.

Ma oh qual oggi, oh qual raro a si bei vanti
Crescer vegg' io splendor ! oggi che al
suo

Stringi amorosa tanti affitti e tanti !

Tal, che ogni stile in loda te vien meno,
Vien meno ogni valor : Febo non vanti
D'oggi ridir tanta tua gloria appieno.

Del Sign^{re} Abate Don GIUSEPPE
MAROTTI, Professore Retro-
rica e di Lingua Greca nel
Collegio Romano.

P I O U S

PIOUS HOSPITALITY.

To the renowned English Nation, that
After their glorious triumphs in the Indies,
Have greatly added to the splendour of
their name, by the humane and hospitable
reception which they generously gave to
numbers of Catholic Priests who fled to
them for protection from France.

S O N N E T,

ADDRESSED TO BRITANNIA.

THY claim with justice every land allows,
Immortal dame! of ocean queen con-
fess!

See! to thy warrior Thames the haughty
West

Submissive bends, subdued Aurora bows!

'Tis thine the drooping virtues now to raise,
The virtues known in Latian times of old;
For empire, arms and arts to shine enroll'd,
To emulate—to rival Pallas' praise!

But, oh! what glories to thy brows impart
Increasing splendor! while thy fostering
hands

Hold the sad alien sufferers to thy heart.

Unequal to the theme, the Poet stands
In wonder rapt, nor Phœbus' heavenly
art

Can pay such tribute as thy fame demands.

By the Abbe DON GIUSEPPE
MAROTTI, Professor of Rhe-
toric and of the Greek Tongue
in the College at Rome.

LOUIS XVI. AUX FRANÇOIS.

AH! mon peuple, que vous ai-je fait?

J'aimois la vertu, la justice;

Votre bonheur fut mon unique objet,

Et vous me traînez au supplice.—Bis.

François, François, n'est-ce pas parmi vous

Que Louis reçut la naissance?

Le même ciel nous a vu naître tous,

J'étois enfant dans votre enfance.

Ah! mon peuple, ai-je donc mérité

Tant de tourmens et tant de peines?

Quand je vous ai donné la liberté,

Pourquoi me chargez-vous de chaînes?—Bis.

Tout jeune encore, tous les François en moi

Voyoient leur appui tutélaire;

Je n'étois pas encore votre roi,

Et déjà j'étois votre pere.

Ah! mon peuple, que vous ai-je fait?

J'aimois la vertu, la justice, &c.

Quand je montai sur ce trône éclatant,

Que me destinois ma naissance,

Mon premier soin dans ce poste brillant,

Fut un edit de bienfaisance.

Ah! mon peuple, &c.

Le bon Henri, longtemps cher à vos vœux,

Eut cependant quelques faiblesses;

Mais Louis Seize, ami zélé des mérits,

N'eut ni favoris, ni maîtresses.

Ah! mon peuple, &c.

Nommez les donc, nommez les sujets

Dont m'ain main signa la sentence:

Un seul jour voit périr plus de François

Que les vingt ans de ma puissance.

Ah! mon peuple, &c.

Si ma mort peut faire votre bonheur,

Prenez mes jours, je vous les donne;

Votre bon roi deplorant votre erreur,

Meurt innocent, et vous pardonne.

Ah! mes enfans, recevez mes adieux;

Soyez heureux, je meurs sans peine;

Puisse mon sang, en coulant sous vos yeux,

Dans vos cœurs éteindre la haine.—Bis.

LOUIS XVI. TO HIS SUBJECTS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

ALAS! my people, what is then my fault,
On truth and justice still my mind was
bent;

Your happiness was all the good I sought,
But now you drag me forth to punishment.

Ah! sons of France, did not your native
earth

Behold your Louis first with life indu'd;
One sky, with yours, has witnessed to my birth,
Your prattling infants me an infant view'd.

Alas, my people, am I doom'd to bear
From you such sorrow, such afflicting
pains? [care]

To give you freedom was your Monarch's
And now my recompence is cruel chains,

While yet a youth, in me the French confess'd
Their rising hope, their tutelary guide:

Ere yet my hand the regal sceptre press'd,
To you my love a father's care supply'd.

When on this throne I took my envy'd place,
A throne for Louis from his birth design'd;

My first decree was deem'd an act of grace,
A tribute to the wishes of mankind.

Good Henry *, long so dear to every breast,
Sometimes might Error's devious path
pursue;

But Louis still to Virtue friend profess'd,
Nor loves illicit sought, nor favourites
knew.

Oh! name them—name the subjects whom
to death

My hand has sentenc'd in a cruel hour;
One day beheld more Frenchmen yield their
breath,

Than all my twenty years of kingly power.

* Henry IV.

P O E T R Y.

But if my life to fix your peace avails,
Receive the blood which freely I bestow;
Your loving king, while he your fault be-
wails,
Dies innocent, and pardons you the blow.

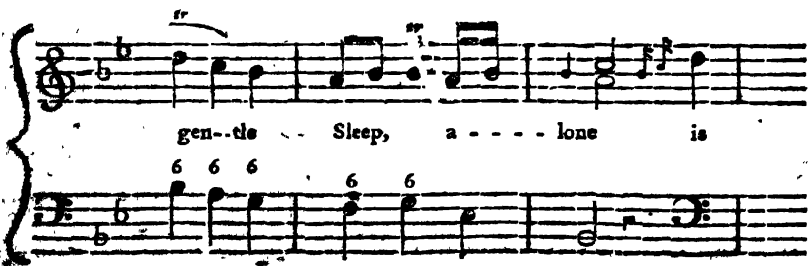
Alas! my people, take this last adieu;
Be happy, and with life I gladly part.
O may the blood that shall your hands im-
brue, [heart?
Quench all the hatred in my people's

TO THEE, OH! GENTLE SLEEP, &c.

ANDANTE.



To thee, O



gentle Sleep, a - - - lone is

owing all our peace, by thee our

joys are heighten'd shown, by thee our

for---rows cease.

The nymph whose hand by fraud or force

Some tyrant has possess'd,
By thee obtaining a divorce,
In her own choice is blest.

Oh! stay, Aspasia bids thee stay,
The sadly-weeping fair

Conjures thee not to lose in day
The object of her care;

To grasp whose pleasing form she sought;
That motion clac'd her sleep;
Thus by ourselves are ott'nett wrought
The griefs for which we weep.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Paris, Feb. 3.

ON the 1st instant the National Convention having met at ten in the morning, after arranging some legislative matters concerning France, came to a resolution to hear the report of their Committee of General Defence or Safety.

Brissot immediately made a very animated speech, in which he endeavoured to prove, that the Court of England had all along intended nothing but war against France, and that the King had secretly meditated it a great length of time.

He then proposed to the Convention the following articles; which were put to the vote, and unanimously adopted, viz.

"That the National Convention, after having heard the report of its Committee of General Defence, on the conduct of England towards France; and considering that the King of England has never ceased, principally since the Revolution of the 10th of August 1792, from giving to the French nation proofs of his ill-will, and of his attachment to the Coalition of Crowned Heads; and that from this epoch he has ordered his Ambassador to withdraw from Paris, because he would not acknowledge the Provisional Executive Council created by the Legislative National Assembly;

"That the Cabinet of St. James's have discontinued from the same epoch its correspondence with the Ambassador of France to London, under pretext of the suspension of the former King of the French;

"That since the opening of the National Convention, they have not been willing to resume the accustomed correspondence between the two States, or to acknowledge the powers of this Convention;

"That they have refused to acknowledge the Ambassador of the French Republic, although furnished with letters of credence in his name;

"That they have sought to thwart and prevent the purchase and delivery of grain and other provisions, arms and merchandizes, which have been ordered in England, both by French Citizens, as also by the Agents of the French Republic; that they have stopped divers boats and vessels laden with corn for France, whilst at the same time, contrary to the tenor of the treaty of 1786, they continue the exportation of it to other foreign countries;

"That in order to thwart more effec-

tively the commercial transactions of the Republic in England, they have by an Act of Parliament prohibited the circulation of assignats;

"That the treaty of 1786 was violated by an Act which subjects all the French Citizens going to, or residing in England, to forms the most dangerous to their safety;

"That, contrary to the First Article of the Treaty of 1783, they have granted protection and succour to the Emigrants and others, who have fought against France;

"That they have equally protected the Chiefs of the Rebels of the French West India Colonies;

"That the Cabinet of St. James's have ordered a considerable armament by sea, and an augmentation of its forces by land;

"That the design of this Armament destined against France, has not even been disguised in the Parliament of England;

"That although the Provisional Executive Council of France have employed all possible means to preserve peace and fraternity with the English Nation by reclamations founded on justice, and expressed with the dignity of freemen, that the English Minister has persevered in his system of ill will and of hostilities, continuing his armaments, and has sent a squadron to the Scheldt to disturb the operations of France *dans la Belgique*;

"That, on the news of the execution of Louis Capet, he was led to commit an outrage against the French Republic, by ordering the Ambassador of France to quit Great Britain;

"That the King of England has manifested his attachment to this traitor;

"That he has drawn into the same coalition the Stadtholder of Holland; that this Prince has, in the course of the French Revolution, and in spite of the neutrality he professed, treated with the greatest contempt the agent of France, received the Emigrants, vexed the French Patriots, thwarted their concerns with severity contrary to usual customs, and, in spite of the application of the French Minister, has protected the fabricators of false assignats; that at present, to concur with the hostile designs of the Court of London, he has ordered an armament by sea, appointed an Admiral, ordered Dutch ships to join the English squadron, opened a loan to support the expenses of war, prevented the exportations for France, whilst he favours the provisioning the Prussian and Austrian magazines;

"Considering, finally, That all these

etc.

circumstances leave no longer to the French Republic any hope of obtaining by the way of amicable negotiation the redress of these griefs, and that all the acts of the Britannic Court and of the Stadtholder of the United Provinces, are acts equivalent to a Declaration of War;

"The National Convention decrees as follows:

I. "The National Convention declare, in the name of the French Nation, that in consequence of all these acts of hostilities and aggression, the French Republic is at WAR WITH THE KING OF ENGLAND,

AND THE
STADTHOLDER OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

II. "The National Convention charges the Provisional Executive Council to employ all the forces which appear necessary to repel these aggressions, and to support the independence, dignity, and interests of the French Republic.

III. "The National Convention authorizes the Provisional Executive Council to dispose of the naval forces of the Republic in such manner as it may appear the interest of the State requires, and they revoke all other particular dispositions ordered in this respect by former decrees."

The Convention afterward decreed,

That the above Laws should be printed and sent, while they were sitting, by couriers extraordinary, to all parts of the Republic.

Circumstantial NARRATIVE of the MASSACRE of M. BASSEVILLE, at Rome, as read to the French Convention on Saturday the 2d of February.

CITIZEN MAKAN, Minister from the Government of Naples, having been informed, by his Secretary of Legation Citizen Basseville, of the opposition of the Court of Rome to the substitution of the Republic to the arms of France, which were affixed to the gate of our Consul at Rome, dispatched, on the 10th of January, the Citizen Desfotte, commander of the vessel *Le Languedoc*, with two letters, one for the Secretary of State of the Court of Rome, and the other for the Consul Digne.

Citizen Desfotte, immediately on his arrival at Rome, delivered the first to Cardinal Zelada, who promised an answer in the course of two or three days. The letter which was addressed to the Consul contained an express order to place, in twenty-four hours, the effigie of the Republic on the gate of the Consul's house: pressing as

this letter was, the Consul did not think proper to obey it.

In the particular conference which the Consul Digne had with Citizen Desfotte, he laid before him the danger there would be in braving the public opinion in a city where the people were so particularly attached to their worship, their religious opinions, and their prejudices, and where they bore so marked an aversion to the French people. The event has but too well justified the observation. On the 13th, at three o'clock, the people began to assemble, armed with stones and sticks, and the Government placed soldiers in different quarters of Rome, where they were judged necessary for the maintenance of the public tranquillity.

It appears, that Citizen Basseville being informed that the people murmured loudly against Desfotte's project of placing the effigie of the Republic upon the gate of the Consul's house, disapproved of this measure; but Desfotte absolutely persisted in his design.

On the 13th, in the afternoon, Citizen Basseville went to the Promenade in his carriage, with his wife and child, and Major Desfotte, his coachman and footman having national cockades in their hats; the people cried out, "Down with the cockade," and immediately attacked the carriage with a volley of stones.

Citizen Basseville took refuge with his wife in the house of Moulte, the Banker. Some troops advanced at the same time to save the miserable victims from the fury of the populace; but the house was broken open, and Citizen Basseville received a wound with a razor in the lower belly, of which he died in six hours. Desfotte escaped through a window, and the mob spared the lives of Basseville's wife and child.

Moulte the Banker's house was burnt and pillaged, as was also the palace of the Academy of France; the pupils preserved themselves from the popular fury by a precipitate flight.

Respecting the assassination of the French Ambassador at Rome, the Convention decreed as follows:

1st. The Provisional Executive Council shall instantly take the most prompt and efficacious measures to obtain a signal vengeance for the crime which has been committed against the French nation in the person of her Representative at Rome.

2d. The Republic adopts, in the name of the French Republic, the son of Citizen Basseville; and decrees that he shall be educated at the public expence.

3d. The Republic settles on his Widow a pension.

pension for life of fifteen hundred livres, two thirds of which shall revert to the son.

4th. The Executive Council is besides charged to pay to the Widow Basseville the sum of two thousand livres, by way of immediate succour.

5th. The Council shall take the necessary precautions for the safety of the subjects of the Republic resident at Rome, and for their return to France.

6th. The Convention charges its President to write to the Widow Basseville, and to express to her the interest it takes in her family.

Paris, the assassin of Pelletier St. Fargeau, on being apprehended in one of the provinces, drew a pistol and shot himself through the head.

In the session of the 8th a deputation from the Society of Defenders of the folk and indivisible Republic (Jacobins) of Paris demanded the report of the decree which orders proceedings to be commenced against the authors, mitigators, and accomplices of the assassinations of the second, third, fourth, and fifth of September. They maintained that they could not prosecute those without proceeding in the same manner against the authors and accomplices of the massacres in the Champ de Mars, at la Chapelle, &c. The Convention ordered the execution of the decree in question to be suspended, and have

by this act filled up the measure of their iniquity.

Vienna, Feb. 2. The Emperor as published a formal declaration, of which the following is an extract:

"Convinced that our faithful subjects in the Netherlands cannot be happy until they enjoy the rights and privileges granted them by our ancestors, and wishing only to reign over them as a tender father over his family, we publicly declare it to be our intention that they shall enjoy these rights and privileges in their full extent, and that we will employ all our forces to prevent their being infringed, and establish every thing upon the same footing it was under our great grandfather Charles VI.—It being our further wish to use lenity even to the enemies of the Belgic Provinces, we promise to grant a general amnesty, without exception, forgetting all that is past; and we desire that those who are now in arms against their country, under the name of Belgic troops, return to their families. As there may be words in this declaration which may be liable to some contest in the explanation of them, we promise to come in person to the Netherlands, to treat with the three Estates united upon what may be necessary to be done for the peace, tranquillity, and welfare of these Provinces.

(Signed) FRANCIS.

"Vienna, Dec. 26, 1792."

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

JAN. 29.

LORD George Gordon was brought before the Court of King's Bench, in order to give security for his future good behaviour, the term of his imprisonment being at an end; when, the two persons who had offered not being accepted, the Judges reminded him back to Newgate; to which he was immediately conducted by the proper officers, until he can find sufficient sureties.

31. The Attorney General prayed the judgment of the Court on Patrick Duffin and Thomas Lloyd, who were convicted of a conspiracy in having affixed on the chapel door of the Fleet Prison a flagitious libel, tending to excite the prisoners to a commotion, and thereby to effect their escape. Lloyd resisted the validity of the verdict, and in a train of invective declaimed against the Laws and Government of the country. The Court thought proper to make a discrimination in the punishment of the two defendants. Lloyd, in consequence of his audacity, was sentenced to three years confinement in Newgate, and before the expiration of that time to stand once in the pillory, opposite the Royal Exchange.

Duffin to be confined two years in the New Compter. Both to find sureties for their good behaviour, at the expiration of their sentence.

FEB. 6. The Chinsurah cause, so long depending, is now finally decided. On Wednesday the Treasurer of the India Company paid into the Court of Admiralty the capital sum of sixty-seven thousand and odd pounds, in consequence of the award of Sir James Marriot.

7. A dreadful fire broke out a little before four o'clock in the morning, at Lady Dover's, in Hill street, Berkley-square, which destroyed that house, and damaged the adjoining one.

It was with great difficulty that the lives of Lady Dover and a young Lady who was in the house were saved. They were taken out at the windows of the upper rooms by two servants belonging to Mr. Caswell and Captain Balfour, at the risk of their lives. A maid servant jumped out of a two-pair of stairs window, and broke her thigh. No life was lost; but the young Lady is much burnt, as the flames had spread far

into the room where she was before she could be taken out.

8. The Recorder of London made his report to the King of nineteen convicts, who were condemned to die at the Sessions-house at the Old Bailey, in December last, when the following were ordered for execution on Wednesday next, viz.

William Buteman, Henry Griffin, alias Duke of Ormond, alias Lord Maffey, alias G. Hubbard; Thomas Healey, Thomas Montague Glover, Edward Egerton, George Rankin, alias Goodale, Abraham Mayham, F. Pope, and Isaac Moore.

Respited, Charles Jones, John Inskip, Susannah Edwards, Jeremiah Carter, Sarah Loft, Ann Simmons, Ann Dawson, Jane Ifan, Richard Broughton, and Jeremiah Clark.

Lloyd, the Attorney, who advertised the Fleet Prison to let, "in the first year of English Liberty," enjoyed an hour of notoriety in the pillory opposite the Royal Exchange. During the first quarter of an hour the engine was so loosely placed, that he simply leaned through it at his comparative ease; in alteration however was made by order of the Sheriff, that it should be shut close.—The concourse of people was very great, but by the assistance of about two hundred constables, good order was preserved during the whole time.

10. His Majesty's pardon was received at

Portsmouth for Musprat, the man who remained under sentence for having been concerned in the mutiny on board the Bounty.

12. Being the last day of Term, the Solicitor General prayed the judgment of the Court of King's Bench upon the Rev. Richard Burgh, James Davis, J. Cummins, Thomas Townly M'Cain, and John Bourne, who had been tried and convicted for a conspiracy to effect their own, and the escape of the other prisoners legally confined for debt, and for that purpose setting fire to, and attempting to destroy the walls of the King's Bench prison; when they were severally sentenced to three years imprisonment, at the expiration of which they are to find security for their good behaviour for three years; Burgh in two hundred pounds, and two sureties in one hundred pounds each; and the other prisoners in one hundred pounds each, and two sureties in fifty pounds each.

13. Soon after eight o'clock, Francis Hubbard, alias Giffan, alias Lord Maffey, for forgery, and seven other malefactors, were executed opposite the Debtors' Door of Newgate. Hubbard stabbed himself in the side on Tuesday morning, and is also said to have taken some poison, neither of which, however, proved effectual: He appeared very weak from the loss of blood, but behaved with great fortitude and composure previous to his being executed.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for FEBRUARY 1793.

LATELY, at Tournay, of the wounds he received at the siege of Lisle, John William Bouffier, a Volunteer in the Austrian army, formerly a student in Queen's College, Oxford.

JANUARY 15. At Munich in Bavaria, the Right Hon. Henry Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh.

17. William Chaffin Grove, esq. of Zeal's house, Wilts.

At Penpound, Abergavenny, Sir James Harrington, bart.

Mr. John Coates, Blackfriars road.

18. At Kirkcaldy, Andrew Cowan, esq. provost of that borough.

The Rev. Mr. Kaye, vicar of Kirkcubston, Yorkshire.

19. At Florence, Thomas Pitt, Lord Camelford, Baron Boconnock in the county of Cornwall, born March 3, 1737; married July 19, 1774, Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Pinkney Wilkinson, esq. of Burham in the county of Norfolk.

Joseph Townsend, esq. of Woodend, Great Marlow, Bucks.

Mr. Thomas Birkett, merchant and dry-salter, Old Swinlatts, London-bridge.

In Dublin, Colonel John Keane, M. P. for the borough of Bangor, Ireland.

20. Mrs. Carr, wife of Dr. Carr, of Hertford.

Mr. Peter Laprimaudaye, in Austin-frères, Laval, at Rouen, George Hicks M. D. Memb. of the R. C. of Physicians, and physician to the Asylum and Westminster Infirmary.

21. At Appleby, Westmoreland, Jeremiah Robinson, esq. barrister at law, recorder of Appleby, and one of the benchers of Gray's Inn.

22. William Hurst, esq. of Hinkley, a deputy lieutenant, and justice of the peace for Leicestershire.

At Everton in Bedfordshire, the Rev. John Berridge, M. A. formerly fellow of Clare-hall, and vicar of Everton.

23. Captain Lt. Burgh, of the 1st regiment of

of Guards, only son of Fyfe de Burgh, esq. of West Drayton in the county of Middlesex.

At Baywater-hall, Mrs. Kennedy, formerly a singer at Covent garden Theatre.

At Baywater-hall, aged 85, John Taylor, esq. of Paddington-green.

At Bath, Carew Sanders, esq. of Croydon in Surrey.

24. Mr. John Handy, the artist who executed the types for Mr. Baskerville.

25. Walker Scott, esq. of Harden, at Tembridge-Wells.

William Harding, esq. a captain in the Chatham division of Marines.

Joseph Windsor, jun. esq. late of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Lately, at Lisbon, the Rev. Gilbert Ainsley, rector of Hinderwell in Yorkshire.

26. Mr. John Newbold, founder, in Wormwood-street.

Mrs. West, Queen Anne street, Cavendish-square, widow of Temple West, esq. Vice Admiral of the White, and daughter of Admiral Bakker, who was lost in the Victory man of war.

At Chesham, in his 29th year, George Monk Berkeley, esq. of the Inner Temple. He was only son of Dr. Berkeley, and author of some poems and dramatic pieces.

At Castle-milk, Scotland, the feat of Sir John Stuart, bar. Major General James Stuart, colonel of the 5th reg. of foot.

27. Major Ackland, in Gerrard-street, Soho.

28. Mr. Jeremiah Hargrave, many years proprietor of the Rainbow Coffee-house, Cornhill.

In Fenton street, Haymarket, aged 73, M. d'Autorocies, Bishop of Condom in France.

29. Mr. Edward Nicholson, linen-drapeer, Bedg street, Blackmarrs.

Mr. William Walton, nurseryman, at Islington.

The Rev. Cooke Leicester, vicar of Hempstead in Norfolk.

Na Lau Crow, esq. Secretary of the Office of Sick and Hurt Beamen, St. Peter's-place.

Lately, in Edinburgh, Mr. James Cunningham, keeper of the Lyon Records, and Secretary to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries.

Lately, in Granby-row, Dublin, Colonel Hugh Cane, member of the Irish Parliament for the borough of Tallagh.

30. Andrew Parrott, esq. of Laleham, Middlesex.

Mr. Edward Toms, pewterer, Great Tower-street.

At Brentford, the Rev. Timothy Hartley.

31. In Park-row, Bristol, Mr. Anthony Henderson, common councilman of that city.

32. In Bedford-row, Finsbury, John Fyfe, esq. formerly of Cecil-street, Strand.

At Dulwich, Mr. Arthur Scaffe, formerly a brazier in Gracechurch-street.

Lately, Mr. James Snagg, several years surgeon of his Majesty's 14th regiment of foot. He was one of the Medical Gentlemen in the last voyage undertaken by Capt. Cooke.

FEBRUARY 1. The Right Hon. William Wildman Barrington, Viscount Barrington, of the kingdom of Ireland.

Mr. William Aiton, his Majesty's gardener at Kew.

2. At Islington, Mr. Robert Hodgson, formerly of Snow-hill.

At Bath, the Rev. John Leigh, Viscount and Baron Tracy, of Rathcoole in Dublin.

Mr. James Montgomery, Collet-place, Stepney.

4. The Rev. Thomas Boyce, M. A. rector of Worlingham Magna cum Parva in Suffolk, and chaplain to the Earl of Suffolk.

At Water-hall, East Riding of Yorkshire, Sir Joseph Pennington, bart.

5. At Malden, Essex, Thomas Pigott, esq. formerly an officer of the 5th regiment of dragoons.

Mr. Giles, Alderman of Worcester, and Mayor of that city in 1762.

6. At Walscott-place, Lambeth, John Jackson, esq. late of Hanton garden, aged 72.

7. Sir William Hillman, knight, second clerk of the Board of Green-Cloth.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, William Ballour, esq. late of the Board of Revenue at Madras.

10. Robert Harper, esq. of Heath near Wakefield.

The Rev. Dr. Ambrose Kent, rector of Sanderton, Bucks, and of Berkeley, Somersetshire.

11. Mr. Isaac Chartier, of Angel-court, Throckmorton street.

12. George Jarvis, esq. Weston Green, Surrey, aged 88.

13. Alex. Duncan, esq. at Camberwell.

Mr. Charles Jaconetti, one of the proprietors of the Artificial Stone Manufactory at Chelfa.

Lately, Joseph Potts, esq. in his 88th year, and 11th Mayor of Carlisle.

15. Brafs Crosby, esq. alderman of Bread-street Ward. He served the office of Sheriff in 1765, and that of lord mayor in 1771.

Capt. Ferguson, lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Thomas Hall, esq. of Harpenden Court near Henley, Oxfordshire.

17. Mr. Henry Holt, attorney at law, Palgrave-place, Temple.

Lately, at Memphis in America, in his 70th year, Henry Laurens, esq. who was formerly confined in the Tower for his concern in American affairs.

20. Mr. Samuel Hooper, bookseller, in High Holborn.

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A S S O C I A T I O N
FOR PRESERVING
LIBERTY AND PROPERTY
AGAINST
REPUBLICANS AND LEVELLERS,
CONTINUED,
FROM DECEMBER 12, 1792, TO MARCH 15, 1793.

NUMBER II.

LONDON:

Printed and Sold by J. DOWNES, No. 240, Strand, near Temple-Bar.

CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND,

JANUARY 11, 1793.

AT a GENERAL MEETING of the COMMITTEE of this
SOCIETY,

JOHN REEVES, Esq. in the Chair,

RESOLVED,

I. That the public Declaration of a whole People in favour of their Established Government, and the particular expressions of Zeal, Loyalty, and Attachment to our excellent Constitution, under King, Lords, and Commons, published by the various loyal Associations and other Meetings throughout this Kingdom, are too honourable to them, and to the cause which they support, to be left in scattered papers to the disposal of time and chance.

II. That in conformity to a former Resolution of the 14th of December 1792, these Declarations ought to be collected, as a Memorial to the present Generation, an Example and Instruction to Posterity.

III. That for these purposes this Committee having directed a Collection of such Declarations to be made, and regularly continued, will cause the same to be immediately prepared for Publication.

IV.

IV. That Mr. DEBRET, Bookseller in Piccadilly, having, on the 31st of December last, submitted to the Committee Proposals for publishing such Collection as soon as the same shall be completed; He be furnished with the materials collected for that purpose.

V. That though the nature and limits of our trust do not authorize us to employ any part of the fund committed to our care in such a work, yet we will individually give it every support in our power, and we have therefore ordered for our own private use, and at our own expence, ONE HUNDRED COPIES.

VI. That in order to render this Collection as perfect as possible, the Committee earnestly request of such Chairmen of the several Associations, Societies, and other Meetings for the support of the King and Constitution throughout the Kingdom as have not already done them that honour, to transmit copies of their respective Resolutions to this Society.

It is requested, that such DECLARATIONS and RESOLUTIONS as are sent may be addressed to the CHAIRMAN, under cover To CHARLES YORKE, Esq. M. P. at the CROWN and ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND.

CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND,

FEBRUARY 8, 1793.

AT a MEETING of the COMMITTEE of this SOCIETY,

JOHN REEVES, Esq. in the Chair,

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

That circumstances have arisen which make it expedient to publish the following Resolution and Minute from among the Proceedings entered February 1, 1793.

" A Letter was read from THOMAS LAW, Esq. avowing that the Letter signed T. Law, in the Morning Chronicle of the 24th of January 1793, was inserted with his consent.

" RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

" That the Name of Thomas Law, Esq. be struck out of the List of this Committee.

" The Committee are, as they are under the necessity of coming to such a Resolution with regard to one of their Members; but it appears to them that the harmony which should be preserved in any Society, can never subsist without an entire confidence in every one of its Members, and this they think can no longer be reposed in a Person, who publishes in a common Newspaper any thing that relates to what passes at their Meetings.

" With respect to that Gentleman's Proposal (in which he stood single) to burn all Letters from anonymous Correspondents, merely because they were
" such,

such, the Committee continue to hold the same Opinion they then did, and
 " which they believe is the Opinion held by most Persons who ever thought
 " upon the subject. They have always treated anonymous information as na
 " individual would treat it; if it appeared probable, and of a nature that de
 " served notice, they have thought it might be made a ground of enquiry; if
 " otherwise, that it should be disregarded entirely. In acting thus, they believe
 " they have discharged the duty of good Citizens, as well as that of Persons who
 " have associated for the express purpose of defending the Laws and Constitu
 " tion of their Country."

CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND,

MARCH 8, 1793.

AT a GENERAL MEETING of the COMMITTEE of this
 SOCIETY,

JOHN REEVES, Esq. in the Chair,

RESOLVED,

That as this Association has now subsisted for more than three months, the
 Committee think it their duty to lay before the Public the following Declaration.

At the time when this Association was formed, the minds of men were agi
 tated, universally, by a just alarm, arising from the observation that, contrary
 to all imaginable possibility, there existed in this happy country Societies of Men
 capable of admiring the horrors of French anarchy, and of desiring to plunge
 us into equal wretchedness; that the Emigrations of France were very numerous,
 and active to seduce the people and excite them to insurrection.

It was thought, however, and particularly by the persons who formed this
 Association, that if men of good and steady principles would boldly shew them
 selves determined to support the Rights, the Laws, and Liberties of Britons,
 the true numbers of our domestic Enemies would quickly be exposed, and
 the terror of uncertainty removed, by the general approbation with which
 such efforts would be received, and the zeal with which they would be imitated.
 This supposition the event has justified so happily, that in every district of the
 Country, and in every parish of the Capital, good and loyal subjects have united
 on similar principles. Towards producing this effect, the Members of this
 Association will remember with satisfaction, that they stood forth the foremost,
 and have persevered among the most zealous.

But, in performing this duty towards their country, they had, of course, to
 expect, that they must incur the enmity and attract the malignity of those who
 were desirous of disturbing the public peace; of those, whose plots and machina
 tions would be thus confounded. It has therefore been without the smallest de
 gree of surprise that the Committee have seen, in prints devoted to the cause
 mischief, their designs misrepresented, their proceedings cavilled at, and their
 characters traduced. Such censure, and such misrepresentation, being situ

aimed at those who most successfully resist the ill-designing, are rather marks of honourable distinction, than any subject of regret.

The cry attempted to be raised concerning the Liberty of the Press, as if that inestimable privilege could be endangered by the enforcement of wholesome laws against the gross abuses of it, is as irrelevant to the purposes of such Associations as injurious to the persons that compose them; who, uniting for the purpose of preserving the constitutional Rights of Britons, would be the last to take a step that could endanger one of the most important of those Rights.

Anxious in all their principles, and in the most minute particulars, to conform themselves exactly to those laws, in aid of which and for the love of which they have alone desired to act, the Committee have with the most cordial satisfaction perceived, that in their favour have been given the most clear and unequivocal opinions of personages the most eminent for professional knowledge, for wisdom, and integrity. The difference of assembling to preserve the public peace, or to disturb it, has been recognized by every voice but that of faction.

Endeavours have been used, among other arts, to raise suspicions against this Committee, as if they had taken steps dangerous to private characters. To these insinuations, however, they can reply with sincerity, that though they have esteemed it their duty to receive all materials offered to their aid, they have always maintained as scrupulous a caution with respect to anonymous communications as was consistent with the important objects they had in view.

The truth is, they have confined their chief exertions to the publication and distribution of such writings as appeared to them most fit to counteract the poison of seditious and inflammatory papers, long circulated with such pernicious diligence: and though it has been attempted, most preposterously, to represent the circulation of works recommending peace, good order, obedience to the laws, and attachment to the Constitution, as no less iniquitous than the distribution of seditious papers, yet in this, as well as in every other necessary exertion, they intend to persevere.

JOHN REEVES, Chairman,

CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND,

MARCH 15, 1793.

AT a MEETING of the COMMITTEE of this SOCIETY,

JOHN REEVES, Esq. in the Chair,

RESOLVED,

That the Thanks of this Committee be given to ARTHUR YOUNG, Esq. for his Pamphlet entitled, "THE EXAMPLE OF FRANCE A WARNING TO BRITAIN;" in which he has successfully opposed the Testimony of Facts and Experience to the hazardous Speculations of visionary Theorists in Matters of Government.

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terbury,	1	The Rev. Wm. Mavor, L.L.D. Woodstock,	
The Society at Bridgnorth,	1	Oxon.	1

LONDON, MARCH 28, 1793.

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FIFTEEN ACCURATE ENGRAVINGS,
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IN DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW;

PARTICULARLY ILLUSTRATING THE SCIENCE AND
PRACTICAL UTILITY OF

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of the Muscles, and thereby promoting the general Health
of sedentary Persons, whose Studies or Occupations render it
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Time to that salutary Purpose as the ordinary Modes of
recreative Exercise require.

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The REPRESENTATIONS of the Muscles are drawn by Mr. Kirk, under
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Particulars are more fully expressed in an advertisement annexed to the proposals for this Work, to be had, price 6d. at the several Booksellers above-mentioned. To which are also added the several recommendatory testimonials of Sir George Baker, Dr. Lettison, Dr. Anderton, Mr. John Hunter, and Mr. Heaviside; and several cases attested under the hands of Gentlemen who have obtained relief by the Author's assistance, and are now in the habit of using the Apparatus invented by him for assisting in muscular exercise, particularly Mr. Newte, who had been long and much afflicted with the gout; Mr. Sergeant Watson who laboured under an uncommon species of paralysis for several months, occasioned by a needle lodged in the trunk of his body; Colonel Orchard, M. P. who had been disabled from walking by repeated fits of the gout; Mr. Oliver, Lavton, Essex, of severe contractions in his ancles produced by gouty concretions; and several others, stated at large.

The plates are all engraved: one of them may be seen, as a specimen, at each of the Booksellers; and the Work is now in the press, and will be finished with all convenient expedition.





THE European Magazine,

For MARCH 1793.

[Embellished with 1. A PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM EARL OF MANSFIELD. And 2. A VIEW of the ABBEY of St. DENIS, near PARIS.]

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L O N D O N :
Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill;
and J. DEBRETT, Piccadilly.
[Entered at Stationers-Hall.]

The *Anecdotes of a Celebrated Reforming Divine*, must find some other means of publication rather than through this Magazine. They are libellous in themselves, and we believe groundless.

The Account of the *Balam Expedition* is under consideration.

Erratum, p. 193. l. 4. for *Fatal Destiny*, read *Fatal Discovery*.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Mar. 9, to Mar. 16, 1793.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	5 8	4 5	3 10	2 7	3 9

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middlesex	6 0	0 3	11 3	0 0	0
Surry	5 9	3 6	2 9	3 9	4 3
Hertford	5 8	0 3	11 2	7 4	5
Bedford	5 11	0 3	10 2	10 4	1
Huntingdon	5 9	0 3	9 2	7 3	11
Northampton	5 10	4 2	1 2	5 4	2
Rutland	5 10	0 4	7 2	9 4	10
Leicester	6 2	0 4	3 2	3 4	11
Nottingham	6 5	4 3	6 2	7 4	10
Derby	6 7	0 4	8 2	10 5	0
Stafford	6 3	0 4	6 2	9 4	11
Salop	6 0	4 5	3 2	9 5	5
Hereford	5 5	2 3	11 3	0 4	9
Worcester	5 10	4 2	1 2	10 4	1
Warwick	5 11	0 4	5 2	10 4	8
Wills	6 2	0 3	9 2	9 5	2
Berks	6 1	0 3	6 2	9 4	1
Oxford	6 0	0 3	6 2	8 4	5
Bucks	5 9	0 4	0 2	7 4	2

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Essex	5 7	4 1	3 8	2 6	3 10
Kent	5 5	3 10	3 8	2 7	3 11
Suffex	5 3	0 3	7 2	7 0	0
Suffolk	5 3	0 3	9 2	4 3	5
Cambridge	5 3	3 7	3 9	10 3	10
Norfolk	5 4	3 5	3 2	1 3	9
Lincoln	5 5	4 3	10 2	0 4	0
York	5 1	3 6	3 6	1 3	11
Durham	6 3	0 3	10 2	3 4	7
Northumberland	5 2	3 9	3 2	2 4	0
Cumberland	6 0	5 4	3 6	1 0	0
Westmorl.	6 6	5 6	11 2	5 0	0
Lancashire	6 2	0 4	3 2	6 4	6
Cheshire	5 11	0 4	1 2	7 0	0
Gloucester	6 4	0 3	9 2	7 4	1
Somerset	6 6	0 3	6 0	0 3	6
Monmouth	7 0	0 3	10 0	0 0	0
Devon	6 4	0 3	0 1	9 0	0
Cornwall	6 0	0 2	10 1	11 0	0
Dorset	6 3	0 3	5 2	7 5	0
Hants	5 11	0 3	9 2	7 4	9

WALES.

North Wales	6 1	5 0	3 6	1 10	0 0
South Wales	6 2	0 0	3 10	1 6	0 0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

BAROMETR.	THERMOM.	WIND.	19—29	— 64	— 41	S. W.	
FEBRUARY.			20—29	— 80	— 47	S. W.	
26—29	— 27	— 42	N. W.	21—29	— 82	— 50	W.
27—30	— 00	— 47	S.	22—29	— 60	— 44	S. S. W.
28—29	— 27	— 46	S. S. W.	23—29	— 76	— 42	N. W.
MARCH.			24—29	— 82	— 44	N. E.	
1—29	— 66	— 46	S. S. W.	25—29	— 92	— 40	N. E.
2—29	— 70	— 44	W.	26—29	— 85	— 36	N.
3—29	— 60	— 45	S. S. W.	27—30	— 00	— 36	N. N. E.
4—29	— 87	— 47	W.	PRICE of STOCKS,			
5—29	— 75	— 37	S. S. E.	March 26, 1793.			
6—29	— 50	— 41	N.	Bank Stock, shut	174.9	per Ct. Ind. Ann —	
7—30	— 01	— 39	N. E.	$\frac{1}{2}$ a 174	India Bonds, —		
8—30	— 15	— 39	E.	5 per Cent. Ann. 1785.	South Sea Stock. —		
9—30	— 09	— 38	E. N. E.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 108	Old S. S. Ann. —		
10—29	— 82	— 38	N. E.	New 4 per Cent. shut.	New S. S. Ann. —		
11—29	— 70	— 36	N. E.	3 per Cent. red. shut.	3 per Cent. 1751. —		
12—29	— 83	— 34	E.	8 per Cent. Conf. 76.	New Navy and Vict. —		
13—29	— 76	— 44	S. W.	$\frac{1}{2}$ a 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 77	Bills, —		
14—30	— 15	— 46	S.	3 per Cent. 1726.	Exchequer Bills 10s.		
15—30	— 04	— 37	S. W.	Bank Long Ann. shut	dit. —		
16—29	— 30	— 50	S. W.	Do. St. 1778, shut	Lot. Tick. —		
17—29	— 53	— 42	W.	India Stock, shut	204 Irish ditto —		
18—29	— 05	— 47	S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ a 205 $\frac{1}{2}$			

T H E EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, For M A R C H 1793.

AN ACCOUNT OF WILLIAM EARL OF MANSFIELD.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

"THE antient custom of transmitting to posterity the actions and manners of famous men, has not been neglected in the present age, though incurious of its own affairs, whenever any exalted and noble degree of virtue has broken through that malignity and false estimation of merit, by which great and small Rates are equally infected." Such is the observation of Tacitus, which, being founded in truth and justice, will be equally applicable to the present times. Of those who have deserved to be held in reverence by mankind for great talents exerted successfully for the advantage of the public during a series of years, no one stands higher than LORD MANSFIELD; one by whose indefatigable industry the jurisprudence of the country has been improved and rendered respectable: who had the good fortune to live long enough to see the malignity of party extinguished, and to hear the general voice uniting to bear testimony to his worth and abilities.

WILLIAM MURRAY, EARL OF MANSFIELD, was the fourth son of DAVID EARL OF STORMONT, a Nobleman who is not recorded to have possessed any extraordinary endowments of

the mind, or superior powers of understanding; and, but for his attachment to the interests of the Pretender, would now have only been known from the celebrity of his for, the subject of our present attention. Lord Mansfield was born on the 2d day of March 1705, at Perth in the Kingdom of Scotland. His residence there was but of short duration, being brought to London at the age of three years, which will account for his having contracted none of the peculiarities of the dialect of his country. It is to the honour of Westminster School that it can number so great a character amongst those who have received their education there. At the age of fourteen he was admitted of that seminary as King's Scholar. "During the time of his being at school," says one who was contemporary with him, "he gave early proofs of his uncommon abilities, not so much in his poetry, as in his other exercises; and particularly in his declamations, which were sure tokens and prognostics of that eloquence which grew up to such maturity and perfection at the Bar and in both Houses of Parliament. At the Election in May 1723, he stood first on the list of those Gentlemen who were sent to Oxford.

* "Clarorum virorum facta moreque tradere antiquitus usitatum, ne nostris quidem temporibus, quamquam incuriosa suorum ætas omisit, quotiens magna aliqua ac nobilis virtus vici ac supergressa est vitium parvis magnisque civitatibus commune, ignorantiam recti et invidiam." *Julii Agricola Vita.*

† In a Memorial printed in "The Secret History of Col. Hooke's Negotiations in Scotland in Favour of the Pretender in 1707," 8vo 1760, p. 15, he is thus described: "Lord Stormont is turned of forty, and he is of the house of Murray. He is rich and powerful on the frontiers of England and in the middle of Scotland. He is a man of great resolution, strict probity, and uncommon presence of mind." It appears also from the same Memorial, that he had considerable weight with the malcontents in his native kingdom.

‡ We have heard it asserted that he was born in England, and that the registry of his admission into Christ College places his birth at Bath. On enquiry we find this to be true, as will appear by the following extract from the register.

(Copy)

Trin. Term, 1723. Jun. 18. Æd. Xii, Gul. Murray 18. David f. Civ. Bath C. Som. V. Com. fil. T. Weaman, C. A.

Sir William Blackstone once mentioned this circumstance to Lord Mansfield, who said the mistake perhaps originated from the broad pronunciation of the person who gave in his name to the Registrar.

§ Bishop Newton's Life, p. 21.

He was entered of Christ Church June the 18th, in that year. In the year 1727 he had taken the degree of B. A. and on the death of King George the First was amongst those of the University who composed verses on that event*. As these lines are probably the only specimen now remaining of his Latin Poetry, except one we shall add to this Account, they will gratify the curiosity of many readers, and therefore are inserted in this place.

Quo percussisti Britanos conjunctaque regna

Idu, Fati ensis ! trepidant ipsa atria regum
Ingentemque stupet moriens Europa ruinam.
Georgius occubuit Rheni pacatur et Istri :
Et dubitamus adhuc animam accumulare super-
premis

Egregiam donis ? quondam decus omne
Britannis

Spargite flore pio cineres, oleæque Minerva
Invenit, et Phæbe pater, cui laurea curæ !
Hic juvenis laurum fovit, longævis olivam :
Dique deæque omnes ! studium quæ pace
juvare

Mortales, vigiles hic custodite favillam
Illustrem, famamque viri servate perennem !
Numine si vestro cunctum constrinxit ænis
Bellorum horribilem nodis ; terræque furenti
Imposuit pacis morem ; stetit asper in armis
Germanus, fremuit jactantior ore minanti
Hispanus ; metere tamen concurrere bello,
E latebris tandem exitum tremuere leonem.
Solvite corda metu ; spem si mittatis aviam,
Fœdera servetis ; vindicta major et ira
Augusti vobis pietas tutela ; triumphum
Abnuat, Europæ damnis, vitisque suorum
Statutum : nec vincendi tam dira libido.
O virtus ! O cana fides ! quis funderet laudes
Pro meritis ejus possit, qui dulcia, dictis,
Non armis, gratæ peperit solatia pacis
Gentis innumeris : renuens superare jacentem,
Ipsi tenuerat quem fama nominis hostem ?
Osi patronum viduata valeret adeptum,
Orpheus urgere modis Rhadecina ! sepulchrum
Aitolienæ insigne lyra, decoraret anati
PRINCIPIS illustres manes, gratoque labori
Incumbens, mœstum sic solatur amorem.

Tu tamen interea, quondam spes altera,
gentis

Nunc decus et columen, populo plaudente,
Britanna

Succedis solio : ordinibus discordiæ cessit
In te diversis, patriæ vox una salutar.
Hus inter plausus procerum plebique benigno
Accipias Rex ore, vocat tibi targa togata,

Quæ, studiosa cohors operum ! pars parva
tuorum

Non ingrata tamen ; quoniam nec amantior
ipsa

Est CAROLINA tui, licet illi pronuba Juno
Et Væus æterna vinxerunt pectora flamma.

GUL. MURRAY, A. B.

Honoratuf, Vicecom. de Stormont
Fil. Ædis Christi Alumnus.

On the 26th day of June, 1730, he took the degree of Master of Arts, and probably soon afterwards left the University. Before he devoted himself to business, he made the tour of Europe, and on his return became a Member of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and was in due time called to the Bar.

The fortune of Lord Mansfield at this period, we believe, was rather slender ; but he soon supplied any deficiency in that respect by his application and abilities. He does not appear to have proceeded in his profession in the way then usually adopted, of labouring in the chambers of a Special Pleader, or copying (to use the words of Blackstone) the trash of an Attorney's office ; but being blessed with the powers of oratory in their highest perfection, and having soon an opportunity of displaying them, he very early acquired the notice of the Chancellor and the Judges, as well as the confidence of the inferior practitioners. How much he was regarded in the House of Lords Mr. Pope's well-known couplet will prove :

Grac'd as thou art with all the power of
words,

So known, so honour'd at the House of
Lords.

The graces of his elocution, however, produced their usual effect with a certain class of people who would not believe that such bright talents could associate with the more solid attainments of the law, or that a man of genius and vivacity could be a profound lawyer. As Mr. Pope observed at that time,

The Temple late two brother Serjeants
saw,

Who deem'd each other oracles of Law ;
With equal talents these congenial souls,
One lull'd the Exchequer, and one
stunn'd the Rolls ;

Each had a gravity would make you split,
And shook his head at Murray as a wit.

* On the same occasion Lord Chatham, then a member of Trinity College, who afterwards in some respects may be considered as Lord Mansfield's rival, wrote some Latin verse, which may be seen in our Magazine for September 1790, vol. XX, p. 167.

It is remarkable that this ridiculous prejudice accompanied Lord Mansfield to the end of his judicial life, in spite of daily proofs exhibited in the Court of King's Bench and in the House of Lords, of very profound knowledge of the abstrusest points of Jurisprudence. Lord Chesterfield has given his sanction to this unfounded opinion. In a letter to his son, dated Feb. 12, 1754, he says, "The present Solicitor General Murray has less law than many lawyers, but he has more practice than any, merely upon account of his eloquence, of which he has a never-failing stream."

In the outset of Lord Mansfield's life it will be the less surprizing, that a notion should have been entertained of his adding himself to the pursuit of Belles Lettres too much, when the regard shewn to him by Mr. Pope, who despotically ruled the regions of literature at that period, is considered. That great Poet seemed to entertain a particular affection for our young lawyer, and was eager to shew him marks of his regard. He addressed to him his Imitation of the 6th Epistle of the First Book of Horace. Bishop Warburton says*, Mr. Pope "had all the warmth of affection for this great lawyer, and, indeed, no man ever more deserved to have a poet for his friend. In the obtaining of which as neither vanity, party, nor fear had a share, so he supported his title to it by all the offices of a generous and true friendship." Mr. Ruffhead also declares that Mr. Pope had at one time an intention of leaving his house at Twickenham to his friend Mr. Murray, whose growing fame and rising station, which would render him superior to such a mansion, alone prevented him from carrying it into execution. In the Fourth Book of the Dunciad he says, speaking of those whose

poetical pursuits were diverted by law or politics,

How sweet an Ovid, Murray was cur
boast!

How many Martials were in Pulteney
lost.

And in his Imitation of the First Ode of the Fourth Book of Horace, he again compliments him in the following lines addressed to Venus:

To number five † direct your doves,
There spread round Murray all your
blooming loves;

Noble and young, he strikes the heart!
Equal the injur'd to defend,
With every sprightly, every decent part,
To charm the mistress, or to fix the
friend.

He with an hundred arts refin'd,
Shall stretch thy conquests over half
thy kind;

To him each rival shall submit,
Make but his riches equal to his wit.
Then shall thy form the marble grace
(Thy Grecian form), and Chloe lead
her face.

His house embosom'd in the grove,
Sacred to social life and social love,
Shall glitter o'er the pendent green,
Where Thames reflects the visionary
scene:

Thither the silver sounding lyres
Shall call the smiling Loves and young
Desires.

There every Grace and Muse shall
throng,

Exalt the dance and animate the song;
There youths and nymphs in comfort gay,
Shall hail the rising, close the parting day.

To conclude, Mr. Pope continued to shew his regard, even in the last act of his life, by appointing him one of his executors.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT OF MR. JOHN SMEATON ‡.

BY MR. JOHN HOLMES, WATCHMAKER, OF THE STRAND.

MR. JOHN SMEATON was born the 28th of May 1724, Old Style, at Austerhope, near Leeds, in a house built by his grandfather, and where his family have resided ever since.

The strength of his understanding and the originality of his genius appeared at an early age; his play-things were not the play-things of children, but the

tools men work with; and he appeared to have greater entertainment in seeing the men in the neighbourhood work, and asking them questions, than in any thing else. One day he was seen (to the distress of his family) on the top of his father's barn, fixing up something like a windmill; another time, he attended some men fixing a pump at

* Life of Pope, p. 401.

† The No. of Lord Mansfield's chambers in Lincoln's Inn.

‡ See his Portrait in our Magazine for November last.

his neigh-

a neighbouring village, and observing them cut off a piece of bored pipe, he was so lucky as to procure it, and he actually made with it a working pump that raised water. These anecdotes refer to circumstances that happened while he was in petticoats, and most likely before he attained his sixth year.

About his fourteenth and fifteenth year, he had made for himself an engine to turn rosc work, and made several presents to his friends of boxes in ivory or wood, turned by him in that way.

In the year 1742, I spent a month at his father's house, and being intended myself for a mechanical employment, and a few years younger than he was, I could not but view his works with astonishment; he forged his iron and steel, and melted his metal; he had tools of every sort, for working in wood, ivory, and metals. He had made a lathe, by which he had cut a perpetual screw in brass, a thing little known at that day, and which I believe was the invention of Mr. Henry Hindley, of York, with whom I served my apprenticeship. Mr. Hindley was a man of the most communicative disposition, a great lover of mechanics, and of the most fertile genius; Mr. Smeaton soon became acquainted with him, and they spent many a night at Mr. Hindley's house till day-light, conversing on those subjects.

Thus had Mr. Smeaton, by the strength of his genius, and indetachable industry, acquired, at the age of eighteen, an extensive set of tools, and the art of working in most of the mechanical trades, without the assistance of any master, and which he continued to do a part of every day when at the place where his tools were; and few could work better.

Mr. Smeaton's father was an Attorney, and desirous of bringing him up to the same profession; Mr. Smeaton therefore came up to London in 1742, and attended the Courts in Westminster Hall; but finding (as his common expression was) that the law did not suit the bent of his genius, he wrote a strong memorial to his father on that subject, whose good sense from that moment left Mr. Smeaton to pursue the bent of his genius in his own way.

Early in 1750, I came up to Mr. Smeaton's lodgings in Great Turnstile; he was then about commencing mathematical instrument maker, and soon became acquainted with most of the ingenious men at that time.

In 1751, he began a course of experiments to try a machine of his invention to measure a ship's way at sea, and also made two voyages in company with Dr. Knight to try it, and a compass of his own invention and making, and which was made magnetical by Dr. Knight's artificial magnets: the last of these was in the *Fortune* sloop of war, commanded at that time by Captain Alexander Campbell.

In 1753, he was elected Member of the Royal Society; the number of papers published in their Transactions will shew the universality of his genius and knowledge. In 1759, he was honoured by an unanimous vote with their gold medal for his paper entitled "An Experimental Enquiry concerning the Natural Powers of Water and Wind to turn Mills, and other Machines depending on a circular motion."

This paper, he says, was the result of experiments made on working models in the year 1752 and 1753, but not communicated to the Society till 1759, before which time he had an opportunity of putting the effect of these experiments into real practice, in a variety of cases, and for various purposes, so as to assure the Society he had found them to answer.

Here we see Mr. Smeaton in his 27th and 28th year make models and experiments therewith, by which the powers of wind and water are found to be able to do more by at least one third, than it was known they could do before: this improvement, without any other, shews the value of his life to this country. To enable mills, and all other circular motions depending on water and wind, to do at least one third more business than they did before, is to this country (greatly depending on its manufactures) a benefit beyond any calculation I can make. It must be immensely great.

But here I find, by pursuing the above, I have omitted an anecdote, that shews his great thirst after knowledge: in the year 1754, he made a voyage to Holland, and by walking on foot or travelling in the *treckcheyts*, he got acquainted with most of the works of art there, and in the Low Countries.

In Dec. 1755, the Edystone Lighthouse was burnt down; Mr. Weir, the chief proprietor, and the others, being desirous of rebuilding it in the most substantial manner, enquired of the Earl of Macclesfield (then President of the Royal Society), whom he thought

thought the most proper to rebuild it; his Lordship recommended Mr. Smeaton.

Mr. Smeaton undertook the work, and completed it in the summer of 1759. Of this Mr. Smeaton gives an ample description in the volume he published in 1791: that edition has been some time sold, and a second is now in the press, under the revival of his much-esteemed friend Mr. Aubert, F.R.S. and Governor of the London Assurance Corporation. Of this work I shall only say, it appears to me, in a great measure, a history of four years of his life, wherein the originality of his genius is fully displayed, as also his great activity, industry and perseverance.

Though Mr. Smeaton completed the building of the Edystone Light-house in 1759 (a work that does him so much credit), yet it appears he did not then get into full business as a Civil Engineer; for in 1764, while in York-shire, he offered himself a candidate for one of the Receivers of the Derwentwater

Estate; and on the 31st of December in that year, he was appointed at a full Board of Greenwich Hospital, in a manner highly flattering to himself; when two other persons strongly recommended and powerfully supported, were candidates for the employment. In this appointment he was very happy, by the assistance and abilities of his partner Mr. Walton, one of the present Receivers, who taking upon himself the management and accounts, left Mr. Smeaton leisure and opportunity to exert his abilities on public works, as well as to make many improvements in the mills, and in the estates of Greenwich Hospital. By the year 1775, he had to much business as a Civil Engineer, that he wished to resign this appointment, and would have done it then, had not his friends, the late Mr. Stuart the Hospital Surveyor, and Mr. Hobbes their Secretary, prevailed upon him to continue in the office about two years longer.

(To be continued.)

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent C. D. in your Magazine for February, wished for a more full Account of Mr. ROBERT FLEMING than his own Pen could furnish. This I am able to supply from the Funeral Sermon for him, preached by an eminent Dissenting Minister, Dr. JOSHUA OLDFIELD, which I have; and I offer the following Particulars from it for a Place in your Miscellany.

Tunton, March 8, 1793.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

MR. ROBERT FLEMING was descended from an ancient, honourable, learned, and religious family in Scotland, which gave a Tutor to Prince Henry, the eldest son of James VI. and was allied to Knox the Reformer. His mother was Christen, sister to Sir George Hamilton, of Binn; a family of equal virtue and glory with the other. His father was an ejected Minister of distinguished reputation, author of a Treatise entitled, "The Fulfilling of the Scriptures."

Mr. Fleming received the first part of his academical and philosophical education, as well as learnt the languages, under the Rev. and celebrated Mr. John Sinclair, his father's brother-in-law. His father being driven into Holland by the severities of the times, he finished his studies in Divinity, Philosophy, and other branches of learning, under the Professors of Leyden and Utrecht.

He began his ministry with the Eng-

lish Church at Leyden, and was then invited to settle with the Scotch Church at Rotterdam. After some years he removed to London, to settle as Pastor with the church of the same nation in Lothbury; not only at the earnest invitation of the people, but by the desire of King William, who often advised with him on the concerns of his own country. But such were his modesty and prudence, that he requested, whenever he was called to Court, it might be with the greatest privacy.

He was richly furnished both with ornamental and solid learning; being conversant not only with Fathers and Councils, and Ecclesiastical and Civil Historians, but with the Oriental Languages, the Jewish Rabbinics, and the Politic Authors, ancient and modern.

His mind had a strong tincture of piety from his earliest years; and it appeared from his diary, though it had been modestly concealed from the ob-

Mr. Smeaton's paper

The Royal Abbey of St. Dennis.

... 12th Decr 1793

servation of others, that when a child he retired three times a day for reading the Scriptures, and other devotional exercises. His manners were sweet and affable; his temper was generous and communicative; his spirit was catholic, and inimical to all imposition, as well as persecution—to Popery in the Church, and Tyranny in the State. He had a great regard to Hereditary Right, and was firm and zealous for the British Monarchy and Constitution: but he could never admit, that it was *so ill-contrived as to forbid men to save themselves, where the Law of Nature requires it, and the Scriptures far from condemning it.* His motto was "*Libere sed modestè*," which has been rendered, "*Be as free as you please, be you as modest as you are free.*"

He was highly valued by the Professors of the foreign Universities, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and other learned and moderate Episcopalians at home; and by the Protestant Dissenters at the City, who chose him, though a Member and Minister of the Scotch Presbyterian Establishment, to be one of the Preachers of the Merchants Tuesday Lecture at Sakers-Hall.

The aspect of the times on the interests of Protestantism, both at home and abroad, deeply affected his spirits with anxious forebodings, and a concern, which brought on a distemper that obstructed his usefulness, and threatened his life. Though he recovered from it, and lived some years, his feeble constitution finally sunk under what he felt for the loss of some dear friends, the death of some noble Patriots, the divisions amongst Protestants, the malignant opposition made to the Hanover succession, and the confederacy of France and Rome to bind Europe and Britain in chains. He died in the year 1716, much lamented.

When he was in Holland for the recovery of his health, he laid before some of the great men the dangers that threatened their States and the Protestant Religion in England; and he had a correspondence with them, in which he communicated from time to time such letters as, to the source of his knowledge, he had returned, as he could come, to by frequent converse with Lord Somers, and other persons of distinction, who honoured him with their confidence as well as company.

He published, besides the works mentioned in your Miscellany, "The

Mourner's Memorial," a Funeral Sermon for Mrs. Soame, with an Account of her Life and Death, in 1691-2: Another, on the Decasse of Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart, 1701: A third, on that of Mrs. Lilius Courts: A fourth, on the Death of the Rev. Abraham Hume: A fifth, on the Decasse of Mrs. Mary Frazer, 1715-6, entitled, "A Persuasive to moderate all Affections to Worldly Objects." And a tract, entitled, "The History of Hereditary Right; wherein its Indefeasibleness, and all other such late Doctrines concerning the absolute Power of Princes, and the unlimited Obedience of Subjects, are fully and finally determined by the Scripture Standard of Divine Right."

The following we have received from another Correspondent, which, however, we ought not to submit to the Public without expressing our doubts whether all the three pieces here ascribed to Mr. Fleming were not written by his father. The first we believe is certain.

To the EDITOR.

SIR,

TO your list of the works of R. FLEMING, published in your Magazine February 1793, you may add the following, which are now before me:

1. "The Fulfilling of the Scripture; or an Essay shewing the exact Accomplishment of the Word of God in his Works of Providence, performed and to be performed, for confirming the Believers, and convincing the Atheists of the present time: Containing in the End a few rare Histories of the Works and Servants of God in the Church of Scotland. The Second Edition, corrected and enlarged, with several Additions, both doctrinal and historical. Also Appendix and Index." 12mo. 1671.

N. B. The 1st edition of this work was published in 1669.

2. "The Confirming Work of Religion, or its great Things made plain by their Primary Evidences and Demonstrations; whereby the meanest in the Church may soon be made able to render a rational Account of their Faith." 12mo. 1693.

3. "A Discourse on Earthquakes, &c." 12mo. 1693.

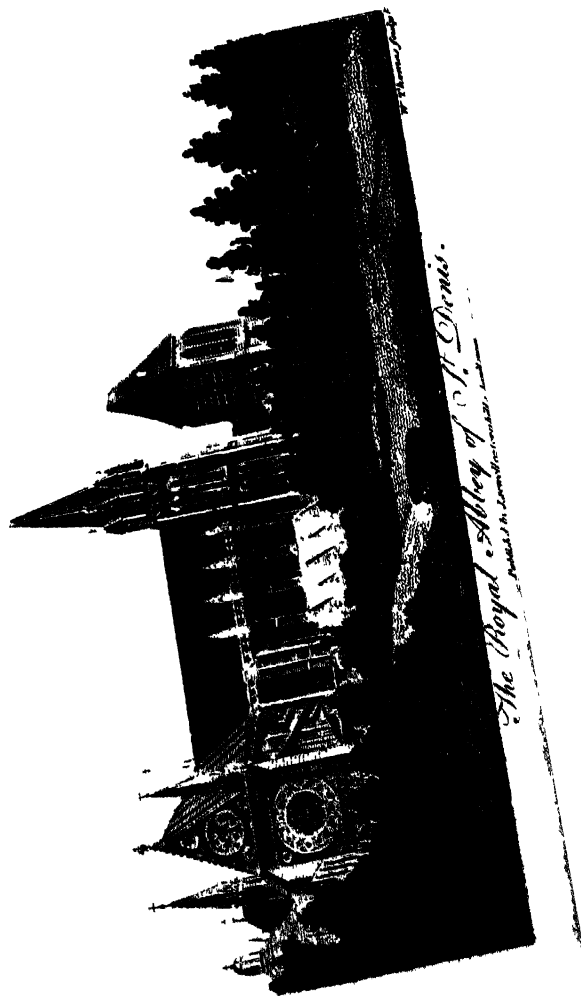
Your's,

R. B.

Strand, March 5, 1793.

LETTERS

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



The Royal Abbey of St. Denis.
Engraved by J. H. Sturt.

LETTERS FROM JAMES SUTHERLAND* TO JOHN COURTENAY, Esq.

The following LETTERS are copied from the Originals in the Possession of Mr. COURTENAY.

LETTER I.

No. 6, Salisbury-court, Fleet-street,
S I R, 15th Feb. 1791.

IN the autumn of 1786 Mr. O'Connor, a Counsellor in Dublin, told me, that having put a copy of the case which I had published into your hand, at Bath, you said that you thought me cruelly treated, and that my injuries were objects for national consideration. At the same time he made me master of a trait, to instance the resolute disinterestedness of your character in defence of the unprotected; and he gave me reason to flatter myself that, should I have occasion to apply to the House of Commons again, I might expect to have your support.

In confidence of this conversation, as well as of the recollection that, when the report on General Murray's Petition was brought up in the House, you spontaneously moved for an Amendment on it, I am encouraged (without having the honour of your acquaintance) to ask the favour of you, Sir, to take a Petition of mine, of which the inclosed is a copy, under your protection, to introduce into the House in a way that, notwithstanding it may be negatived, it shall not find that fate without a few words being said upon it.

I beg permission to enquire, in the course of a few days, for the favour of your sentiments herein.

And I have the honour to be, respectfully, Sir,

Your most obedient, and
Most humble servant,
JAMES SUTHERLAND.
J. Courtenay, Esq.

LETTER II.

16th Aug. 1791, Midnight.

S I R,
BEFORE you receive this I shall be at rest. The original of the inclosed paper I mean to-morrow to fix on a part of the palisade that separates the Green from St. James's Park, in

the moment that the King is passing through the latter to go to his Levee, while I, being in the former, with the palisade between us, shall apply to my pistol to ease me of my woe.—Trifled with again at the Treasury, I have no other resource.

I am astonished that I have been able to keep myself alive so long.—I had not any hopes of doing so; and therefore concluded my publication, which will appear to-morrow, in the following words:—"The machine seems to be worn-out by anxiety, vexation, and disappointment.—The tree must fall.—I have not a wish to prop it one hour after the appearance of this publication. But I have a most ardent one that, in the next Session of Parliament, there may be a virtuous majority in the House of Commons, who shall think that I have fair claims on Government, and that I have a right to transfer them, as I hereby do, to my daughters, Mary and Louisa Sutherland."

The generosity with which you promised me, that if an occasion presented itself, you would have spoken on my petition, which Mr. Sawbridge was to have presented, makes me confident that, if my daughters shall be admitted to apply to Parliament, they will have your support;—they have a better advocate to plead for them than any thing I can advance—*your own feelings as a father.*

I leave the world with a high sense of your worth and integrity. This is not a moment for me to think of flattery, and therefore you can have no doubt of the sincerity of my professions when I assure you, that I have the honour to be, with particular regard, Sir,

Your obliged, and
Most humble servant,
JAMES SUTHERLAND.
Some few things that appeared by mistake in a former publication regarding Lord North, now Earl of Guildford, I have ordered to be struck out in this.
John Courtenay, Esq. M. P. Bath.

* The catastrophe of this unfortunate Gentleman may be seen in our Magazine for August 1791, Vol. XX. p. 155. Since his death we are informed a provision has been made for his family.

O K,

CHARACTERS, ANECDOTES, &c. OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND CELEBRATED
BRITISH CHARACTERS, DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

(Continued from Page 102.)

LATE PRINCESS AMELIA.

THIS Princess, though very kind to her domestics as well as the poor in the vicinities of Cavendish-square and Gunnersbury, had all the German *bouteur* about her upon every occasion that she thought infringed upon her dignity. There was no relaxation in the minutest part of duty in her household, and she once dismissed a young page, though strongly recommended to her, because he did not pull off his hat, as she crossed one of the antechambers. —His friends petitioned for him, pleading his youth and inactivity, but in vain; she however made him a present of an Ensign's commission in a marching regiment.

Being at a party of whist in the rooms at Bath, an officer who stood by her chair, seeing her snuff-box open, on the table, imprudently took a pinch. —The Princess observing it, immediately called to one of her attendants, and desired him in an imperious tone "to throw that snuff in the fire." The order was complied with, and the officer retreated in much confusion.

Another time being at a party of whist at Bath, and being partner to a young Irish Gentleman of rank, who was previously introduced to her, recollecting the state of the game she exclaimed, "Let me see! Oh! we are eight *love*!" —upon which the other, either misunderstanding the last expression, or from an ill-timed gallantry, replied, "Yes, my dear." Upon this she immediately laid down her cards, paid her game, and left the room.

A young gentleman, remarkably tall, being one day in the rooms at Bath, the Princess saw him, and asked who he was? Being answered about his name and family by a nobleman present, he added, "that the young gentleman was designed for the church." —"For the

church, my Lord!" she cried with some surprise, "I should rather think for the *fleece*."

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

One of the principal causes of Sir Robert losing his majority in 1742, was his being so careless in the General Election preceding that period. He was likewise deceived, either intentionally, or by the self-supposed consequence of the D. of A——, who, persuading him he had a very great interest in Scotland, got 30,000*l.* from him to carry on the elections; but *one way or other* it turned out, that out of thirty Members the major part of them voted against the Minister, and he was obliged to give up his office, which he held with great power and considerable abilities for upwards of twenty years.

On the morning after he resigned his office as Minister, some friends of his went to Chelsea, where he lived, to console with him on what they called the triumph of his enemies. —"Ah!" said Sir Robert, "if I had none but professed enemies, I should be Minister still; —it was my *false friends* who threw me over the battlements."

Sir Robert got into full possession of the King's confidence through the influence of the Queen (Caroline), by having her dower increased from sixty thousand to one hundred thousand pounds per year. Before this the Queen and he were not on good terms together.

A friend calling on Sir Robert the morning after he was married to his second wife, and hearing that he was still in bed, wrote on a slip of paper which he pinned to his chamber door,

"*Felices ter et amplius.*"

When Sir Robert saw him next, he asked him what he meant by *amplius*. "Oh!" says the friend, "that's a Latin word that Lady Walpole can best explain."

flattery, which he knew, and often rallied himself upon with some success. The day after he brought out a Budget of which he thought very highly, having some select friends to dine with him, he asked their opinion of it. Some said "it was pretty well;" others, "a good Budget;" and others "hoped it would be productive." This was not sufficient praise for the Minister, who sat rather sulky for some time, till Touchet the banker dropt in—"Well, Touchet, how did you like my Budget yesterday?" "Like it!" says Touchet, "I'm transported with it!—By G—, it was the best ever brought out by any Minister in this country; and if any thing could exceed it, it was your eloquent and graceful manner of delivering it." "My dear friend," says the other, springing into his arms, "let me embrace you—an eulogium like this from a man of judgment is decisive:—but here," says he, turning round to the rest of the company, "have I been giving those fellows turtle and claret for these two hours, and they have made me no other return than throwing brick-bats in my face."

When the first Lady T—— was delivered of a son and heir, Lord T—— brought up his brother Charles, who was drinking a bottle with him below, to look at the child. "Well, Charles," said his Lordship, "who is it like?" "O, by G—," says Charles, "a true lawful begotten!" It has all the broad folly of the C——ns, and all the duplicity of the T——ds."

When he was shewn the Marquis of Stafford's house at Witchhall, he was asked, "How he liked the view?" "Oh! very fine indeed," said he, "a gratification of two senses! the Thames constantly before your eye, and the frequent feel of it in your cellars."

A well-known Baronet (who had been a distiller) having made rather an embarrassed speech one day in favour of the then Ministry, one of the Members was laughing at it with Charles Townsend—"Poh! poh!" says the latter, "poor Sir Joseph means very well; he only mistakes in not bringing with him what he constantly leaves at home." "What's that?" says the friend.—"A still head."

A person observing to Charles Townsend that there was better oratory often

at the Robin Hood, when Jeacock the baker was president, than at the House of Commons, he replied, "I don't doubt it; people went to the *Baker* merely for oratory, but to the House of Commons for *bread*."

Meeting one day with Lord M. (whose son being a hard drinker, Mr. Townsend had just left cutting down all the trees upon his estate) he accosted him—"Well, Charles, how does my graceless dog of a son go on?" "Why, I should think," says he, "on the recovery, as I left him *drinking the woods*."

The late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, when Serjeant H——t, being a very long-winded speaker in the House, Charles Townsend left him in the outset of his speech to go to dinner. Being met by a friend in the lobby, he exclaimed, "What, Charles, is the *Howle up*?" "No," says he, "but the Serjeant is."

THE LATE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

Upon the dismissal of the Duke of Newcastle from being First Lord of the Treasury, his first Levee was attended by a great number of friends, amongst whom it was remarked to the Duke, how extraordinary it was that there was *only one Bishop* (Cornwallis, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury). "Not at all," said the Duke; "nothing is more common than for Bishops to forget their *Maker*."

A Scotchman giving evidence at the bar of the House of Lords in the affair of Captain Porteus, and telling of the variety of shots which were fired upon that unhappy occasion; he was asked by the Duke of Newcastle, What kind of shot it was? "Why," says the man in his broad dialect, "such as they shoot *fools* with and the like."—"What kind of *fools*?" says the Duke, smiling at the word. "Why, my Lord, *dukes*, and such kind of *fools*."

A Gentleman who had long danced attendance at the Duke's Levee, being one morning cooling his heels in the ante-chamber along with a number of other unfortunate solicitors, one of the company was praising the elegant stucco of the ceiling: "Yes," says the Gentleman, "it is really very elegant; and what is more, it is of a piece with the flooring."—"How can that be?"

be?" says the other, "Why don't you see the top and bottom of the room is full of *fret-work*?"

The late Lord Chesterfield being one day at his Grace's Levee, he took up *Garnet upon Job*, a book dedicated to the Duke, and was reading it just as his Grace entered. "Well, my Lord, what's your opinion of that book?" "The best *trade mecum* in the world for one that attends your Grace's Levee."

When the affair of *General Warrants* was long over, Lord Mansfield one day in the House spoke lightly of them as things which every Tyro in Westminster Hall ought to know were *illegal*. "And did you always think so?" says the Duke of Newcastle very significantly. "O yes," says the other. "Why then, my Lord, I vow to God—I always misunderstood you, for while I was Minister I thought you always said the contrary."

Upon the expected death of the King of Spain in 1759, the Duke, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave orders to his servants, that if any messenger arrived by express, even if it was at midnight, he should be instantly introduced to him. Pending this order a man on horseback knocking furiously at the outer gate about three o'clock in the morning, he was instantly admitted, and brought up to the Duke's bed-chamber. "Well, my good friend," says the Duke (putting on his stockings, and surveying the man splashed all over with mud from top to toe), "you must have rode hard."—"Most damnably! never once slept during the whole journey."—"But you're sure he's dead?"—"Oh! most certainly."—"Ah! poor man, he's got out of a troublesome world at last.—Pray when did you leave Madrid?"—"Madrid!" says the man in amaze; "Lord! your Grace, I never was there in my life." "And where the Devil else did you

come from?"—"Why, from Richmond in Yorkshire, your Grace, and am come express to acquaint you of the death of Sam Dickinson the Exciseman, whose place you know your Grace promised me at the last election, the moment the breath was out of his body."

The Duke had great *buffle* and appearance of business in his manner—always in a hurry, and generally indiscreet, though quick in his conversation. It was this manner that induced the late Dowager Lady Townsend to say of him, That he always put her in mind of a man that lost two hours in the morning, and was looking for them the rest of the day.

He was always esteemed a *Courtier* of the first order—full of civilities, promiser, and *forgetfulness*; and many anecdotes, too well known to be recorded here, are given in proof of this character. Whenever he had a mind any recommendation of his should succeed, he made a private mark opposite his signature in red ink.—When this mark did not appear, the letter meant nothing.

Amongst the familiar habits of the Duke was the splendour of his table, which, "for faring sumptuously every day," was reckoned the best in England. To him, therefore, was more peculiarly allotted the entertainment of the Ambassadors, Foreign Noblemen of Distinction, &c. &c. In the bare article of fish, he has more than once had an account with his fishmonger to the amount of eleven thousand pounds, which he always discharged very honourably, though sometimes tardily. In respect to himself, he was no epicure, but confined himself to one article.—His favourite dish was a neck of boiled mutton or lamb, with caper sauce, of which he frequently dined in the midst of all the rarities of the season.

In point of political principle the Duke was a Whig "up to the very head and ears."

L A T H O M H O U S E.

[Continued from Page 118.]

5th. **H**AVING hitherto met with so unprosperous success in their holy work, the two Colonels, Mr Ash-

ton and Moore, cast a show of religion upon their execrable actions, and like those devout men in the Poets, by public

public and private supplications, call God to assist in their mercilefs practices'. To which purpose they ifſue out their commands unto all their miniſters for a general and humble imprecation in the following form :

Quæ niſi ſeductis nequeas committere Divis. PERS.

To all Miniſters and Perſons in Lancaſhire, Well-wiſhers of our Succes againſt Lathom Houſe—theſe :

For as much as more than ordinary obſtructions have from the beginning of theſe preſent ſervice againſt Lathom Houſe interpoſed our proceedings, and yet ſtill remain, which cannot otherwiſe be removed, nor our ſucces furthered, but only by Divine Providence : It is therefore our deſire to the Miniſters, and other well-aſſected perſons of this County of Lancaſter, in public manner or otherwiſe as they ſhall pleaſe, to commend our caſe unto God ; that as we are appointed to the employment, ſo much tending to the ſettling our peace in theſe parts, ſo the Almighty would crown our weak endeavours with ſpeedy ſucces in the ſaid deſign.

RALPH ASHTON.
JOHN MOORE.

Ormskirke,
April 5th, 1644.

The four days following were on their parts ſlept out in this pious exerciſe.

On Wedneſday our men reſolved to waken them. About eleven o'clock Captain Farmer and Captain Molineux Radcliffe, Lieut. Pencker, Lieut. Worral, and Lieut. Walthew, with one hundred and forty ſoldiers ſallied out at a poſtern gate, beat the enemy from all their works and batteries, which were now caſt up round the Houſe, nailed all their cannon, killed about fifty men, took ſixty arms, one Colonel, and three drums. In which action Capt. Radcliffe deſerves this remembrance, "that with three ſoldiers, the reſt of his ſquadron being ſcattered with the execution of the enemy, he cleared two companies, and ſlew ſeven men with his own hand." Lieut. Worral engaging himſelf in another work among fifty of the enemy, bore the fury of them all till

Captain Farmer relieved him, who, to the wonder of us all, came off without any dangerous wound.

The ſally-port was this day warded by Captain Chiffnall, who with freſh men ſtood ready for ſuccour of ours, had they been put to the extremity ; but they bravely marched round the works, and came in at the Great Gates, where Captain Ogle with a party of muſketeers kept open the paſſage. Captain Rawſtorne had the charge of the muſketeers upon the walls, which placed with the beſt advantage to vex the enemy in their flight, Captain Fox, by a Colours from the Eagle Tower, gave ſignal when to march and when to retreat, according to the motions of the enemy, which he obſerved at a diſtance. In all this ſervice we had but one man mortally wounded, and we took only one priſoner, an officer for intelligence. In former ſallies ſome priſoners were taken, and by exchange releaſed. Colonels Aſhton and Rigby promiſing to ſet at liberty as many of the King's friends then priſoners in Lancaſter, Mancheſter, Preſton, and other places propoſed by her Ladyſhip ; but moſt unworthily they brake conditions, it ſuiting well with their religion, neither to obſerve faith with God nor men ;—and this occaſioned a greater ſlaughter than either her Ladyſhip or the Captains deſired, becauſe we were in no condition to keep many priſoners, and knew their Commanders would never releaſe them but upon baſe and diſhonourable terms. The ſame night they plaid a ſaker twice to tell us, they had cannon that would ſpeak, though our men endeavoured to ſteel up all their lips ; this whole night was with them one continued alarm, nothing but ſhouts and cries among 'em, as if the cavaliers had ſtill been upon them.

12th. On Friday they ſent us two ſtones from their mortar-piece, which our men had nailed and battered with ſmiths' hammers, but it had too wide a mouth to be ſtept. This day a chance bullet from their ſaker through ſeven clay walls, entered the window of my Lady's chamber, but was too weak to fright her from her lodging.

13th. On Saturday their demi-cannon opened again, yet ſpoke but once and

— nocturnus adulter

Tempora Santonico velas adoptera cucullo.—Juvenal.

— pulchra Laverna,

Da mihi fallere : da juſtum ſanctumque videri.—Horat.

very low ; some of the steel nails yet sticking in her teeth, and the gunners also suspecting poison in her belly.

15th. On Monday they play'd their mortar-piece five times with stones, once with grenado, which fell short of the house in a walk near the chapel-tower—some pieces of the shell two inches thick flew over the walls, and were taken up in the furthest part of the House.

16th. Tuesday morning they had a hot alarm, having not yet quit themselves of the fright they took at the last fallys. They played their cannon twice, and their muskets half an hour together. In requital whereof, about eleven o'clock they played their mortar-piece with stone, and perceiving it struck within the body of the house, they cast grenado at the same level, which fell in an old court, striking above half a yard into the earth, yet rose again with such violence in the hursting, that though its strength was much lessened and deaded with the earth, it shook down the glass, clay, and weaker buildings near it, leaving only the carcass of the walls standing about it, yet without hurt of any person, saving that two women in a near chamber had their hands scorched, to put them in mind hereafter they were in the siege at Latham.

The mortar-piece was now more terrible to us than formerly, inflicting much the Captains, to prevent the soldiers fears, lodged in upper rooms within clay walls, as not esteeming the force of the grenado ; and one thing more happily lent new courage to our men, that one of their Engineers mounting the rampter to see the fall of the grenado, was slain by one of our marksmen from one of our towers.

On Saturday they made thirty shoots of their demi-cannon and culverine, to batter a postern tower, some part whereof stood without the mote and pallisadoes, yet so fenced by a rising ground, that their ordnance took only the battlements and a yard of wall ; which was made good again the same night, with greater strength and safety for our musketeers than formerly : it was some requital for the breach of a few stones, that their cannoneer was slain through a port hole, by one of our men from a tower. Having either done with the cannon or cannoneers, they now begin with their mortar-piece, which

that afternoon they played five times in the night, twice with stones, and once with grenado ; which also by the cunning of the gunner fell short of the House.

22d. On Easter Monday they must needs shew the people some pastime, and therefore gave us the bullets, and them the noise of nine cannon and two periers, to hear the rabble shout.

That night, too dark for other action, the Captains sent out two or three firelocks, which struck the whole night into alarms, so that to their musket they added one mortar-piece and two cannon with chain and small shot.

The next day was the second wakes, when Rigby must gratify the country for their 20,000l. with the battery of the Eagle Tower at Latham, against which they played their culverine and demi-cannon twenty-three times, which unhappily striking upon a stair-case, forced a large breach. Two of the bullets entered her Ladyship's chamber, which at last made her Ladyship seek a new lodging, with this protest, that she would keep the House whilst there was budding to cover her head.

This action must needs proceed either from pride or malice, it being no furtherance to the taking of the House, to batter a tower that stood in the midst of it ; but sure it was their plot either to strike off one of the horns of the Whore of Babel, or else to level one of her hills, the seven towers in the Dean's sermon being easily found to be the seven hills of Rome. It saved the tower some bullets that day, that two of their gunners were discharged of their employment by our marksmen from the top of the same tower, which they were battering. The same night a strong alarm beat all their men to their cannon, not to defend them, but themselves, which they bravely discharged twice laden with cartridge and chain, against two light matches cast near their works in balls of clay.

On Wednesday they only gave us two periers and two cannon ;—but now Mr. Rigby, who undertook the management and expected the glory of this enterprise, having wearied his soldiers, wasted his powder, and emptied himself of a good part of his exacted and plundered money, finding her Ladyship inclined nothing to yield to his great guns, but daily to beat and baffle his soldiers, is now for present fire and

rain :

quin: he has provided a new stock of grenadoes, and intends to spend the rest of his powder and malice in them.

24th. On Thursday he sends his last message as he calls it, a furious summons to her Ladyship to yield up Lath m House, and all the persons, goods, and arms within it into his hands—to receive the mercy of the Parliament, and to return her answer the next day before two o'clock; which her Ladyship having read, with a brave indignation calls for the drum, and tells him—"A due reward for his pains is to be hanged up at the gates; but," says she, "thou art but a toothless instrument of a traitor's pride: carry this answer to Rigby (with a noble scorn tearing the paper in his sight). Tell that insolent rebel, he shall neither have persons, goods, nor house; when our strength and provision is spent, we shall find a fire more merciful than Rigby, and then if the Providence of God prevent it not, my goods and house shall burn in his sight: myself, children, and soldiers, rather than fall into his hands, will seal our religion and loyalty;" which being spoke aloud in her soldier's hearing, they broke out to shouts and acclamations of joy, closing with the general voice, "We'll die for his Majesty and your honour—God save the King."

The Drum returned, her Ladyship and the Captains fell into consultation of a further answer to that proud message: something must be done, and now was the nick and joint of time, according to the observation of the Historian*, that the changes of time are the most fit for brave attempts, and delays there dangerous, where softness and quietness draweth more danger than hazarding rashly.

The mortar-piece was That that troubled us all; the little ladies had stomachs to digest cannon, but the stoutest soldiers had no heart to grenadoes; and † why might not they at once free themselves from the continual expectation of death? 'Tis a hard choice for any good man, says young Diso, either to kill or be killed, and this was exactly our present condition—either sheepishly to receive death when they would send it upon our heads, or manfully to return it upon their own. At last it was resolved, notwithstanding a battery and ordnance planted against every passage,

to sally out the next morning, and venture for all.

26th. All things prepared about four o'clock next morning, Capt. Chisnall and Capt. Fox, Lieut. Brettergh, Lieut. Pencket, Lieut. Walthew, and Lieut. Worral are designated for the service. Captain Ogle has the main guard to secure a retreat at the southern gate. Captain Rawlstone has the charge of the sally gate to secure our passage on the east side. Captain Radcliffe has the care of the marksmen and musqueteers upon the walls, to attend the approaches, or vex the flight of the enemy. Captain Farmer, with a reserve of fresh men, stands ready to relieve either Captain in necessity.

All things thus disposed, Captain Chisnall, with his eighty men and two Lieutenants, issues out at the postern gate, and before he was discovered, was got under the cannon, marching straight upon the stones where they had planted their great guns. It cost him a slight skirmish to gain the fort; at last he entered, many slain, some prisoners, and some escaping.—Now, by the command of that battery, the retreat being assured, Captain Fox, according to the orders, seconds him with much bravery, beating up their trenches from the eastern to the south-west point, till he came to the work which secured the mortar-piece, which being guarded with fifty men, he found sharp service, forcing his way through musket and cannon, and beating the enemy out of the sconce with stones, his musket, by reason of the high work, being unserviceable: After a quarter of an hour's hard service, his men got the trench, and scaled the rampier, whereat many of the enemy fled, the rest were slain.

The sconce thus won was made good by a squadron of musqueteers, which much annoyed the enemy, attempting to come up again. The main works thus obtained, the two Captains with ease walked the rest of the round, whilst Mr. Broome, with a company of her Ladyship's servants, and some fresh soldiers, had a care to level the ditch, and by a present device with ropes, lifting the mortar-piece to a low drag, by strength of men drew it into the house.—Captain Ogle defending the passage against another company of the enemy, which played upon the retreat. The

* *Transitus rerum.*—Tacit. lib. 1.

† *Cur desperes nunc posse fieri quod jam toties actum est.*—Cæsar. Com.

like endeavour was used to gain their great guns, but clay lying beyond the ditch, and being of such bulk and weight, all our strength could not bring them off before the whole army had fallen upon us; however, our men took time to poison all the cannon round, if any thing will do the feat; Captain Rawstorne still defending the first pass against some offers of the enemy to come up from the wood.—This action continued an hour, with the loss of two men on our part, who, after they were mortally wounded, still fired upon the enemy till all retreated. What number of the enemy were slain is not easy to guess: beside the execution in their works and trenches, Captain Farmer's and Captain Redcliff's reserves, with the best marksmen, played upon them from the walls with much slaughter as they quit their holds.—Our men brought in many arms, three drums, and but five prisoners preserved by Captain Churchill, to shew them he had mercy as well as valour. One of these was an assistant of the Engineers. Brown, who discovered unto us the nature of their trench, in which they had laboured two months to draw away our water.

The first design was to drain and open our springs, not considering their rise from a higher ground south east from the House, which must needs supply our deep wells, wherever they sunk their fall. This invention failing, they

bring up an open trench in a worm-work, the earth being indented and sawed for the security of their miners, and the ditch two yards wide and three deep for the fall of the water.

But now neither ditches nor aught else troubled our soldiers; their grand terror the mortar-piece, which had frightened them from their meat and sleep, like a dead lion, quietly lying amongst them, every one had his eye or his foot upon him, shouting and rejoicing as merrily as they used to do with their ale and bagpipes. Indeed every one had this apprehension of the service, that the main work was done, and what was yet behind but a mere pastime. The house, though well fenced against the shot of cannon, has much inward building of wood, an ancient and weak fabric, which, with many men's lives, was nakedly exposed to the perier, and by this day's action preserved; of which, in respect of all other occurrences in the siege, we may say what Livy speaks of the Battle at Nola, it was the greatest and most fortunate exploit. Her Ladyship, though not over-carried with any light expressions of joy, yet religiously sensible of such a blessing, and desirous, according to her pious disposition, to return her acknowledgements to the right author, God alone, presently commands her chaplains to a public thanksgiving.

(To be continued.)

HINTS BY THE LATE DR. FRANKLIN.

REMEMBER that Time is Money.

He that can earn ten shillings a-day by his labour, and goes abroad, or sits idle one half of that day, though he spends but sixpence during his diversion or idleness, ought not to reckon that the only expence; he has really spent, or thrown away, five shillings besides.

Remember that Credit is money. If a man lets money lie in my hands after it is due, he gives me the interest, or so much as I can make of it during that time. This amounts to a considerable sum, if a man has good and large credit, and makes good use of it.

Remember that money is of a prolific, generating nature. Money can beget money, and its offspring can beget more, and so on; five shillings turned is six;

turned again it is seven and three-pence, and so on till it becomes an hundred pounds. The more there is of it, the more it produces every turning; so that the profits rise quicker and quicker. He that kills a breeding sow, destroys all her offspring to the thousandth generation. He that murders a crown destroys all it might have produced, even scores of pounds.

Remember that six pounds a-year are but a groat a-day. For this little sum, which may daily be wasted in time or expence, unperceived, a man of credit may, on his own security, have the constant use and possession of a hundred pounds. So much in stock, briskly turned by an industrious man, produces great advantage.

Ingens eo die res ac nescio an maxima illa bello gesta sit.

Remember this saying, "That the good paymaster is lord of another man's purse." He that is known to pay punctually and exactly to the time he promises, may at any time, and on any occasion, raise all the money his friends can spare. This is sometimes of great use; therefore never keep borrowed money an hour beyond the time you promised, lest a disappointment shut up your friend's purse for ever.

The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded. The sound of your hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer. But if he sees you at a billiard table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day. Finer clothes than he or his wife wears, or greater expence in any particular than he affords himself, shocks his pride, and he duns you to humble you. Creditors are a kind of people that have the sharpest eyes and ears, as well as the best memories of any in the world.

Good-natured creditors (and such one would always chuse to deal with if one could) feel pain when they are obliged to ask for money. Spare them that pain and they will love you. When you receive a sum of money, divide it among them in proportion to your debts. Do not be ashamed of paying a small sum because you owe a greater. Money, more or less, is always wel-

come; and your creditor would rather be at the trouble of receiving ten pounds voluntarily brought him, though at ten different times or payments, than be obliged to go ten different times to demand it before he can receive it in a lump. It shows that you are mindful of what you owe; it makes you appear a careful as well as an honest man; and that still increases your credit.

Beware of thinking all your own that you possess, and of living accordingly. It is a mistake that many people who have credit fall into. To prevent this, keep an exact account for some time of both your expences and income. If you take the pains at first to mention particulars, it will have this good effect, you will discover how wonderfully small trifling expences amount up to large sums; and will discern what might have been, and may for the future be saved, without occasioning any great inconvenience.

In short, the way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two words—*Industry* and *Frugality*; i. e. Waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both. He that gets all he can, and saves all he gets (necessary expences excepted), will certainly become rich; if that Being who governs the world, to whom all should look for a blessing on their honest endeavours, doth not in his wise providence otherwise determine.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

CRITIQUE ON SOMERSET-HOUSE, LONDON.

BY A FOREIGN ARCHITECT.

PART III.

L'Architecture est le art le plus majestueux, le plus utile, & celui qui suppose les plus des connoissances.
D'ARGENVILLE.

THE passage leading from the Strand into Somerset-House, is one of the most beautiful parts of this building; it consists of a triple portico; two are for foot passengers, the other is for coaches, &c. each of these porticos is covered with vaults, springing from the entablature of duplicated columns and pilasters of the Doric order. The intrados of the vaults are finely ornamented with compartments, containing roses, fret-work, and devices of his Majesty, the founder of this edifice. On the left-hand side are the apartments of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and

directly opposite, those of the Royal Academy of Arts: both are laid out in a stile of elegance and magnificence suitable to the dignity of the Royal founder.

In the Grand Place, or Square, directly opposite the center portico above-mentioned, is a pedestrian statue of his present Majesty, holding a laurel branch in his right-hand, his left leans upon a rudder: on one side is a couchant lion, and the prow of an ancient galley is placed on the opposite one. At the foot of the pedestal is a Colossal figure of Father Thames reclining upon a rock.
The

The whole is executed in bronze, in a masterly stile, by that eminent artist Mr. Bacon.

It would require a large volume to convey an adequate idea of the magnificent *Place of Somerset-House*; it nearly forms a square, being upwards of three hundred feet long by two hundred and thirty feet broad. In the middle of each of three of the circumscribing sides, is a *Tetrastyle* fronton of the Composite order, resting upon a rustic basement. The extreme column of each *Tetrastyle* is coupled with a pilaster, and terminated by a balustrade and vases of artificial stone, richly ornamented.

There are two things in this building that shew particularly the conduct of a profound Architect—the one is the uninterrupted line that in the East and West wings necessarily incline towards the River Thames, owing to the nature of the situation, yet it appears level; and the other is the omission of pediments over the frontons, which would break and disturb the harmony of the line of continuity.

In the midst of this assemblage of art, the spectator reflects with pleasure that it is not a place merely for ornament, but also a place where business of the most important nature is carried on with the utmost convenience. In the east wing are the *Exchequer Offices*, in the

west the *Victualling Office*, and in the south are the different Offices belonging to the Navy Department. The eye is highly pleased with the busy appearance of groupes of grotesque figures placed in the recesses in the center of each of the above wings, which groupes are emblematic of the designation of the building. For instance, the groupes of the *Exchequer-Offices* represent Industry pouring gold out of a cornucopia. Those in the *Navy-Offices* represent Navigation; and the killing of cattle is represented by the groupes in the wing of the *Victualling-Office*. Each of these groupes are master-pieces of sculpture, and do great honour to the designer, the late Mr. Cipriani.

I have often visited *Somerset-House*, and contemplated with infinite satisfaction the various parts of this immense structure, and every time found fresh matter to excite attention.—Indeed, words are inadequate to convey any tolerable idea of it—this task is more properly the department of the pencil than of the pen. Great Britain may now boast of a structure that is equal at least, if not superior to any other in the world, devoted to civil purposes. Its design and construction embrace almost the whole of the science of Architecture, and will convey to the latest posterity the fame of its author, Sir William Chambers.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

GEORGE HICKES.

DR. GEORGE HICKES, of whom some account has been already given in our Magazine, was a person of such political, ecclesiastical, and literary eminence in his day, as to merit particular biographical notice.

He was born in the parish of Kirby-wick, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, a place celebrated also for producing two other great men, namely, Roger Atcham, preceptor to Queen Elizabeth, and Dr. William Palliser, some time Archbishop of Cashel. He received his grammatical education under a Mr. Thomas Smelt, first a school-master at a village called Danby-Wick, and afterwards master of the free grammar school at North-Alverton. Of this person the Doctor has left a singular and honourable account, which, as being curious and entertaining, I shall here extract:

“When I came first to him,” says the pupil, “he was, as he had been some time before, much given to drink.

Sometimes he would drink two days together, but, however, he kept his school in such excellent order, and his scholars made such proficiency under him, that the country overlooked this fault in him, and valued him as a blessing sent from God, there being then in those parts none comparable to him for the instruction of youth. After I had been about a year with him, he wholly left off his custom of intemperate drinking, not by degrees, but all at once, which, as I remember, gave the boys occasion to say, that it was upon a great fright which he received at the sight of something he saw as he was walking in the fields: but whatever was the occasion of his reformation, it was effectual and permanent; for after God was pleased so suddenly to work this happy change in him, he forsook his drunken companions of the town and neighbouring country, and became a great example of sobriety, even to the wonder of his

scholars, who, as all scholars are, were strict observers of their Master's life."

This is a just and excellent remark of the Doctor's, and deserves to be more particularly attended to, both by teachers and parents, than is usually the case; by the former, that they may set a good example, as well as give good lessons to their pupils; and by the latter, not, if they can avoid it, to place their children under persons whose conduct in life is not regularly virtuous and religious. The Doctor goes on.

"Soon after he had reformed himself, the matter of the free-school at North-Alverton dying, he was chosen into his place. Thither all his scholars of better quality followed him, and as strict sobriety continuing, he grew more and more into reputation, insomuch that all the time I was with him he had seldom less than fourscore scholars, which he taught himself, without any assistant under him. He had never been bred in either University, though he sent many fine youths to both. The learned Dr. Thomas Burnet, Master of the Charter-House (Author of the "Theory of the Earth," &c.), was bred under him, for whom he had a particular kindness when he was his scholar, and for many years after he left the school used to propose him as a great example to us who came after him. The very learned and ingenious Mr. Thomas Rymer, well known for his great critical skill in human learning, especially in Poetry and History, was his scholar and great favourite, and in the same class with myself. And about that time, the famous physician Dr. John Keble and Mr. Kettlewell were bred under him."

It appears that the Doctor was strongly grounded in the principles of loyalty by his school-master, for he says—

"I remember when we read Justin's History, he made many reflections upon Agathocles, which he intended we should understand of the Prefector (Cremwell). When we came to read Homer, he would take occasion, from the many passages in that poet, which the learned know are written for the honour of kings, to read us lectures against rebels and regicides, whom he compared to the giants that fought against the gods; and I do here offer all humble thanks to God, that by this means I first received that light, which

made me first discern the iniquity of the times in which I was born, and hitherto bred."—*Life of Kettlewell.*

From the tuition of this person Mr. Hickey was removed to Lincoln College, Oxford, of which society he was afterwards elected Yorkshire Fellow. He successively passed the degrees of B. A. M. A. and B. D. in that University, and I believe also, he took there the degree of D. D. in 1680, notwithstanding it has been said that he obtained that honour from a University in Scotland. In the last mentioned year he resigned his Fellowship, having been presented, by that great and good man Archbishop Sancroft, to the vicarage of Allhallows Barking, near the Tower. On Aft Sunday that year he preached before the University one of the most able controversial sermons in the English language. It was printed under the title of "The Spirit of Enthusiasm exposed," and the text 1. Cor. xii. 4. "Now there are diversities of gifts, but the same spirit." This discourse is admirably worthy of perusal, both on account of its clear explication of the scriptural doctrine of spiritual gifts, in opposition to enthusiastic pretences, and also for its strong reasoning, and the nervous excellence of its language. It ran through several editions in six and seven.

In the same year he was preferred to the dignity of Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, and at the same time became chaplain to John Duke of Lauderdale. Such powerful patronage, added to his popularity as a preacher, his zealous attachment to the Reformed principles of the Church of England, and his eminent loyalty, could not but pave the way to more considerable preferment: accordingly, in 1682, he was made Chaplain in ordinary to the King; and the next year, upon the elevation of Dr. Thomas, Dean of Worcester, to the Bishopric of that see, Dr. Hickey was appointed to succeed him. He has himself observed, that "there was then an Ecclesiastical Commission for disposing of Church Preferments in the King's gift, and as the Commissioners at that time regularly recommended the Dean to his Majesty for the Bishopric, so as regularly they recommended a Prebendary to him for the Deanery."—This the Dean mentioned as a stroke at the irregularity with which such preferments were disposed of after the Re-

volution; and which, we also are sorry to say, has been the case ever since.

In 1683 he published a book in 8vo entitled, "Jovian, in answer to Julian the Apostate." This was written by the Rev. Mr. Samuel Johnston, chaplain to Lord Russell. Both treatises were extremely popular, and highly esteemed by their respective parties.

From his character and connections it is more than probable that he would have risen to the Episcopal Bench, had not the Revolution laid an insuperable bar in his way. Though the Dean was a firm Protestant, and therefore approved of the design of those patriots who strenuously laboured in the preservation of the English Constitution, yet he was also as miserable a royalist, and could not reconcile it to his conscience, to renounce the oath of allegiance which he had taken to one sovereign, by transferring it in that sovereign's lifetime to another. When therefore it was required of all clergymen, by the new Government, to subscribe a declaration, and to take oaths in total contradiction to what they had formerly submitted to; the Dean, in common with some of the best and most eminent dignitaries, and many other worthy divines of the church, preferred deprivation to a violation of conscience. June 23, 1689, Bishop Thomas, of Worcester, made a pathetic declaration of his sentiments respecting the new oath, upon his death-bed to the Dean, in which he said, "It hath been a great comfort to me, in this general apostacy of my clergy, whom I have endeavoured to keep upright and steady to their principles; that you have not forsaken me, but keep constant with me to the same principles—I pray God bless you, and reward your constancy." The good prelate died two days after, and, no doubt, such a solemn declaration must have made a powerful impression upon the mind of the person to whom it was addressed, to keep him steady in the course he had engaged. He did not, however, yield up his station in the Church without protesting against the violence; which protestation, directed to the Subdean and Prebendaries, dated May 2, 1691, formally signed and witnessed, was publicly fixed up in the cathedral of Worcester.

Being thus embarked in the cause of the Nonjurors, the Dean by his writings added considerable strength to that party, and very powerfully annoyed their opponents. Among these Dr.

Tillotson, now raised from the Deanery to the Archiepiscopal chair of Canterbury, by the deprivation of Archbishop Sancroft, came in for a pretty large share.

Dr. Hickes's attachment to and veneration for his metropolitan, independent of his zeal for what he might esteem the cause of truth and justice, will ever be a sufficient apology for the freedom with which he treated that celebrated character. Dr. Tillotson, when Lord Russell was condemned, strenuously laboured, both personally and more particularly by letter, to convince his Lordship that resistance against the sovereign is a sin. Dr. Hickes, therefore, strongly attacked him now on the charge of contradiction, in a letter subscribed as from "a most zealous Protestant;" and in this letter he speaks very freely of Queen Mary, and calls upon the Doctor to deal plently with her upon the subject of her breach of the *fifth Commandment*.

In 1692, on 3, King James sent over to the deprived Bishops for a list of those clergymen who had suffered for not taking the new oaths; and, accordingly, as perfect a list as could be formed was drawn up, and Dean Hicke deputed to carry it over to his Majesty, with a request from the Bishops, that the King would appoint two out of the number to be consecrated by them as their suffragans, one of which to bear the nomination of Archbishop Sancroft, and the other of Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of Norwich. The King appointed Dr. Hickes and Mr. Thomas Wagstaffe, the deprived Chancellor of Litchfield. Archbishop Sancroft then nominated the former as his suffragan Bishop of Thetford, and Bishop Lloyd the latter as his suffragan Bishop of Ipswich. The Archbishop dying November 24, 1693, the ceremony of consecration was performed (agreeable to his desire) by Bishop Lloyd, but without the assistance of any of the other nonjuring prelates does not appear.

Hence commenced that great and unhappy schism in the Church of England, which subsisted for a number of years, and, as we have every reason to believe, considerably injured its interests. Probably there was blame on both sides, but certainly those in power did not exert themselves, as they ought to have done, in endeavouring to heal the breach, by meeting their scrupulous brethren (who had undoubtedly the strong plea of conscience on their side) halfway.

Dr. Hickes being thus *spiritually* a Bishop, exercised the duties of that character by ordaining deacons and priests; but he became thereby so obnoxious to the then Governors, both in Church and State, that his personal safety was often greatly endangered.—He was often under the necessity of keeping himself closely concealed, and of going in disguise; and it is related by the Continuator of the Life of Mr. Kettlewell, that once visiting the Doctor, that holy man was “surprised and concerned at observing Mr. Dean in a military dress, and passing for a Captain or a Major.”

In 1705 the Doctor published at Oxford one of the most extraordinary, and certainly one of the most Herculean labours ever attempted and executed by one man; it was entitled, “A Grammatico-Critical and Archæological Treasure of the Ancient Northern Languages,” in two volumes folio. As this work has not been so well known as its great merits deserve, some account of its contents may not be unacceptable to the reader. It is dedicated to Prince George of Denmark; and in this dedication the author gets quite out of the usual course of such compositions, by discoursing not panegyrically, but upon the mutual agreement among the northern languages, on their close relation to the English tongue, and on the origin of the nations from whom ours is derived. This is followed by a long preface, containing an account of the work, and a grateful remembrance of those learned persons from whom he had received assistance, particularly Bishop Nicholson, William Elitch, Dr. Hopkins, Prebendary of Worcester, and Edmund Gibbon, editor of Camden.

The work itself is divided into two parts; the first containing three grammars and two dissertations; the other, Humphrey Wanley’s Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon Books. The first grammar is an Anglo-Saxon and Mæso-Gothic one. In this are contained all the helps necessary to attain a knowledge of these languages; after which the Doctor considers historically the changes which have happened in this language, dwells fully upon the Saxon poetry, and illustrates every part by copious and curious specimens.

The next grammar is of the Franco-Teutonic language; added to which is

a small dictionary of such Italian and French words as are manifestly derived from the northern languages. The last grammar is that called the Islandic, by Runolphus Jonas; but the Doctor has subjoined many curious observations of his own upon the ancient Runic monuments of the Danes, &c.

The Doctor’s “Dissertation concerning the Excellence of the Northern Languages,” was written at the request of Sir Bartholomew Shower, and is a work of astonishing labour and erudition. It is impossible to give a just analysis of this valuable piece; suffice it, therefore, to say, that it affords matter of entertainment and information to the historian, lawyer, philologist, politician, and divine. This is followed by Sir Andrew Fountain’s “Dissertation upon the Anglo-Saxon Coins,” with ten plates of these coins. In the second book we have an accurate list of all the books and charters in any of the public libraries, either in Anglo-Saxon, or relating to Anglo-Saxon antiquities. This catalogue takes up 311 pages, and is a mass of critical, historical, and biographical knowledge. This is followed by a catalogue of Northern books, sent by the learned Perinfield from Stockholm to the Doctor; and the whole is closed by six large and useful indexes.

Besides this and the other works above-mentioned, the Dean published a variety of pieces in controversial and practical divinity; and in 1726 his friend Mr. Spinckes published a volume containing thirteen practical sermons of the Doctor’s, prefaced with a short vindication of his character on the score of political sincerity.

The Doctor was the close friend of the pious Mr. Kettlewell, of the excellent Robert Nelson, Esq. the learned Henry Dodwell, and the most eminent of the learned men of his time, both at home and abroad. From his writings it appears, that he was a man of a high spirit, irascible in his temper, and zealously warm in the cause of orthodox Christianity, as professed in the Church of England. No regular memoir of him, nor any portrait, as far as I have been able to enquire, have been hitherto published; and I believe I may hazard the assertion, that either, or both, would be even now very acceptable to the literary world.

W.
DROSSIANA.

D R O S S I A N A.

N U M B E R XLII.

ANECDOTES of ILLUSTRIOUS and EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,
PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES !

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 120.]

KING WILLIAM THE THIRD.
SOME letters of this illustrious Prince were found a few years ago at Kensington Palace, in a closet that had been boarded up. It appears by them, that his excellent Queen had been with child, or at least had, perhaps, thought herself so. In one of his letters to the Queen, during his absence in Ireland, he forbids her to pardon any person that shall be properly found guilty of house-breaking; in so heinous a light did this sensible Prince hold that crime, which is committed in the secret hour of the night, to the dread and terror of mankind.—King William broke his collar-bone upon one of the hunters that belonged to Sir John Fenwick, who was, extrajudicially perhaps, attainted of High Treason in his reign. A good Tory wrote some Latin lines upon the occasion, which began thus :

*Illustri Sosipes certe dignissime calor,
Cui Leo, cui Taurus, cui dabat Urfa
locum.*

Thy place in Heaven, illustrious Courser,
there,

Nor dread the radiance of the shaggy
Bear :

The lordly Bull to thee shall give his
place,

And the fell Lion of the Nemean race.

Taciturnity found interest in the family of Nassau; for when Counts Egmont and Horn were taken prisoners, the Duke of Alva said, speaking of the first Prince of Orange,

" Le petit taciturne n'est-il pas pris ?
" Eh bien vous n'avez rien fait ? "

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.

The under Colonnade of the beautiful Portico of St. Paul's Cathedral, is as it was appended to the front of the old church by Inigo Jones. The beautiful Loggia and the ugly Towers are Sir Christopher's. The Dome, and the two entrances on the North and South side of the fabric, cannot be too much admired.

The East end is bad, both on the inside and outside. Sir Christopher had, indeed intended a Baldaquino, or Canopy, for the Altar, like that of St. Peter's at Rome. Some impediments were thrown in the way of it. He was no less impeded in the construction of the Dome, the piers of which he was not permitted to make of solid stone, as he intended; but he was obliged to fill them up with rubble; hence one of the piers is settled. The Dome is, however, a master-piece of construction, and does honour to his skill as a Geometrical Architect. Decoration was by no means Sir Christopher's forte. His ornaments are ugly and ill-judged. In the gardens of the Architect of that national ornament Somerset-house, near Hounslow, there is a Temple dedicated to the celebrated Architects by this excellent disciple of their's. His own bust is placed in a corner, with this inscription :

*Non ita certant li cupidus, quam propter
amor em
Vos imitari aseo.*

An original bust of Sir Christopher Wren was lately presented to him, to occupy a place in the Temple, with this inscription :

*Architecto bujus Sæculi Principi,
Architecti prioris Sæculi Principis Ima-
ginem,
(ut Par est)
D. D.*

W. S. 1792.

The celebrated inscription upon Sir Christopher, " Circumspice," should be placed upon the pavement under the Dome, and not in the vault under the church, where no one goes to look at it. Sir Christopher, as if conscious that one day or other the good taste and good sense of his countrymen would render his wonderful fabric the British Temple of Fame for the illustrious dead, has left niches and spaces in the inside of the church for statues and monuments.

This

This deposit of the gratitude of a country to those who have deserved well of it, begins very properly with the monuments of Mr. Howard, Dr. Johnson, and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

CHARLES THE FIRST.

Many resemblances occur in several of the circumstances attending the execution of this Prince, and that of the late unfortunate and excellent Louis XVI. For the honour, however, of England, British Serocity stopped infinitely short of Gallic cruelty. The following extract is made from a very curious little book, called "England's Shame, or the Unmasking of a Politic Atheist; being a full and faithful Relation of the Life and Death of that Grand Impostor Hugh Peters. By William Young, M.D. London, 1663, 12mo. Dedicated to Her Most Excellent Majesty Henrietta Maria, the Mother Queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland."

"The soldiers were secretly admonished by letters from Hugh Peters to exercise the admired patience of King Charles, by upbraiding him to his face; and so it was; for having gotten him on board their boat to transport him to Westminster Hall, they would not afford him a cushion to sit upon, nay, scarcely the company of his Spanish, but scoffed at him most vilely; as if to blaspheme the King were not to blaspheme God, who had established him to be his Vicegerent, our Supreme Moderator, and a faithful *Custos Ducum Tabularum Legum*, Keeper of both Tables of the Law.

"The King being safely arrived at Whitehall (that they might the easier reach the Crown), they do with pious pretences seconded with fears of declining, hoodwink their General Fairfax to descend to this bloody sacrifice. Whereas Oliver Cromwell and Ireton would appear only to be his admirers, and spectators of the regicide, by standing in a window at Whitehall, within view of the scaffold and the people; whilst Peters, fearing a tumult, dissembles himself sick at St. James's; conceiving that he might thereby plead *not guilty*, though no man was more forward than he to encourage Colonel Axtell in this action, and to animate his regiment to cry for justice against the *traytor*, for so they called the King."

"The resolve past," adds Dr. Young, "that the King must be conveyed from

Windfor Castle to Hampton Court. Harrison rides with him, and upbraids him to his face. Peters riding before him out of the Castle cries, "We'll whiff, we'll whiff him, now we have him." A pattern of loyalty, one formerly a Captain for the King's interest, seizing Peters his bridle, says, "Good Mr. Peters, what will you do with the King? I hope that you will do his person no harm." That Peters might be Peters, he replies, "He shall die the death of a traitor, were there never a man in England but he." The Captain, forced to loose his hold of the reins by a blow given him over his hand with Peters's staff, this Trumpeter of Sorrow rides on-singing his sad note, "We'll whiff him, we'll whiff him, I warrant you, now we have him!"

Oliver Cromwell is said to have put his hand to the neck of Charles as he was placed in his coffin, and to have made observations on the extreme appearance of health and a long life that his body exhibited upon dissection. Oliver was at first anxious to have stained his memory, by pretending that the King had a scandalous disease upon him at the time of his death, had he not been prevented by a bold and steady assertion to the contrary made by a Physician, who chanced to be present at the opening of the body.

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ANTHONY JONES.

The present deservedly popular Air of "God Save the King" is supposed to have been composed by this Musician, contemporary with Purcell, and grandfather of the late Mrs. Arne, Mrs. Lampe, and Mrs. Jones; all Stage Singers, while spansters, by the name of *Young*. When this tune was revived in 1745, tradition said, that the words of "God save the King" were written, and the tune composed, for King James the Second, during the time that the Prince of Orange was expected to land in England. During the Rebellion of 1745, the learned and ingenious Dr. Burney, author of the General History of Music, composed parts to the old melody at the desire of Mrs. Cibber, for Drury-lane Theatre, where it was sung in a slow and solemn manner, in three parts, by Mrs. Cibber, Mr. Beard, and Reinhold, the father of the present singer of that name; and repeated in chorus, augmented in force, usually, by the whole audience. It was called for at this Theatre for near

two years after the suppression of the Rebellion.

Mr. POPE.

According to the account a very sensible and ingenious Lady now living, and who was in Mr. Pope's house at the time of his death, gives of that melancholy transaction, Mr. Pope did not in his last hours like the Catholic Priest recommended by Mr. Hooke to come to him, till he knew that Lord Bolingbroke had quitted his house. Mr. Pope died as he was receiving extreme unction.—Mr. Pope, very probably from not having sufficiently attended to his religious faith and principles, was a good deal in the state of that French Nobleman mentioned in one of their Miscellanies, called *Ana*, who at the requisition of his wife sent for a Priest, and when the Priest asked him, whether he believed such and such a particular Article, he turned to his wife, and said, "My dear, should I believe *that*?"—Mr. Pope indeed, in one of his letters to Atterbury the Bishop of Rochester, talking of his reading books of controversy on religious subjects, says, "At the age of seventeen I warmed my head with them, and the consequence was, that I found myself a Protestant and a Papist by turns, according to the last book I read." "This," adds Bishop Warburton, his Editor, "is an admirable picture of every reader busied in religious controversy, without possessing the principles in which a right judgment of the merits in question is to be found." It were then surely much safer and more modest for the mass of mankind not to trouble their heads about religious controversies, and not like fools "rush in where Angels dare not tread."

LORD GEORGE GERMAINE.

This eloquent and acute man, who, like all other Politicians, was occasionally the prey of faction and party malignity, during the time that he was Minister for that unfortunate department of the State called the American one, behaved with the greatest nobleness and independence of spirit. A second Naval Review was proposed during the American War, at a time in which this noble Lord thought the ships that were to afford the amusement of it, would be much better employed in the West-

Indies. He went immediately to the Council with his resignation in his pocket, threatening instantly to *give up his place*, if the ships that were wanted for operations of infinite moment and concern were to be made use of for so trifling an occasion. The Naval Review did not take place.—Lord George's behaviour in this instance shews what a proper degree of influence, in any Cabinet whatsoever, a Minister of sense joined with integrity and spirit must ever obtain.

Shakespeare makes King John say well to Hubert—

"It is the *curse of Kings* to be attended
"By slaves, that take their *humours*
for a warrant."

LORD BOLINGBROKE,

In a letter of his lately printed, but not published, by Sir William Young, Bart. in a very elegant and entertaining book, entitled, "Contemplatio Philosophica," a posthumous work of the late Brooke Taylor, LL. D. author of the celebrated Treatise on Perspective that bears his name, says, "If you see the Abbe Conti, ask him, whether it be true that there is at Venice a MS. History of the Cæsars by Ennapius, of whom it is pretended that Zosimus was only an abridger, as Justin was of Trogus Pompeius, or Hephæstion of Dion Cassius." In speaking of Dr. King's Treatise on the Causes and Origin of Moral Evil, he says, "It runs in my head, that the Author has not taken all the advantages which, as a Philosopher, he might have done, against the Defender of the Epicurean and Manichean Systems; and sure it is, that as a Divine he lies under some additional disadvantages, easily understood, and therefore not necessary to be explained."

In the same work there is a very pretty letter from the second Lady Bolingbroke, Madame de Maintenon's niece, to Dr. Taylor, grandfather of the Editor, in which there is this true sentiment, very elegantly expressed:—"Je suis bien fâchée que vous ayez trouvé tant de difficultés dans vos affaires; mais avec de l'amour & du courage de quoi ne vient on point à bout?"

JAMES THE SECOND.

When he went to Versailles, was much laughed at by Louis the XIVth's Courtiers for his awkwardness. *Boon*
B b XIV.

XIV. with great gallantry, made him a present of his own suit of armour. In his Oratory, after his death, scourges tinged with blood were found. Not long before his death he paid a visit to the Convent of La Trappe in Normandy, in company with the Duke of Berwick, Lord Dumbarton, and the Marſhal de Belfonds; and after having paid great attention to the regulations and discipline of the houſe, he ſaid at parting, to the famous Abbe de Rancé, Abbot of the Convent, who attended him, "Monsieur, il faut venir ici pour

apprendre comme Dieu doit être pris & ſervi. Je tâcherai de faire enſuite que chacun dans ſa ſituation vous imite en quelque choſe, & j'eſpere ſi Dieu m'en donne le temps, que ce voyage ne ſera pas la dernier." Many of the papers and MSS. which James left to the Scotch College at Paris, have never yet been opened. It is to be hoped our Miniſtry will take the proper means to ſecure them for this country, in caſe of the diſſolution of that venerable eſtabliſhment.

(To be continued.)

THE ABBEY of St. DENIS, near PARIS.

(WITH A VIEW.)

THIS Abbey is of royal foundation, being endowed by Charlemagne, St. Louis, and Philip the Bold. The Abbot was appointed by the Sovereign. The laſt of the Abbots was the celebrated Cardinal de Retz, who was named to that dignity by Louis XIV. in conſequence of his reſignation of the Archbiſhopric of Paris into the hands of that Prince after his return from Italy. After his death the revenues of that dignity were annexed by Louis to Madame de Maintenon's foundation for the daughters of the poor nobility of France. The church of St. Denis is the Weſtminſter Abbey of France, moſt of its monarchs having been entombed in it. The Princes of the Houſe of Valois have a magnificent maſoleum appended to the north ſide of the church. The godlike Turenne, and Bertran du Gueſlin, Great Conſtable of France, are nearly the only private perſons that have the honour of ſepulture in this royal Abbey. Part of the weſt end of the fabric remains as it was built in the time of Charlemagne. The nave of the preſent church was built by St. Louis in 1231, and the choir was finiſhed in 1281, by Philip the Bold. The treaſury of the church was ſuppoſed to have been extremely rich in vaſes of gold and ſilver, and in precious ſtones. In the preſent ſyſtem of plunder that prevails in France, there is no reaſon to ſuppoſe that they have eſcaped the general wreck which every thing divine and human have undergone in that country. Louis the Fifteenth is the laſt ſovereign that was buried at St. Denis. No monument, however, was erected to him, or even to Louis XIV. The late excellent and

unfortunate Monarch of France, butchered on a ſcaffold by his inhuman and faithleſs ſubjects, without ſhadow of law or pretence of right, was, after his execution, thrown into a hole, without the leaſt ſemblance of religious rites, and was immediately conſumed, ſome quick-lime being thrown into the grave for that purpoſe. His ſpirit, were it not at preſent employed in matters of greater concern, might have cried out, with that of Archytes in Horace,

—Vagæ ne parce malignus arenæ
Offibus & capiti inhumato
Particulam dare.

Which may be thus paraphraſed :

Ye cruel faithleſs ſons of Gallia's race,
'Tis inſult ſure enough, enough diſ-
grace,
To make your Monarch on the ſcaffold
bleed
(Whilst wond'ring Europe trembled at
the deed) ;

But yet each human feeling more to
dare,
Your victim's aſhes ye diſdain to ſpare ;
And the ſad rites of ſepulture deny
To injur'd and to murder'd Majeſty.

The inſide of the nave of the church of St. Denis, in the lightneſs of its conſtruction, and in the elegance of its proportions, very much reſembles the nave of our very beautiful fabric Weſtminſter Abbey. The print we preſent to our readers was taken from an old engraving by the celebrated Marot, made about the year 1670. The monks that attended in the Abbey were of the Order of St. Benediſt. They, with the reſt of the religious orders, have been ſuppreſſed by the preſent Government of France.

BREAD.

BREAD-FRUIT-TREE EXPEDITION.

St. Helena, Dec. 19, 1792.

I HAVE taken the liberty of addressing two letters to you during this voyage, one from Teneriffe, the other from the Cape of Good Hope, on the supposition that a knowledge of the movements of the Providence and Assistance ships, destined to accomplish so popular and desirable an end as that of conveying the BREAD-FRUIT-TREE from the South Seas to our West-India settlements, would not be displeasing. I shall now beg leave further to trouble you with a cursory account of our proceedings from the Cape to our arrival here, which took place yesterday, Dec. 18.

Our water and provisions being completed by the 22d December 1791, the next day we sailed out of Table Bay, the few sick we had being previously sent on shore, and replaced by some Swedes, &c. who had left a Dutch Indiaman. For four or five days after our departure, we experienced battling winds, which increased our distance but very little from the African coast; when, on the 28th, a steady breeze sprung up, and on the 8th of February 1792, we got sight of Van Diemen's Land. The next morning, we came to an anchor in Adventure Bay, as did also the Assistance; both crews in the most perfect health: we had, during this run, a succession of favourable winds, and most delightful weather: there we lay thirteen days, to complete our wood and water; the former we found in the greatest abundance, growing close to the water side; the latter in sufficient quantity, and excellent. Although, in all our excursions, we saw nothing that could strictly be called a river, yet Adventure Bay is well supplied with water, by various brooks that empty themselves in its bosom. We frequently refreshed the crews with some fine fish during our stay; but the earth produced nothing, that we saw, for men to eat, although the soil, in many places, was rich, and the face of the country luxuriant, and only wanting the fostering and active hand of man to make it a delightful spot. The inhabitants were only once seen, and those very few in number, and for a short time. Capt. Bligh left a cock and two hens, and set some peach, apricot, &c. stones, with several kinds of seed.—On the 21st we sailed out of this harbour, and should

have made the southern part of New Zealand, had we not experienced much haze and fog when near that coast, which prevented our having any observation for several days. This made us run as high as lat. 50 South: there we found the cold excessive. During this passage we saw whales of three kinds, grampusses, &c. albatrosses, Cape-hens, with a variety of other birds; great quantities of rock weed, and several times phosphoral lights. We continued our course without any thing extraordinary happening until the 5th of April, when we saw land; this was a low island, a NEW DISCOVERY, and was not seen until we were within a few miles of it. A number of craggy rocks, over which the surf broke to a prodigious height, are scattered along its coast. The centre of the island is a lagoon, encircled, as far as our view extended, by a border of trees; but not the smallest appearance of either fires or inhabitants. The hour of the day enabled Capt. Bligh to ascertain its true position; it lies in lat. 21. 39. South, longitude 218. 13. East; and on the 9th we arrived at Otaheite, the Queen of the Tropical Isles. There we were received in the most friendly and affectionate manner, and found most of the crew belonging to the Matilda, a whaler, of London, Messrs. Calvert and King owners. She had been at Botany Bay, had touched at Otaheite to refresh, in her passage round Cape Horn, and had sailed only sixteen days from thence, when she struck on a sand bank and foundered. This happened on the 26th of February 1792. The crew took the boats and steered for Otaheite, where they arrived on the 2d of March, and were kindly received, and humanely treated, by these benevolent people. But a Chief of the district Matavai, who had seized four muskets, &c. from them, on their landing, and would not give them up, had occasioned King Otoo (who styles himself, and with very great propriety, the *Friend of King George*) to make a formal demand of them; which not being complied with, he had waged war against him, and was carrying it on with very great obstinacy. Two days after our arrival a battle was fought, when Edeca, the Queen of these extensive isles, like Zenobia of the East, appeared in the field, and “marshalled her footy warriors to the fight.”

fight." Capt. Bligh now interfered, and hostilities ceased. A human sacrifice was offered, on the part of the rebel Chief, to Otoo, as a propitiation for the part he had taken, which was by him accepted. Thus was peace restored.—A brig from Bristol, named the Jenny, bound to the N. W. coast of America, had touched there ten days before we arrived, and had taken the Master of

the Matilda (Wetherhead), and two boys with her. One of the mates, named Campbell, and two men, had formed the daring attempt to reach Botany-Bay in one of the boats, and had failed with that intent when the Jenny did. Twenty are on board the Providence, and five preferred remaining with the natives.

(To be continued.)

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,
For M A R C H 1793.

Travels during the Years 1787, 1788, and 1789, undertaken more particularly with a View of ascertaining the Cultivation, Wealth, Resources, and National Prosperity of the Kingdom of France. By Arthur Young, Esq. F.R.S. 4to. 1l. 1s. Richardson.

MR. YOUNG informs his readers, that encouraged by the success of the Views of the State of Agriculture in England, which are now read in every European language, he was induced to attempt giving a General View of France executed in a similar manner; a task which, he hopes, the experience of twenty years, that have elapsed since his former publications, will not render him less capable of performing. The book is divided into two parts. The first is a Journal mentioning the occurrences that took place during his tour, in succession as they happened. The second is a Collection of Essays on such subjects as he considers to be of most importance to give a general idea of the state of the country. We shall proceed to lay before our readers such passages as we conceive are most likely to afford amusement or instruction, and at the same time enable them to form a just judgment of the nature and execution of the work in general. With regard to politics, Mr. Young professes to steer a middle course, and says, with Swift, that if both parties do not think him right, his next wish should be, that they would both think him wrong.

"The first sight," Mr. Young observes,

that separates England, so fortunately for her, from all the rest of the world, must be crossed many times before a traveller ceases to be surprised at the sudden and universal change that surrounds him on landing at Calais. The scene, the people, the language, every thing is new; and in those circumstances in which there is most resemblance, a discriminating eye finds little difficulty in discovering marks of distinction. The difference of the customs," he observes, "of the two nations, is in nothing more striking than in the labours of the sex: In England it is very little they will do in the fields, except to glean and make hay; the first is a party of pilfering, and the second of pleasure. In France, they plough and fill the dung-cart. Picquigny has been the scene of a remarkable transaction, that does great honour to the tolerating spirit of the French nation.—Mr. Colmar, a Jew, bought the seigniorial and estate, including the viscounty of Amiens, of the Duke of Chaulnes, by virtue of which he appoints the Canons of the cathedral of Amiens. The Bishop resisted his nomination, and it was carried by appeal to the Parliament of Paris, whose decree was in favour of Mr. Colmar." His

mare,

mare, from the badness of French stables, and the carelessness of the *garçons de écurie*, being knocked up, Mr. Young was obliged to leave her at Luzarch, and proceed to Paris, as other travellers do, in post-chaises, seeing and knowing little or nothing. "The last ten miles I was eagerly on the watch for that throng of carriages which near London impede the traveller. I watched in vain, for the road, quite to the gates, is, on comparison, a perfect desert.—Till we have been accustomed to travelling, we have a propensity to stare at and admire every thing, and to be on the search for novelty, even in circumstances where it is ridiculous to look for it. I have been upon the silly gape to find out things that I have not found before, as if a street in Paris could be formed of any thing but houses, or houses formed of any thing but brick or stone; or that the people in them, not being English, would be walking on their heads."

Mr. Young gives the following account of the ceremony of investing the Duke of Berri, son of the Count d'Artois, with the *ordonnance bleue*. "The Queen's band was in the chapel where the ceremony was performed, but the musical effect was thin and weak. During the service the King was seated between his two brothers, and seemed, by his carriage and inattention, to wish himself a hunting. He would certainly have been as well employed, as in hearing afterwards from his throne a feudal oath of chivalry, I suppose, or some such nonsense, administered to a boy of ten years old. Seeing so much pompous folly, I imagined it was the Dauphin, and asked a lady of fashion near me, at which she laughed in my face, as if I had been guilty of the most egregious idiom—nothing could be done in a worse manner, for the stifling of her expression only marked it the more. I applied to M. de la Rochefoucauld, to know what gross absurdity I had been guilty of so unwittingly; when, forsooth, it was because the Dauphin, *as all the world knows in France*, has the *ordonnance bleue* put round him as soon as he is born. So unpardonable was it for a foreigner to be ignorant of such an important part of French history, as of giving a babe a blue flabbering-bib instead of a white one."

May 18. Mr. Young, finding his mare sufficiently recovered for a journey, left Paris, intending to cross the whole kingdom to the Pyrenees. "The

road to Orleans is one of the greatest that leads from Paris. I expected, therefore, to have my former impressions of the little traffic near that city removed; but, on the contrary, it was confirmed; it is a desert compared with those round London. In ten miles we met not one stage or diligence, only two messageries, and very few stages, not a tenth of what would have been met had we been leaving London at the same hour. Knowing how great, rich, and important a city Paris is, this circumstance perplexes me much. Should it afterwards be confirmed, conclusions in abundance are to be drawn.

"The gift, Enter the miserable province of Sologne, which the French writers call the *tristesse Sologne*. The poor people who cultivate the soil here are *Maisonniers*, that is, men who hire the land without ability to stock it; the proprietor is obliged to provide cattle and seed, and he and his tenant divide the produce: a miserable system, that perpetuates poverty, and excludes instruction. The same wretched country continues to La Loge; yet all this country is highly improvable, if they knew what to do with it; the property, perhaps, of some of those glittering beings, who figured in the procession the other day at Versailles. Heaven grant me patience, while I see a country thus neglected, and forgive me the oaths I swear at the absence and ignorance of the possessors."

The following is a pleasing instance of the attention of the Bishop of Limoges to the feelings of a stranger:—"Lord Macartney, when a prisoner in France after the Grenades were taken, spent some time with him. The order came from the Court to sing *Te Deum* on the very day that Lord Macartney was to arrive. Conceiving that the public demonstrations of joy for a victory that brought his noble guest a prisoner, might be personally unpleasant to him, the Bishop proposed to the Intendant to postpone the ceremony for a few days, in order that he might not meet it so abruptly:—this was instantly acceded to, and conducted in such a manner afterwards, as to mark as much attention to Lord Macartney's feelings as to their own."

Mr. Young, like other travellers, finds great fault with the distinctness of the French—indeed, every Englishman who leaves his own country, will find that sin, for surely it is one, to offend him.

him wherever he goes. "It is not, he says," in the power of an English imagination to figure the animals that waited upon us here at the Chapeau Rouge at Souillac—some things that called themselves, by the courtesy of Souillac, women, but in reality walking dunghills:—but a neatly-dressed, clean, waiting girl at an inn, will be looked for in vain in France. Near Payrac all the country girls and women are without shoes or stockings, and the ploughmen at their work have neither sabots nor feet to their stockings. This is a poverty that strikes at the root of national prosperity; a large consumption among the poor being of more consequence than among the rich. The house of Mr. du Barré, brother of the husband of the celebrated Countess, at Toulouze, is distinguished as being fitted up with much magnificence and at great expence. One contrivance deserves to be noted, that of a looking-glass before the chimnies, instead of the various screens used in England; it slides backwards and forwards into the wall of the room. There is a portrait of Madame du Barré, which is said to be very like: if it really is, one would pardon a King some follies committed at the shrine of so much beauty.—As to the garden, it is beneath all contempt, except to make one stare at the efforts at which folly can arrive: in the space of an acre there are hills of genuine earth, mountains of pasteboard, rocks of canvas, abbés, cows, sheep, and shepherdesses in lead; monks and paysans, asses and altars in stone; fine ladies and blacksmiths, parrots and lovers, in wood; windmills and cottages, shops and villages, nothing excluded, except nature.

"On approaching the Pyrenees the inhabitants have much of the appearance as well as the dress of the Scotch Highlanders; they wear round flat caps, and loose breeches. "Pipers, blue bonnets, and oatmeal are found," says Sir James Stewart, "in Catalonia, Auvergne and Swabia, as well as in Lechaber!" I met on the road many waggons, each loaded with two casks of wine, quite backward in the carriage; and as the hind wheels are much higher than the fore ones, it shews that these mountaineers have more sense than John Bull. The wheels of these waggons are all shod with wood instead of iron."

The following observations on the French mode of dividing the day are

sensible, interesting, and favourable to the prevailing customs of England. "In the common arrangement of the day no circumstance is so objectionable as dining at noon, the consequence of eating no breakfast; for as the ceremony of dressing is kept up, you must be at home from any morning's excursion by twelve o'clock. This single circumstance, if adhered to, would be sufficient to destroy any pursuits except the most frivolous. Dividing the day exactly in halves, destroys it for any expedition, enquiry, or business that demands seven or eight hours attention, uninterrupted by any calls to the table or the toilette; calls which, after fatigue or exertion, are obeyed with refreshment and pleasure. What is a man good for after his silk breeches and stockings are on, his hat under his arm, and his head *bien poudre*? Noon dinners are customary all over France, except by persons of considerable fashion at Paris. They cannot be treated with too much ridicule or severity, for they are absolutely hostile to every view of science, to every spirited exertion, and to every useful pursuit in life."

Mr. Young professes himself much pleased with the manners of the polite societies in France, in which an inviolable sweetness of disposition, mildness of character, and what in English we emphatically call *good temper*, eminently prevail;—seeming to arise—at least I conjecture it, from a thousand little nameless and peculiar circumstances, not resulting entirely from the personal character of the individuals, but apparently holding of the national one.—If I may hazard a remark on the conversation of French Assemblies, from what I have known here, I should praise them for equanimity, but condemn them for insipidity. All vigour of thought seems to be excluded from expression, that characters of ability and inanity meet nearly on a par; tame and elegant, uninteresting and polite, the mingled mass of communicated ideas has powers neither to offend nor instruct. Where there is much polish of character there is little argument; and if you neither argue nor discuss, what is conversation? Good temper and habitual ease are the first ingredients in private society; but wit, knowledge, or originality, must break their even surface into some inequality of feeling, or conversation is like a journey on an endless flat.

After describing the Pyrenees, and mentioning their power of attracting clouds,

and

and producing rain, Mr. Young gives the following account of their original and natural tenants: "The first in point of dignity, from the importance of the mischief they do, are the bears. There are two sorts, carnivorous and vegetable eaters; the latter are more mischievous than their more terrible brethren, coming down in the night, and eating the corn, particularly buck-wheat and maize; and they are so nice in chusing the sweetest ears of the latter, that they trample and spoil infinitely more than they eat. The carnivorous bears wage war against the cattle and sheep, so that no flock can be left in the fields at night. Flocks must be watched by shepherds who have fire-arms, and the assistance of many stout and fierce dogs; and cattle are shut up in stables

during every night in the year. Sometimes by accident they wander from their keepers, and if left abroad, they run a considerable risk of being devoured. The bears attack those animals by leaping on their back, force the head to the ground, and thrust their paws into the body in the violence of a dreadful hug. There are many hunting days every year for destroying them, several parishes joining for that purpose. Great numbers of men and boys form a cordon, and drive the wood where the bears are known or suspected to be. They are fattest in winter, when a good one is worth three Louis. A bear never ventures to attack a wolf, but several wolves together will attack a bear, kill and eat him.

[To be continued.]

Lewina, the Maid of Snowdon. A Tale. By George Cumberland. 4to. 1793. And, A Poem on the Landscapes of Great Britain, dedicated to James Irvine, Esq. at Rome. By George Cumberland. Written in the Year 1780. 4to. 1793. Robinsons. 2s. 6d. each.

THESE Poems, though advertised together, seem to be intended for separate sale. The first is a simple pastoral story, which is not entitled to any praise on the score of invention, though the pleasing manner in which it is told may claim some degree of approbation.—Lewina is the daughter of a peasant swain, who being sent by the wealthy owner of an estate near Snowdon,

"To fell the forest for a rood of land,"

rears a cottage, to which he brings his wife, and an only daughter, the heroine of the poem, who is thus described:

Of Guido's Magdalen conceive the face,
In Grecian sculpture Ariadne's grace;
Eurobe the image in a flowing stole,
White and unfilled as the wearer's soul;
Let fall a waving mass of auburn hair
Of fifteen summers—and Lewina's there.

Soft was her voice, and musically sweet,
Her skin transparent, and her form complete;
Whate'er she said, or did, was sure to please,
She spoke with blushes, while she mov'd with ease;
And, little skill'd to judge of beauty's praise,
Blaz'd all unconscious, as the diamond's blaze.

Blest with content, with rural amusements, and domestic comforts, the happiness of the family continued with-

out interruption, "untinged with sorrow," till one fatal day,

By Fortune mark'd for transitory change,
(From causes common spring adventures strange)

Life, like a flower, unfolds its mystic form,
And tranquil skies precede the awful storm:
That morn our jolly woodman, brisk and gay,

Arm'd for the chase, anticipated day;
To scrip and belt a little keg was hung,
Which o'er his manly chest Lewina slung;
Then, kneeling, bound his boots in tender sort,
And kiss'd his forehead as she wish'd him sport.

Light broke with silver lines; the morn was grey,
And every sign bespoke a sultry day;
When the gay maiden, who had long in view
A bank where ripe the crimson strawberry grew;

Ever intent with all her little power
To deck the table, or adorn the bower;
Forth issuing, fleetly as the lapwing flew,
So light of foot, she scarcely brush'd the dew,

Deep by the margin of a shelving pool,
To seek the berries, and to pick them cool:
A rusky basket grac'd the virgin's arm,
Woven with decent ornaments to charm;
Loose flow'd her waving hair in part unbound,

Treading elastic, as she scorn'd the ground,
Onward

Onward she sprang, unfully'd form and mind,
In all her movements, all her looks con-join'd.

Light as the gossamer, her way she took,
And sprightly as a kidding cross'd the brook;
The gilded finch, that flutter'd in her way,
In all his gaudy plumage, seem'd less gay;
The little flow'rs that sprang beneath her feet,
In all their native sweetness, seem'd less sweet;

Pleas'd with the verdure of the teeming land,
Smiling, she felt her merry heart expand,
Nor seem'd the fruit she gather'd as it grew
Fuller of fragrance, or more fresh to view.
And now in glorious vivid colours wrought,
High on a cliff some flowers her fancy caught;
To gain the ridges of the frowning steep,
A broken way remain'd, the track of sheep,
Whose craggy path she climb'd, with blithsome air,

As wild as mountain goat, as free from care.
Arriv'd with labour on the rugged top,
Fear and fatigue united, made her stop;
Her fluttering soul was fill'd with new delight,

When Snowden's purple regions rose to sight;

A thousand glittering forms the sun reveal'd,
A thousand yawning gulphs the shade conceal'd.

Struck with the awful scene that burst to view,
So wild, so far extended, and so new,
Long time she gaz'd; but when alarm'd at last,

Towards the deep vale her roving eyes she cast,

And saw the steep and horrible descent,
That down precipitous its passage bent,
Who can describe her unavailing tears,
Tumultuous tremblings, sobs, and silent tears?

And as a maid, by promised pleasure led,
Forsaking home in gayer paths to tread,
In just re-fection paint her former state,
Sighs for its peaceful joys, but sighs too late,
So look'd Lewina for her lov'd abode,
So sought to find it by another road.

Deceiv'd by distance, and by fear oppress'd,
All day she wander'd, weeping and distressed;
Nor for herself alone her terrors rose,
She lov'd her parents, and partook their woes;

Quick sensibility increas'd her cares,
And keenly added all her own to their's.
At length a cave, sad refuge of despair,
Shelter'd her bosom from the midnight air;
Where mingling fervent prayers with tears and sighs,

Tir'd nature, quite exhausted, clos'd her eyes.

In the mean time the effects of the loss of Lewina on her mother and father are displayed. The father, who had been hunting with his landlord, and a friend called Montgomery, return, and being informed of the misfortune which had happened in their absence, each determined to set out in quest of our heroine, who is found by Montgomery, and restored by him to her parents. — He falls in love with the lady, and the Poem concludes:

Montgomery offer'd honourable vows,
And gain'd Lewina for his willing spouse;
His friend, uninfluenc'd by the voice of pride,

Cheerfully gave the dower and the bride;
Half the domain bestow'd to build a seat;
And half retain'd, to form his own retreat;
Where, as fame tells, he annually retires
To taste repose, and view their lifting fires;
For time takes nothing from their loves away,

Since pure affections never know decay.

The second Poem, on the Landscapes of Great Britain, contains some pleasing descriptions of the rural beauties of Great Britain. The following lines, near the conclusion, may be selected as a specimen:

In the lone courts of Chepstow's ivy'd bowers,

Near Conway's, Kenilworth's, or Ludlow's towers,

Oft the mild arbut fits so long alone,
That birds approaching deem him turn'd to stone;

Lost in the pleasures of a pensive mood,
Forgets his nature and neglects his food;
Nor end his labours till, with dusky stole,
Night drops her sable curtain o'er the whole.
Then in the grated chamber's dull retreat
Some musing Poet's pacing footsteps beat,
Where as the moon's unequal shadows fall,
His muttering image glides along the wall.

How strong the fancy works on such a spot!

(No legend old or school-boy tale forgot)
First in the quickly-fermenting bosom springs
The thought of captive maids or murder'd kings;

Next proud usurpers, and intemperate hosts;
Then the swift rushing of unquiet ghosts;
Till, half affrighted, from the thought we turn;

And bid the light foot fairies leave the fern;
They come, they gambol on the daisy's green.

And fill the unfully'd mind with forms serene.

The image in the fourth line of the above quotation, seems to have been borrowed from the following lines in Home's "Fatal Destiny:"

" ——— here I sit in sorrow,
Silent and motionless from morn to eve;
'Till the sea-fowl, that skim along the shore,

*Fearless alight, and sitting at my feet,
Scream their wild notes as if I was a stone,
Or senseless trunk, that could not do them
harm."*

These Poems are handsomely printed, but the etchings are not above mediocrity.

Sermons on the Divinity of Christ: By Robert Hawker, Vicar of the Parish of Charles, Plymouth. 8vo. Price 5s. Deighton.

WE have already lamented the too prevalent fashion among the English Clergy of discoursing on moral subjects instead of the great and peculiar truths of our religion. The consequence of this bad practice is, that the people, accustomed to consider morality as the all in all requisite to constitute the Christian character, lose sight of, and therefore pay no attention to the doctrinal parts of Christianity; and many persons on that account readily imbibe the flattering conceits of Socinus, as better accommodated to the natural pride of man, and adding force to his confidence in his reasoning powers. Would any one who is entirely unacquainted with the Christian religion, on hearing the sermons generally delivered in our parochial pulpits, consider this religion as essentially different from, much less as superior to the morality of an Epictetus, a Socrates, a Seneca, or a Confucius? The morality also which is thus substituted for Christianity, and which obtains chiefly among the younger clergy, is of such a loose, flimsy texture, as to be entirely unadapted to form a character of more than ordinary value. These *divines* are actuated by a ridiculous kind of politeness, and therefore treat vice in a general manner, so that their short moral essays fly over the heads but never reach the hearts of the auditors, to make use of an apt phrase of Martin Luther's. There is no coming home to mens' bosoms, and rousing conscience to its duty, by such particular representations as to excite conviction in the mind of the sinner that he is exactly in the condition described. Instead of this, a faint picture of the beauty of Virtue, or the turpitude of Vice, is drawn, as it were in crayons, with a gentle hand; the mind of the auditor confesses it to be just, and before he reaches the church door the whole is effaced.

By the command of our Saviour to his disciples, and through them to their successors, to *preach the Gospel*, is not meant preaching mere morality, for this has been inculcated by able and virtuous men in every era of the world, and under every

religious dispensation. Morality cannot be justly termed *glad tidings* to men who are incapable of fulfilling its precepts so uniformly as never to incur the penalties denounced against offenders. The *Gospel of the Son of God* is something more than this, and of far greater importance to mankind. It is doctrinal, as revealing the method which the Almighty has ordained for the reconciliation of a guilty world unto himself, by the one oblation of a mediator, who is therefore peculiarly styled *the righteous*. This divine person or Redeemer is evidently the grand object which Christian Ministers are to hold out to the consideration of their hearers, *who he is, what he hath done, and the terms of reconciliation to God the Father by him*.

Complaints may be made with the strictest justice on the great increase that heresy and infidelity have obtained among us of late years; but we apprehend, that till mere moral lectures are banished from our pulpits, and the doctrines of Christianity are introduced into them, the evil will increase to a still greater magnitude.

We have been led to make these observations under a deep sense of the great satisfaction which has been afforded us in the perusal of the Sermons before us; and we not only recommend them to the Clergy in particular, but with them the example of the author, in discoursing on the necessity of religious faith as the only real ground of religious practice.

In the First Sermon from Matthew xxii. 42. "But what think ye of Christ, whose Son is he?" the preacher with considerable energy, and much propriety of expression and candour of sentiment, states the importance of the doctrine of Christ's divinity, as being indeed "the chief corner-stone in the edifice of Christianity." From Scripture testimonies, and clear and natural inferences from them only, does he profess to vindicate this essential article of the Christian Faith; and it must be allowed that he manages these weapons with great force and dexterity.

The Second Sermon from John xvii. 5. "The glory which I had with thee before

before the world was," brings together the sacred evidences for Christ's pre-existence, and the essential divinity of his nature. The reasonings of the preacher upon these testimonies are strong and ingenious.

Sermon the Third is entitled, "An Enquiry whether any Traces can be found of our Lord's personal Appearance in the World previous to his Incarnation." Text, John v. 39—"Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me." Though the preacher does not conclude absolutely that Christ was the visible Jehovah so often mentioned in the Old Testament, yet by a comparison of a variety of passages in both parts of the sacred volume, he shews it to be very probable that Christ did appear as such both before and under the Jewish dispensation.

Sermon the Fourth adduces "The Testimony of the Prophets concerning the Character under which the Messiah was to appear." Text, Acts xxviii. 23.—"Persuading them concerning Jesus both out of the law of Moses and out of the Prophets."

Sermons the Fifth and Sixth are from John i. 14. "And the Word was made flesh," &c. and John viii. 46. "Never man spake like this man." The preacher produces the Scripture evidences of Christ's divinity during his incarnation, and argues upon them in a very full and able manner. The following argument, which appears in a note, struck us very forcibly, and we take the liberty of recommending it to the serious consideration of the reader, let his sentiments on the subject be what they may.—"Christ's agony in the garden," says Mr Hawker, "so decidedly implies the superiority of Our Lord's nature, and some peculiar purpose to be answered by his death, that I think it is capable of bearing much greater stress than is generally laid upon it. Can any man suppose that Christ, who had shewn such instances of patience through life, so much courage in the face of his enemies, and so little concern at his own sufferings and distresses, should now shrink back at the bare apprehension of death, if death was the only object of terror he had in view? Surely those Christians who speak of the death of Jesus as a martyr to his cause, and propose him under that view as an example to the world, seem to have forgotten, that Christ by his agony in the garden, and his desire that the cup of sorrow might be removed from him, stewed much less fortitude than many martyrs to

his cause have since shewn in their last moments. I cannot but conclude, therefore, that the horrors which surrounded Our Lord in this trying season, were of a peculiar kind, and such as no mortal ever sustained. Christ declared it to be the hour of darkness. And to what extent that power was permitted to be exercised upon his sacred person, who shall say? But what must have been the conflict which made it necessary for an Angel to be sent from Heaven to strengthen him, when his soul was exceeding sorrowful even unto death, and the sweat of his body was as it were great drops of blood falling down on the ground?"

In the Sixth Sermon the subject of *Atone-ment* is very pertinently introduced, and is proved clearly to be the doctrine of the Scriptures as the great design of Christ's mission, and at the same time to be a doctrine of no validity, unless the Divinity of Christ be a truth.

Sermon the Seventh is on "The Testimony of the Apostles to the Character of their Master," from Matthew xvi. 15.—"But whom say ye that I am?" The title of this discourse is rather inaccurate, for the testimony of John the Baptist is also adduced and argued upon with much ability and strength of reasoning. In this notes the arguments of Mr. Lindley in his *Address to the Students of the Universities*, to evade the force of the testimonies of John the Baptist and the Apostles to Our Saviour's divinity, are combated with considerable address, but without any severity of expression.

The last Sermon is very properly on the same text as the first, and contains a summary recapitulation of the several arguments made use of in the former Sermons. From this discourse we shall make one extract, as a specimen of our author's manner of writing. "If this be the real state of things, and the Christian's Lord be not divine, farewell to all the hopes of the faithful, his consolations are no more! Then all the gracious promises of religion, so highly encouraging to repentance and amendment of life, and with which the anxious mind, when smitten with a sense of guilt, sought a *requiem*, are done away, and the law of God, strict and unalterable in its demands, stands forth before the guilty conscience, arrayed in all its terrors. To what refuge shall the awakened sinner now fly, or in what sacrifice can he again place confidence? I thought (he will say) my soul secure in the expectation of pardon to my sins, through the meritorious death of my blessed Saviour, upon

the terms of faith, repentance, and newness of life. I understood that the Apostles of Christ had instructed the world in this doctrine, that God hath set forth the Redeemer as a *propitiation*, and that the *Son of God himself* had declared that *he came to give his life a ransom for many*; but if this be all a delusion, I am robbed of my best comforts, and am without hope. Tell me not of the virtues of human nature; for, how shall any man build his hopes of acceptance with his Maker upon the sandy foundation of the purity of his own life! Alas! my very best deeds are largely tinged with a mixture of infirmity. I see a mark of imperfection strongly appearing in every page of my life. And for the errors and intentional sins of nature *should the Lord be extreme to mark all that is done amiss, who may abide it? And how then by is the deeds of the law shall any flesh be justified?* And what is repentance? a patched-up, blemished, and imperfect repentance, made up of alternate sorrow and sin; to-day, feeling the compunction of guilt; to-morrow, falling again, perhaps, into the same or similar transgressions: the next day renewing the serious impression, and soon after giving fresh proofs of human infirmity; and thus going on through life in the succession of offences and contrition; sometimes humbling the soul under the mighty hand of God, from a conscious unworthiness, but more frequently forgetting that *there is a God which judgeth the curbs*. Are these sacrifices to offer the Lord? Are these fragments of a chequered life sufficiently meritorious to save the soul? Can any man be presumptuous enough to satisfy his mind that Heaven must be the *natural reward* to such a train of conduct?

“Considering the miserable consequence to which the rejection of Our Lord’s divine nature necessarily leads, and the despondency it creates in the human mind, one should imagine that the advocates for this doctrine, however secretly convinced that they are *right*, must yet wish to be *wrong*. For, surely, it is the most com-

fortless doctrine ever proposed to mankind to consider ourselves in a fallen, helpless state of being exposed to various dangers, and surrounded with the numerous temptations which beset the path of duty; and in this situation to have no divine spirit to look up to as the helper of our infirmities, nor any divine Redeemer to confide in as the propitiation of our sins; conscious also of being accountable creatures, and that a day is approaching when all our actions will be brought into judgment, with every secret thought, whether it be good or bad.—Can there be a more discouraging and comfortless religion than this? and especially when the retrospect of life is clouded over, I do not say barely with frailties, but with *willful* offences, to have no better support than repentance, and no refuge but what arises from the unbounded mercy of God; ignorant at the same time, whether *that repentance* hath been exercised in due proportion to our sins, or whether that *mercy* will be extended equal to our necessities. However hopes of this kind may soothe the mind with the speciousness of their promises, when that mind is perfectly a case, and the awful objects of futurity are considered as at a distance; yet when a man is just closing the book of life, and hovering between this world and the next, then it is to be apprehended mere abstract arguments will entirely lose their efficacy. And, indeed, if experience can be deemed the truest test for ascertaining a matter of fact, we have reason to conclude, that *those* leave the world with most complacency and satisfaction who have learned to place their hopes and confidence in a *Saviour’s merit*, and not in *their own*.”

The earnest manner in which Mr. Hawker inculcates a spirit of Christian candour and charity towards the persons of those who entertain different sentiments from those which he has here vindicated, affords an amiable picture of his heart, as the Discourses themselves are a very respectable one of his abilities.

W.

Arabian Tales, being a Continuation of the Arabian Nights Entertainments, &c. Translated from the French. 4 vols. 12mo. 12s. Kay.

THE work commonly known by the name of the Arabian Nights Entertainments, whether it was really composed by M. Galland, the original Editor, or whether it was translated by him from the Arabic, is a performance that has long been stamped with the most unequivocal

marks of public approbation. The young imagination wanders delighted through its magic pages, and even age and widow find amusing relaxation from severer studies, in tracing its accurate representation of Eastern manners, and in contemplating with what ease the human mind may be induced

induced to pursue a train of the most improbable events, and to a temporary acknowledgement of the wildest fictions. It is a work which certainly displays a great share of invention, fancy, and an intimate acquaintance with the customs and modes of thinking of the Asiatics. Of such a book it is not at all surprising that imitations should be attempted; and notwithstanding the advertisement prefixed to the French Edition, which informs us, that the present work is taken from an Arabian Manuscript, brought to the King of France's library by Dom Denis Chavis, a native of Arabia, and translated by M. Casotte, Author of the "Diable Amoureux" and several other novels, we are much inclined to think that it adds one more to the number of literary impositions, which have in the course of some few late years been attempted on the public. This opinion we are led to form principally from internal evidence. The performance certainly possesses merit, but unquestionably it is not equal to the work of which it professes to be the continuation. The attempts at humour are more vulgar and com-

mon-place; the enchantments more often disgust from their too frequent occurrence, their excessive extravagance, and utter improbability, than in the Arabian Nights Entertainments; the genii sink into common fairies and hobgoblins; and the magician, whose supernatural powers, as described in the work just mentioned, impress the reader with a kind of awe, here degenerates into a conjurer, or mountebank. Nor does the style of the English translator tend to lessen this general impression. In place, for example, of using *Caravanfary*, a term familiar to every reader of Eastern tales, the word *ing* is on all occasions substituted, which conveys to our minds a mean, and indeed not an equivalent idea. In spite, however, of these slight imperfections, the perusal of these Arabian Tales will in general afford entertainment. It being impossible to give any general idea of a work consisting of separate and unconnected stories, we must refer our readers to the book itself for a specimen of the manner in which the present continuator has imitated the well-known celebrated original.

A Selection from the Harleian Miscellany of Tracts which principally regard the English History, of which many are referred to by Hume. 4to. Price 1l. 1s. Kearsleys.

WITHOUT stopping to enquire whether the historical tracts printed in the Harleian Miscellany are the most valuable parts of that work, we shall observe, that the present selection will afford much gratification to the historical reader. The tracts here reprinted illustrate the history of England, and may be considered as vouchers for the fidelity of many representations contained in our most popular historians. As the Editor seems to have intended a chronological arrangement, the life of Robert Earl of Essex should

have been placed, not under the reign of Queen Elizabeth, where it now stands, but under that of Charles the First, in which this nobleman flourished. By an extraordinary mistake, the Editor has erroneously ascribed to Bishop Atterbury "A Relation of the wicked Contrivance of Stephen Blackhead and Robert Young," a performance written by his predecessor Bishop Sprat, long before Atterbury was advanced to the Bench. The present volume contains in quantity, we are told, one-sixth of the Harleian Miscellany.

A CURIOUS HORTICULTURAL ANECDOTE.

WHEN Sir Francis Carew had rebuilt his mansion-house at Beddington, in Surry, he planted the gardens with choice fruit-trees. Here he was twice visited by Queen Elizabeth; and Sir Hugh Platt, in his "Garden of Eden," tells a curious anecdote relating to one of these visits. "I conclude," says he, "with a conceit of that delicate knight Sir Francis Carew, who, for his better accomplishment of his royal entertainment of our late Queen Elizabeth, led her Majesty to a cherry-tree, whose fruit he had of purpose kept back from ripening at least one month

after all cherries had taken their farewell of England. This secret he performed by straining a tent, or cover of canvas, over the whole tree, and wetting it now and then with a scoop as the heat of the weather required; and so, by withholding the sun-beams from reflecting upon the berries, they grew both great, and were very long before they had gotten their perfect cherry colour; and when he was assured of her Majesty's coming, he removed the tent, and a few sunny days brought them to their maturity.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the THIRD SESSION of the SEVENTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE of LORDS.

PROTEST

AGAINST A WAR WITH FRANCE, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REJECTION OF EARL STANHOPE'S AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY MOVED BY LORD GRENVILLE ON FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1793.

Dissentient,

1st, **BECAUSE** War is a state so unnatural, so barbarous in itself, so calamitous in its effects, so immoral when unnecessary, and so atrocious when unjust, that every friend of humanity should endeavour to avoid it; and the establishment of a pacific system ought to be the first policy of a wise and enlightened nation.

2^{dly}, Because Peace is always for the interest of the common people in all countries. And Great Britain and France, from their peculiar situation, have an evident interest to remain at peace with each other.

3^{dly}, Because it is a well known fact that the people in France are in general extremely desirous to maintain and strengthen, between that country and this, the bonds of amity and friendship. And ever since the overthrow of despotism in France, the commonalty in that nation have such irresistible weight, that we might rest assured, that as peace with Great Britain is for the interest, and is the wish of the people in France, it would therefore be the constant object of their Government, if not first provoked by our Ministers, by such acts as the sending away the French Ambassador, and expressly refusing to acknowledge their new Government.

4^{thly}, Because the old despotic and detestable Government in France, from its secrecy, its perfidy, treachery, and restless ambition, has been the fatal cause of many wars in Europe for several centuries past. Therefore, any assistance given on the part of our Government to any Power in Europe that is endeavouring to restore that tyrannical form of Government in France, is injurious to the true interests of this country. And the people of France have, moreover, as just a right to enjoy civil liberty as ourselves.

5^{thly}, Because a war with France is at present most impolitic, extremely dangerous to our Allies the Dutch, ha-

zardous with respect to the internal peace, and external power of this country, and is likely to be highly injurious to our commerce, which is the great source of our wealth, naval strength, and prosperity; and any material interruption to the trade, manufactures, and industry of this kingdom, may, at this time, be attended with consequences the most fatal. The war may, therefore, prove to be a war against our commerce and manufactures, against the proprietors of our funds, against our paper currency, and against every description of property in this country.

6^{thly}, Because every man of feeling must exceedingly lament the numerous taxes and oppressive burthens already borne by the people of this kingdom, and also the present high price of various necessary articles of life; and if an unwise system of policy be pursued, it must inevitably increase those burthens, and eventually put those necessities of life beyond the reach of the laborious part of the community.

And 7^{thly}, Because these misfortunes ought the more to be deprecated, as it clearly appears that it would still be most easy to avoid them, if our Ministers were to preter a mud, just, and pacific system, to the horrors of war, carnage, and devastation.

(Signed)

STANHOPE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.

This day, in obedience to the order of the House, the Judges attended the revived Committee of Privileges on Scotch Election Petitions, to deliver their opinions on a question propounded to them last Sessions of Parliament, viz.

“Whether the Instrument in question be a Writ sufficient in Law to certify, according to the Statute of the 6th of Queen Anne, that Francis Viscount Dumbline, on the 14th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1700, appeared in Chancery in open Court, and took and subscribed the Oaths and Declaration therein mentioned.”

The Lord Chief Baron delivered the opinion of his Brethren at considerable length; the result of which was an affirmation of the question propounded.

Adjourned.

Lord.

MONDAY, FEB. 11.

Lord Grenville presented a Message from his Majesty (the same as that by Mr. Secretary Dundas to the Commons), which being read by the Lord Chancellor, and afterwards by the Clerk, was ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow, and the Lords to be summoned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

MORE PAPERS.

In compliance with the motion of the Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Grenville presented a Copy of a Declaration delivered by Lord Auckland to the States General, dated Nov. 13, 1792, and also of his Lordship's Memorial to the States General of the 25th January 1793.

ROYAL MESSAGE.

Lord Grenville then moved the Order of the Day for taking into consideration his Majesty's Message, which was opposed by Lord Lauderdale. The Noble Earl observed, that as the Message stated the aggression to be *unprovoked* on the part of France, it was indispensably necessary to have the fullest information upon the subject, previous to the discussion of a question of infinite importance to this country. He therefore moved, "That such Papers be laid on the table as would give an account of the time when the prohibition of the exportation of Corn from this country took place with respect to France;" and also moved for "a Paper, the title of which he could not name, but it related to overtures to a coalition made by this Court to the Emperor, signifying our intention of acting against France." To the first of these requisitions Lord Grenville gave a laconic answer, namely, That it was incumbent on Ministers to impede the apparent hostile preparations of France, by cramping the finances of a war.—This being the avowed purpose, he trusted the production of the Papers which led to it would be of no importance. As to the other, he believed no such communication existed as the Noble Lord alluded to.

Lord Lauderdale spoke a few words in reply; after which the House passed to the Order of the Day; and the Message being read by the Clerk,

Lord Grenville desired to observe, that the House had recently, and almost unanimously, manifested their approba-

tion of the measures adopted by his Majesty's Ministers to curb the views of ambition and aggrandizement manifested by the French; then indeed the danger was remote—it affected only our Allies and the general safety of Europe—now it approached us with gigantic strides, and he trusted that every Noble Lord would support Administration with his life and fortune in repelling a flagitious and unprovoked aggression on the part of France.—The Declaration of War, or rather the commencement of hostilities, might be collected from an assemblage of flagrant occurrences—the Report of Bristol—the Speeches of several Members in the National Convention—by a Decree which adopted that Report, and stated the motives for engaging in a War. His Lordship enumerated the charges imputed to this country in that Declaration. It alleged, that the King, antecedent to the 10th of August, clandestinely joined the Coalition of Crowned Heads against the Liberties of France, at the time he professed a strict neutrality—that he recalled his Ambassador, and refused to accredit the Minister of the French Republic—that without assigning just cause, he dismissed him, and discontinued all correspondence, and refused to recognize the existing Provisionary Executive Council as the legitimate Government of France—and that the British Parliament had in the present Session passed several obnoxious laws, dissolving the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded between the two Nations in 1786. Independent of these unfounded assertions, which admitted of no ambiguous construction, it was manifest, that while they amused us with negotiations, they had formed the resolution of subverting the Liberty and Independence of Europe. Such was the result of their deliberations in the Cabinet. Their seizure on the shipping of this country was an overt act of their hostile intentions, and a wanton, outrageous, and unprovoked aggression on us, and a violation of every Treaty heretofore subsisting between the two nations. Having controverted all those positions, his Lordship drew a most affecting picture of the excesses committed on the 10th of August, and the subsequent periods, up to the martyrdom of Louis XVI. He compared the indignation which pervaded all ranks in this country on

that tragical event, to the sorrow evinced by the Court of Queen Elizabeth after the Massacre of the Protestants on St. Bartholomew's Day, as described by the French Ambassador at his first audience after that outrage, and pathetically recorded by a celebrated Historian (Dr. Robertson). Just such a picture might Chaulclain have drawn, had he been admitted, after the perpetration of that atrocious act, which outraged humanity, and was an indelible stain on a country once renowned for gallantry and glory—a stain which the merciless hand of Time could not expunge from the page of History, nor Chastity herself urge any thing in extenuation.

His Lordship chose rather to draw a veil over those transactions, the bare recital of which must "harrow up the soul, and make the very stones to rise in mutiny."

Lord Grenville next adverted to an assertion of a Noble Marquis, who on a former occasion intimated that that tragical event might have been averted by a *divorce* to those sordid corrupt Judges who presided at the trial of the unfortunate Monarch. This assertion, devoid of decency and probability, carried its own confutation in the face of it, and merited the derision of every honest man. Subsequent to that period the French have violated the Law of Nature and of Nations. Finding their flimsy pretences for War disregarded by the People, they resorted to an old stale trick of making an Appeal to the English Nation.—This measure will only serve to cement them more firmly, and give the true construction to the ambiguous sentence of M. Condorcet, which a Noble Earl (Stanhope) had declared from authority disclaimed all intention of interfering with the Government of England, as having already shaken off the yoke of tyranny.

His Lordship, after taking a comprehensive view of the resources of this country, in contradistinction to those of our opponents, concluded with a solemn appeal to the House, calling upon them to testify their loyalty to the King—their attachment to the Constitution—their anxiety in the interest of the Nation—their fixed resolution to transmit to posterity those inestimable blessings which our ancestors acquired under a mild, beneficent, and well-organized system of Government.—For the preservation of these privi-

leges, he called upon their Lordships to give an unanimous vote for an Address to His Majesty, in gratitude for his Royal communications.

The Duke of Portland entered into a defence of the conduct of Administration, and conjured the House to mark the magnitude of this question by unanimity in their resolves, which would stimulate the nation to unite their efforts in vindicating their independence by counteracting the machinations of our enemies, whose avowed purpose was to subvert our glorious Constitution, and substitute their preposterous theoretical system of Liberty and Equality.

Lord Stanhope reproached the conduct of the Ministers of the Crown; and, in order to prove that France was not the aggressor, he begged that the second article of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation might be read. He expressed his astonishment at the Speech of his Noble Relative, who asserted, that his Colleagues in Office had been guilty of no act of aggression, though it was solemnly covenanted by the contracting parties, that a dismissal of an Ambassador should be deemed a rupture, and considered a violation of the Treaty. He declined following the Noble Secretary through the vast maze of inflammatory extraneous matter he had thought proper to introduce into the Debate—he would touch only on those topics which had been urged to shift the blame from the shoulders of Administration, and to fix it on the French, who always manifested an inclination for peace, until they were provoked by the intemperance of Ministers to commence hostilities.

He contrasted the relative situation of the two countries, and inferred that England fell infinitely short in point of resources. Confident, therefore, of the aggression being on our part, and convinced also of our inferiority, he moved an Amendment to the Address, in substance diametrically opposite to the one in debate.

Lord Morton rectified several mistakes in the statement of Lord Stanhope, and contended, that no stress ought to be laid on that Treaty, inasmuch as the power that made it was extinct by the abolition of Monarchy, and the subversion of all order and Government.

Lord Viscount Stormont rose chiefly to explain the Diplomatic etiquette, and

to put the true construction on the question at issue.—He contended, that no man was entitled to the privileges of a Foreign Minister, merely because he is delegated; for the wisdom and policy of Courts had reserved to themselves the option of receiving his credentials, and he had no right to insist on being accredited.—In tracing the origin of every war since the Revolution, his Lordship could find none that had been commenced with such a flagrant violation of the law of nations, and of the Treaty of Utrecht, which was ratified by the last Treaty of Versailles.—It was, in fact, a war against the humanity of this country, in having fed the hungry and clothed the naked, who were suffering amongst us for conscience sake; in having mourned for an unfortunate Monarch, whose only crime was to have swayed a sceptre.—Not to mention all the insults offered to us, he instanced one which had been omitted by the Noble Secretary of State, and that was, the welcome reception of the treasonable Addresses transmitted from this country to the National Convention.—That Assembly applauded their principles, and ordered them to be printed in all languages, that the contagion might be dispersed into all lands.—He hoped, that rather than stoop to these indignities and aggressions, England would be exterminated by some convulsion of Nature, while her glory was unfulfilled, her commerce unbounded, her credit unimpeached, her resources unexhausted, and her importance in the political scale of Europe far superior to any nation either ancient or modern.

Lord Lauderdale cherished unanimity as much as any Noble Lord—but when he saw a Message and Address couched in ambiguous terms, and calculated to excite dissensions, he felt it his duty to come forward and avow his sentiments, which, he said, he would not have obtruded upon the House, were the proceedings of Administration even consistent with public safety. When he saw the interest of his country at stake, silence would be a crime not to be atoned for. He reprobated the Assignat Bill, which depreciated the French paper currency—the Naval Store Bill, on account of its partiality—the Alien Bill, on account of the inquisitorial powers it vested in the Magistrate.—These, he contended, were aggressions, and militated against every Treaty subsisting between this country and France. From

a conviction of these truths, he gave his positive negative to the Address, and proposed another in its stead, warmly urging conciliatory means to avert the calamities of a destructive war.

The Marquis of Lansdowne declared, that after the ample manner he had delivered his sentiments on a former occasion, he would trouble the House with very few additional observations. He replied, however, to all the topics urged by Lord Grenville, and in a strain of irony qualified an assertion which he made on a former night, the bare mention of which in that virtuous and immaculate Assembly overwhelmed him with shame. He confessed, that when the opprobrious epithet of *ferocious beasts* was applied to the persons sitting in judgment on Louis XVI. he said, it was a pity that a little of Ministerial Civilization was not extended to them, and that the sum necessary to defray the expences of a war for only one day would have had a powerful effect on the savage nature of those ferocious beasts, and would perhaps have softened their verdict.

The Noble Marquis concluded with declaring his opinion to be, that this was a war of ambition and aggrandizement on our part, and that no arguments had been adduced in the course of the Debate to induce him to entertain a contrary sentiment.

The Duke of Leeds entered at considerable length into the subject, and declared his most hearty concurrence with the Address, as did Lord Hawkesbury.

The Marquis of Lansdowne spoke a few words in explanation, after which the amendments were severally put and negatived.

The original motion was then put, and carried with only three dissentient voices.

A Committee was immediately appointed to draw up the Address; which being done, the Lords with white staves were requested to present the same to his Majesty.

Adjourned at eleven o'clock.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14.

Lord Abington said, as he had not an opportunity of delivering his sentiments on the Address on Tuesday evening last, he should accompany their Lordships to St. James's, as a proof that it met his cordial approbation.

Their Lordships proceeded to carry up the Address at one o'clock.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, FEB. 4.

ORDERED a new writ for Newport, Lord Melbourne having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Lord Parker reported the King's answer as follows to the Address, "I receive with the greatest satisfaction this additional assurance of the zealous and cordial support of my faithful Commons."

Resolved in a Committee of Supply, an additional number of 20,000 men, including a proportionate number of marines, for the sea service of 1793.

The Rochdale Canal Bill, after a division of 51 ayes to only 20 noes, was read a second time.

[On the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of February the Speaker was not able to form a House, from the non-attendance of the Members.]

MONDAY, FEB. 11.

The House this day, a sufficient number of Members having assembled, proceeded to ballot for Committees to try the merits of the Warwick and Stockbridge Elections.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

Mr. Secretary Dundas presented the following Message from his Majesty, which was immediately read by the Speaker:

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that the Assembly now exercising the powers of Government in France, have, without any previous notice, directed acts of hostility to be committed against the persons and property of his Majesty's subjects, in breach of the law of nations, and of the most positive stipulations of Treaty, and have since, on the most groundless pretensions, actually declared war against his Majesty and the United Provinces. Under the circumstances of this wanton and unprovoked aggression, his Majesty has taken the necessary steps to maintain the honour of his Crown, and to vindicate the rights of his people; and his Majesty relies with confidence on the firm and effectual support of the House of Commons, and on the zealous exertions of a brave and loyal people, in prosecuting a just and necessary war, and endeavouring, under the blessing of Providence, to oppose an effectual

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"barrier to the farther progress of a system which strikes at the security and peace of all independent nations, and is pursued in open defiance of every principle of moderation, good faith, humanity, and justice.

"In a cause of such general concern, his Majesty has every reason to hope for the cordial co-operation of those Powers who are united with his Majesty by the ties of alliance, or who feel an interest in preventing the extension of anarchy and confusion, and in contributing to the security and tranquillity of Europe.

"G. R."

Mr. Secretary Dundas moved, "That this House do to-morrow take into consideration his Majesty's most gracious Message."—Ordered.

Mr. Lambton, understanding it as a matter of public notoriety that a treaty had been entered into between this country, the Emperor, and the King of Prussia, called upon Ministers to inform him of the fact.—No answer, however, was given.

TRIAL OF WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.

Major Maitland, after dwelling for a short time upon the unprecedented length of the Trial of Mr. Hastings, who had been already six years at the bar of the House of Lords, as a breach of the best principles of the law of the land, which was, that every person charged with a crime should have a speedy trial—a speedy acquittal if innocent—and a speedy conviction if guilty, concluded by moving the appointment of a Committee of the House to consider of the best means of expediting the Trial of Mr. Hastings, and to report their opinion.

Mr. Chifwell seconded the motion.

Mr. Secretary Dundas had no objection to the appointment of a Committee, but was of opinion that the best means to expedite the Trial would be found in consulting the parties interested upon what evidence might be deemed sufficient on both sides to make good their cases.

Major Scott said, the defence on first article was closed; he did think that the defence on the remaining charges would take up more time than that on the first, and trusted that the whole would be speedily gone through with.

B 4

Sir

Sir William Young approved of the motion.

The question was put and agreed to.

Major Maitland, Mr. Chifwell, Sir W. Young, the Managers of the Impeachment, the Gentlemen of the Long Robe, &c. were appointed the Committee, and all who came were to have voices.

PROHIBITION OF CARRYING CORN TO FRANCE.

Major Maitland said, as the Message from his Majesty was to be taken into consideration to-morrow, he wished to ask, whether there was any objection to the production of the dates of all orders prohibiting the carrying of foreign corn to France, previous to such discussion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that he would object to the production of all papers previous to the discussion of his Majesty's Message.

Major Maitland contended for the necessity of the information he required previous to the discussion of the Message, that the House might see whether or not his Majesty's Ministers had not been guilty of an aggression, made only and solely for the purpose of provoking an aggression on the part of France.—He thought the information absolutely necessary, and would therefore move, "That copies of all orders for stopping the exportation of corn to France be laid before the House."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was against the motion.—He said, if the Hon. Gentleman felt such stoppage of corn to be an aggression on our part, as he had stated it, he could take advantage of that argument to-morrow in his opposition to the Address.

Mr. Sheridan contended in support of the motion: without the information required, it was impossible, he said, for the House to come to any satisfactory vote on the Address.

Mr. Secretary Dundas said, Gentlemen might avail themselves of every advantage that arguments drawn from the prohibition of carrying corn to France could afford them; for though he should oppose the motion for Papers, the fact of the prohibition would not be denied.

Mr. Rolle justified the prohibition of the exportation of corn.—The exportation had, he said, created riots and insurrections amongst a people who were ready to shed the last drop of

blood in the cause of their King and Constitution.

Mr. Grey again urged the necessity of the production of the papers, and considered the refusal to be an insult to the House, which they could not put up with, unless they sacrificed their own and the honour of their Constituents.—He begged to understand clearly, before he sat down, whether it was admitted by his Majesty's Ministers, that a prohibition had been issued against the shipping of foreign corn to France?—and, Whether such prohibition had been confined to France alone?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—Certainly.

Sir W. Young was against the motion.

Mr. Secretary Dundas, not to suffer his explanation to appear too narrow, begged to assert, for the information of Gentlemen, that the measure of prohibiting the shipping of corn to France, had been adopted for the purpose of retarding the operations of an enemy, supposed to be in a state of preparation against us.

Major Maitland could not suffer the word *enemy* to pass unnoticed—it afforded him a sufficient answer, and rendered his motion no longer necessary;—it was now avowed, that the measure was not taken against a people with whom we were at peace, but against a people whom we considered to be our enemy.—If the French were considered as an enemy at the period of prohibiting the exportation of corn, he should take that admission as an argument against that part of the Address which should assert the French to have been guilty of an unprovoked aggression.

Mr. Secretary Dundas replied; after which the motion was withdrawn.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

Capt. Barclay gave notice, that he would to-morrow move to postpone the second reading of the Uxbridge Canal Bill for six months.

A new Writ was ordered to be issued for the re-election of a Burgess to serve for Newcastle-under-Lyme, vacated by Sir Archibald Macdonald's appointment to be Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

TREATY BETWEEN THE EMPEROR, PRUSSIA, AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Lambton said, as he had from information been given to understand, that a treaty had been entered into between the Emperor, the King of Prussia, and

and Great Britain, in January last, and as he had been unable to gain any answer yesterday from his Majesty's Ministers on the existence of such treaty, he conceived it to be his duty to move for its production, as it would throw a light on the question which was about to be discussed, and on which he should be called to vote. The treaty had been considered by France as an aggression on our part, and had been stated as such; for his own part, it convinced him of the duplicity with which we had treated France, and by which Ministers had involved the country in war, of dreadful and ruinous prospect, by which much was to be lost, but by which he defied any one to shew we had a single advantage to obtain. He concluded by moving an address to his Majesty, to be pleased to order to be laid before the House a copy of the said Treaty.

Mr. Secretary Dundas declared, that he knew of no such Treaty being in existence.

Mr. Burke said, he was sorry it was not; but hoped that such an alliance, and many others, would be among the early fruits of our opposition to the arms of France.

Mr. Fox conceived it to be strange, that the answer now given to his Hon. Friend's motion, had not been given to his question yesterday. In his opinion, caution in answers was necessary, but the House would feel, whether such an extraordinary degree of caution was to be considered respectful.

The motion was withdrawn.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORTATION OF CORN TO FRANCE.

Major Maitland said, as the measure of prohibiting the exportation of corn to France was yesterday exulted in by Ministers, as a wise precaution against an enemy, he was desirous of asking of the Right Hon. Gentleman, if there was any objection to state the date of the first order in Council for such precaution. He was desirous of the information, that he might know how early France had been considered our enemy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he would not then enter into a justification of the measure, as he should have a future opportunity; he would content himself at present by declaring, that he should have been ashamed of himself, acting as a Minister of the country, had he not, with his Majesty's other Ministers, advised the measure.

—He had no objection to state the date of the first order, which was, to the best of his recollection, on the 17th of December.

THE KING'S MESSAGE. WAR WITH FRANCE.

The Order of the Day being read, for the consideration of his Majesty's Message, and the Speaker having read the Message from the Chair,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and said he felt, in proposing to the House an Address to the gracious Message from his Majesty which they had just heard read, that in one view he might dispense with troubling the House much at large upon the subject. Whatever difference of opinion might have been entertained upon former questions relative to France—whatever difference of opinion some few in that House might have entertained in opposition to the opinion of the great majority of the House, and of the great majority of the country, upon the conduct pursued by his Majesty's Ministers—whatever difference of opinion might have been entertained upon the demands necessary to be made, or upon the manner of making them, for reparation from France for her insults and aggressions—in short, whatever doubts had been entertained upon any measure yet adopted, and but little more than doubt had ever been advanced, for a division had never been resorted to—he conceived it impossible that a difference of opinion should exist upon the present occasion: it was impossible that the House should not now come to that unanimous resolution which was to be looked for from a British House of Commons, and which resolution would be echoed by the whole of the British nation. The question was not now, as upon the former Message, What degree of vigour it was necessary to adopt to meet impending danger? but simply, Whether when war was declared and waged against you by an enemy—when the option of peace and war was no longer in your hands, you would not seize the first opportunity of declaring to his Majesty, by an Address to his Message, your unanimous determination to support him in the just defence of his dominions, and in the maintenance of the rights and liberties of his people? The war was no longer pending, but was declared and carrying on—it was actually at our doors:—our liberties and our existence as a nation were

were endangered. At such a crisis there was but one determination to be looked for by every man in the British dominions; a determination to step forth, vying with each other in loyalty to a good Sovereign—in proof of the value we had for our Constitution, and of the sense we entertained of the blessings enjoyed by the whole country. Before he proposed the Address, he did not think it would be unnecessary, he said, to take a view of the events which had preceded and followed the communication of the former Message from his Majesty. When the House by that Message had been informed of the preparations for hostility on the part of France, and of the aggressions which had been committed, they concurred in that Message by an Address, and bespoke the general feeling of the House to have been a consciousness of the strict and scrupulous system of neutrality laid down by his Majesty, and persevered in with respect to the internal affairs of France; they felt that such conduct was entitled to a suitable return, by a regard to the rights of the British nation and those of her allies; by an avoidance, on the part of France, of all views of aggrandisement; and, above all, by a careful avoidance of intermeddling in the internal affairs of neutral nations.—The House had felt themselves disappointed, and had been convinced of the violation of each of those principles which had been professed, and which ought to have been regarded by France. They had expressed their conviction of her disseminating principles which went to destroy the system of Europe, and to shake the foundation of the Government of every civilized country. Their insulting Decree of the 17th of November, which was called a Decree of Fraternity, had been felt by the House as a proclamation for spreading insurrection from one end of the globe to the other:—from this country they had courted at their bar every display of treason;—their views of aggrandisement had been made evident; their system of Proselytism, and of Jacobinism, was to be seen in all their proceedings; and their fixed determination was clearly to make the end of the war productive of an extension of their empire and the means of carrying over all Europe the dissemination of principles destructive to its peace and to its existence in any state of good government. By the for-

mer Message, the House were called on to prevent the completion of those intentions of France, and by the Address of the House it had been declared, that war was preferable to the quiet admission of those principles; and that a war upon such an occasion was the shortest way to a sure and permanent peace.—The blessings of peace would be annihilated if you had no security for its permanence; and such security could not be had in a peace obtained by the admission of those principles.—If, therefore, we valued our commerce—if we wished an increase of our revenue for the purpose of alleviating the public burthen, those principles must be resisted;—for our property and national safety would be more completely hazarded to final ruin by submitting to the views of aggrandisement on the part of France, than by meeting the danger at once by open war, in which by success we might destroy the views of our enemy.—Having thus shortly stated the principal points which induced the House to vote the last Address, he stated the facts which had taken place subsequent thereto;—the first of which was the dismissal of Mons. Chauvelin, whose powers to act had ceased, and whom his Majesty did not chuse to accredit upon new ones, as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France. But, notwithstanding his dismissal, he knew that there continued a wish and readiness on the part of his Majesty's Ministers to admit, in every way consistent with the honour and dignity of the nation, every explanation that could have tended to have averted the calamity of war.—But no explanation had been made; and though a Mons. Maret had arrived, as *Charge des Affaires*, he had never made a single communication to his Majesty's Ministers, or explanation whatever.—The next account received by Administration was of an Embargo, without notice given, having been laid on the shipping and property of British subjects in the ports of France, which measure might have been deemed an act of hostility. This act was the first, on the part of France, which had taken place subsequent to the last Address; a measure not only contrary to express treaty, but contrary to the law of nations.—Considering this conduct of France, he felt no reason whatever to fear censure for precipitate measures against

against France; on the contrary, if there was reason for his Majesty's Ministers to fear any censure on their conduct, it would be for having acted too slowly in the vindication of the honour of their country; for even on this aggression the channel of communication for explanation was not closed; for it so happened, as a proof of the pacific wish of his Majesty's Ministers, on the very day of receiving the account of that outrageous measure, there arrived from the British Minister at the Hague, an express, stating, that a proposition had been made by Dumourier for an interview on the Frontiers of Holland, to avert, if possible, by negotiation, a war. This proposition had been accepted by Administration; and our Ambassador at the Hague had been authorized to receive Dumourier's proposals. In doing this, no time had been lost to maintain peace; but before it was possible for the answer to have reached Lord Auckland, the Declaration of War had taken place at Paris, and was now waging against us. If, then, upon the present occasion we were to debate at all, it was simply upon the question, Whether we should, or should not repel, with all our vigour, a war commenced by such an aggression? The war on our part had been unprovoked; we were forced into it upon the grounds of justice and self-preservation.—He next begged to call the attention of the House to the reasons assigned by France in their justification of a Declaration of War. Those reasons, he said, would be found in the Decree of the Assembly; the first of which was, "That the King of England had not ceased, and that principally since the Revolution of the 10th of August, to give to the French nation proofs of his enmity, and of his attachment to the Coalition of the Crowned Heads." But, notwithstanding this general assertion of his Majesty's having never ceased to shew his ill-will to the Revolution, not a single fact had been advanced as having taken place previous to the 10th of August, to justify the assertion; and subsequent to that period the only fact adduced was the recall of Lord Gower, which by no means could be considered a fair ground of a declaration of hostility. The charge of a combination with Crowned Heads was evidently applied, by what followed, to a supposed connexion between this country and other Powers, formed for

the purpose of interfering in the internal affairs of France; but the charge was founded on mere supposition; for he asserted to that House, that every supposition of a Treaty between this country and the Emperor and the King of Prussia having taken place in January, as stated in the French Declaration, was utterly and wholly destitute of even the shadow of a foundation.⁴ No one step whatever had been taken by his Majesty to interfere in the internal affairs of France, or to establish in that country any particular form of Government; all that had been done was, to see if it was possible by our exertions to establish peace on a basis affording security to this country; and if not, to embark in a war in a way likely to render it vigorous, speedy, and successful.—In their Declaration they also defended, as a ground for war, the unwillingness of the British Court to resume the customary correspondence between the two States:—but to that objection he trusted very few in this country would attach much weight; for very few indeed, after the horrible events of August, paralleled but not eclipsed by the massacres of September—when an ancient Government was overturned, and no stable Government established in its stead, could have wished to have seen an Ambassador received in this country from France:—it would neither have been safe, decent, or honourable, to have accredited a Minister in such circumstances. But from the 10th of August no British Ambassador had been resident in France, nor had any complaint been made on the subject prior to the Declaration of War. But they had no right whatever either to complain against us for the absence of our Ambassador, or on account of our not having recognized their Republic; for the tumult, violence, and assassination which prevailed in Paris, with every symptom of instability to the ruling faction, would have warranted the absence of our Ambassador; and no principle whatever of the laws of nations, under the circumstances of France, could warrant them to demand of us a recognition of their Government. They also complain of our not having treated with Mons. Chauvelin. But who was Mons. Chauvelin, he would ask, on the destruction of the Monarchy of France? A private unaccredited individual. In December, it was true,

he offered new credentials; but they were offered at a moment of aggression, which, had a similar aggression been offered when an Ambassador had been resident from any Power, would have warranted a suspension of intercourse. —The moment of *Monsi Chauvelin's* offering his new credentials, was a moment of multiplied aggressions, a moment in which it was impossible to accredit him, unless we had been willing to acquiesce tamely with unprovoked insult. At that moment, when *Monsi Chauvelin* offered himself as the Minister of the new Government, if Government it was to be called, those who had deputed him were embarked in that which ended in the lamentable destruction of their Monarch. In this situation it was impossible to enter into an ostensible negotiation with them; and on those grounds they had no pretence of reasonable or just provocation from us. Nor were they warranted to charge us with a disposition to enter into a confederacy for the purpose of intermeddling with their internal affairs. Other reasons which they had urged as pretences for war, were the prohibition of the exportation of corn to France; the prohibition to the circulation of Assignats in Great Britain; and next, the Alien Bill, which had been framed for the preservation of our own lives and fortunes. These were the acts stated by France as provocations for war, but which he was convinced the House would feel to be mere groundless pretexis. The stoppage of the exportation of corn to France was adopted after our having seen, by strong indications, a preparation of hostilities against ourselves and our allies. If we knew of the means which were depended upon to forward, or give vigour to those preparations, and to carry them into effect; if it was known that they depended for supplies to be drawn from the bosom of that country they designed to attack, his Majesty's Ministers would have acted as children—nay, worse—as traitors to their country, had they not taken those measures of precaution. That France had exhibited hostile intentions prior to the prohibition of the exportation of corn, was to be ascertained from an attention to dates.—The prohibition took place in December; in November the Assembly had, by their Decree of Fraternity, declared universal war; in November they had attacked the rights

of our Allies, by opening the Scheldt; in November they had united Savoy to France; in November, under the specious pretence of giving liberty, they had attempted to impose their yoke on the Netherlands; in the same month they had collected bodies of troops near Holland.—Was he then to be told, that under all these circumstances his Majesty's Ministers had stepped beyond a measure of defensive precaution, or that they had done more than their duty? He was sure they could not; the interest and safety of the country justified the measure. The aggression which had been charged against us of prohibiting the circulation of Assignats, was extremely curious, and bordering upon the ridiculous.—We were charged with having given a reason for war, in our not accepting in payment that which was worth nothing, and in our having formed an internal law for the prevention of a gigantic system of swindling.—It was astonishing when such reasons had been advanced as grounds for war, that instead of a sheet they had not swelled into a volume. The only reason perhaps was, that the ingenuity of the authors had been exhausted before their modesty had been affected. The Commercial Treaty they had asserted to have been broken, and had taken the breach of that Treaty as a ground for war, though the Treaty itself expressly states, that a breach of it shall not be deemed a cause for war. They complained of an aggression by our Alien Bill in demanding passports, at a moment when it was notorious that passports were demanded of Englishmen in France with tenfold rigour uncomplained of. What France complained of as an aggression, was to be considered only as an act of caution against the inundation of foreigners, perhaps assassins. Equally groundless was their charge, as an act of aggression, of our armament. The cause of that armament was to be looked for in the conduct of France relative to the Scheldt; to her declaration of Universal Fraternity, the true principle of which was universal war. She complained of our intermeddling with her internal affairs, at the moment when she was embracing every hour to receive and applaud the complaints from treasonable clubs in England. Her conduct was evidently hostile in November—our armament took place in December.

December. Among other complaints in her Declaration, she states that the armament was ordered at the moment when English Ministers were persecuting with inveterate spite those who supported in England the principles of the French Revolution. Who were to be persecuted he knew not; but if there were those in this country eager to propagate French principles, he hoped they might be prevented in their attempts. To check the proceedings of the friends of France in this country, was the duty of all who were not desirous of seeing the same dreadful transactions; it was the duty of all who wished not to see Europe rendered a scene of blood and desolation. He hoped that every Briton would persevere in his endeavours to frustrate the dissemination of those principles—their poison had not yet made its way—the endeavours of France to separate the people from the Government had been ineffectual—the true sense of Englishmen had forced from France an acknowledgment of their having no hope here. In consequence of this disappointment they had declared a war, which would be a war against principle; it was a war by France against a Constitution which had stood the test of ages—against a frame of Government which had led the country to an envied pitch of prosperity. Such a war must, if successful to France, be a war of extirpation to England; for never, until the British nation should be extirpated—until she changed her character, and until she forfeited her honour, would the suffer France, in such a war, to be triumphant.—Then France was hostile to us because we were not ready to receive her fraternal embraces, which, if accepted, would prove like the embrace of certain animals, who embrace alone to destroy. They declared war against Englishmen, first, because you love your Constitution; and next, because you can feel and grieve at the effects of a dreadful outrage. But their Declaration will neither induce Englishmen to neglect their Constitution, nor to cease fighting and grieving when they see every principle violated which they have been taught to look up to with respect and veneration. The blow which Englishmen have lamented, was aimed in its principle at every lawful Sovereign, though it has yet reached but its immediate object. But that was not the cause of our armament; the cause

was, aggression unprovoked, unrepaid, and for which no explanation, no satisfaction had been offered. The reasons which had been given in explanation served but to aggravate. We had religiously preserved a neutrality during the war; we had been cautious and forbearing in acts which might have been deemed acts of hostility; we had seen for those acts no intention to apologize, and in that state certain war was preferable to a dishonourable peace, which would eternally subject us to aggression and insult. But the question rested not with us of peace or war—war the French have declared and waged. The die then is cast; and what remains to be seen is, whether, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the spirit and resources of a free, a loyal, a brave, and happy people, must not be successful in their operation to check the progress of those whose principles would lead them on, in unopposed, to the destruction of the world. He concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty, which was in substance an echo of the Message.

Mr. Powys seconded the motion, seeing the necessity of a cordial co-operation in support of the Constitution and the Country. Every thing which the country held dear was at stake; her peace, her prosperity, her safety was attacked by France; which country was not only unjust to herself, but to the world; she was a Monster whose hand was lifted against every man, and against whom every man's hand should be raised. One Gentleman had asked, What was to be gained by the war? He would answer, that every thing was gained which we avoided losing. He might be asked, What should he gain by resisting a Highwayman? Not the highwayman's purse to be sure, but he ought to save his own.—England, however, had more than her purse to lose—she had her Constitution in danger. The conduct of Ministers, therefore, he applauded in their spirited preparations; and though he was one who had not approved of the whole of their measures, he most heartily approved of the present, and rejoiced in the confidence they enjoyed from the country.

Mr. Fox concluded a very long speech with declaring his readiness to give, on every necessary occasion, his vote to assist his Majesty in carrying on a war; but said, that there was a possibility even now of averting that greatest of all calamities. This might have been

effectually prevented, had that House, at the commencement of the Sessions, proceeded to take the proper steps with France. He then proposed as an Amendment to the Address, that the following should stand in the room of that part of it which came after the word *message*—namely, “That the House was extremely concerned at the hostilities entered into by those persons exercising power in France against this kingdom and his Majesty’s subjects; and the House would assure his Majesty, that it would exert itself to maintain the honour and dignity of his Crown, the safety of the kingdom, and the security of the treaties entered into with our allies.”

Mr. Dundas, after replying to many of the assertions which had fallen from the Honourable Gentleman who spoke last, entered into a defence of the conduct of Ministers, to whom false motives, he said, had been attributed.

The statement which had been made relative to the dismissal of Chauvelin, was entirely untrue. He was not sent away until he had demanded admittance as an accredited Agent from the French Republic, in which character he could not be received; as he had come from his Most Christian Majesty, after whose murder he could be no longer suffered to stay in this kingdom. Mr. Chauvelin, however, was permitted to negotiate with his Majesty’s Ministers. The Honourable Gentleman was wrong in saying that this country, by entering into a war, wanted to interfere in the internal government of France. Every motive for a war had arisen on the part of the French themselves, by the countenance which they had given to seditious clubs in England, &c. and they were now extending their territories so far, as to give serious cause of alarm to Europe. And although they had declared lately that they would not give up Belgium, which they had conquered, until the war was over, and then would settle her liberty; yet he would ask, What kind of liberty were they establishing in that country? A liberty which they were compelling the people to accept by the force of armed men. Now the war was begun, and every support for carrying it on with vigour should be granted.

As to a Treaty of Alliance with Germany, the existence of which had been asked for by Gentleman; he hoped that they did not mean, because that

treaty had not been entered into, it was not necessary to have every power in Europe united with us against France.

Mr. Fox rose to explain.

Mr. Wyndham supported the original Address.

Mr. Burke supposed that his Majesty’s Ministers had already so fully justified their conduct, that it was unnecessary to say any thing in their defence. But he would reply to what had fallen from an Hon. Gentleman on the same bench with him (Mr. Fox), whose principles seemed to him to affect the fundamental policy of the country. He then alluded to the clearness and fulness with which his speeches had constantly been given to the public in preference to those of others, whose arguments were much better, particularly those of one Gentleman (Mr. Wyndham). His lot was certainly hard, when, after all the credit he had got with the public, he could get none in that House. That Right Hon. Gentleman, he said, did not wish it to be understood that he was an advocate for the French. But no person could act more the part of an advocate than he did: when a Counsel pleaded for a client, it was customary to state, in an artful manner, every thing that could be said against him; and when he could obtain no verdict, to move for an arrest of judgment; then to excite pity in his behalf; and, at last, to abuse his adversary. This was exactly the complexion of the Hon. Gentleman’s speeches on France; and he proved to be a much better advocate for the French than any person in France.

Mr. Burke then went into the conduct of the French relative to their provocations against this country—the murder of their good King—and their intention to murder also their Queen and the young Prince; and then asked, Was not a hair of their heads to be touched for all their abominable and complicated crimes?

After this he proceeded to read from a report of Mr. Fox’s speeches in that House, when he was interrupted by the Speaker, who said, that those speeches, the publication of which had been, by order of that House, prohibited, could not be read there. He then went on to prove, that the spirit of conquest and dominion prevailed more in France now than at any former time, and that the present Government in that country was much more dangerous to Europe than the old. In the old Government they

they never went to cut the throats of men, or to rob them of their property, when conquered. The present did so in every thing—proclaimed war against all Monarchy—they had thrown down the gauntlet against Kings, and determined to establish atheism and assassination on the ruins of religion, order, justice, and humanity—and before the Almighty God, he begged that Gentlemen would consider the situation in which the country stood; it was a cruel and unavoidable necessity which had brought us into a war, and as long as the *poor rags* of his body hung together, he would support it.

Mr. Burke then read from newspapers a number of events relative to France, to shew the provocations which the people of that country had given to us. After which

Mr. Sheridan rose, and proved several of the circumstances stated by Mr. Burke to have been totally false; and in a long speech defended the conduct of the French against the gross and ungrounded charges of Mr. Burke. Two books of that Right Hon. Gentleman might be taken, and in each of them be found principles which directly contradicted each other. He was now the defender of despotism, and the enemy of liberty, because it happened to be abused. He had a memory of brass to record every unhappy circumstance which fell under the name of anarchy and tumult; but a tongue of sponge to wipe away the most disgraceful acts of tyranny. Did he forget the massacre of St. Bartholomew? Did he forget the Revolution of Poland, which he had approved—the attack of the Empress—and the treacherous conduct of the King of Prussia? Our association now with the Despots combined against France would bring about the abuse of political morality. The Hon. Gentleman had been inflaming men's minds against the French, and was then raising their passions to war.

*—nec quis præstantior alter,
Ære cetero viros, martemque accendente
cantu.*

The state of irreligion in France could not be bettered by bringing back the old government, because the Nobles who fled from that country, and who would in consequence of such an event be restored, were the first who had studied the philosophy of Voltaire and

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Rousseau, and of course the bad were the first to abandon christianity, and set the example to the rest of the nation. What was the cause of the degradation of the French people? It was the despotism in which they had been kept; and did the Rt. Hon. Gentleman mean to bring about that despotism again, and take away from them the right which they now exercised? Why did they in their commencement exercise that right injudiciously?—Why were people after a long fast liable to injure themselves by injudicious eating?

He concluded by observing, that the life of the late King of France might have been saved by a timely interference of this country; and by giving his vote for the Amendment.

Mr. Dudley Ryder supported the original Address.

Mr. Burke rose to explain.

The original motion was carried, and the Amendment negatived without a division.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13.

The Sheriffs of London presented a Petition from the Corporation of that City, relative to the duty on Coals. Ordered to lie on the table.

BIRMINGHAM RIOTS.

Sir Robert Lawley presented a petition from the Hundred of Hemlingford, in the county of Warwick, stating, that in consequence of the damages sustained by several persons, in consequence of the riots which had taken place in Birmingham in July 1791, a certain rate, to the amount of upwards of 20,000*l.* had been ordered to be levied on the inhabitants of the different hundreds throughout the county. The inhabitants of this hundred prayed by their petition that they might be allowed to pay their proportion by installments with interest.

Mr. Fox declared that he would, by every means, oppose a petition of that nature. A number of respectable persons had lost their property in the most unjust and outrageous manner, during the Birmingham riots; and it was fair they should receive that indemnity which the laws had allowed them. This could not be the case if the prayer of the petition was granted; for then they would not receive that full and just compensation they were entitled to, from those people by whose negligence they suffered.

E.

Mr.

Mr. Pitt said, he did not conceive there was any injustice to the parties injured, if the House received the petition. It was true, the law very wisely allowed a recompence to those who lost their property by the neglect of the persons living around that place where the loss happened: but then when it was considered, that the hundred in question was about five and twenty miles from Birmingham, and that its inhabitants could not know, nor prevent what happened there at the time of the unfortunate riots, he hoped the House would hear their petition.

After some conversation between Sir Robert Lawley, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, and Lord Beauchamp, the petition was brought up, and ordered to be referred to a Committee to report the same; after which, Mr. Pitt observed, the Right Hon. Gentleman might make his objections to it.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14.

The Commons, with the Speaker at their head, proceeded with the Address to his Majesty at St. James's, at half past three.—Adjourned.

[On the 15th and 16th the Speaker was unable to form a House.]

MONDAY, FEB. 18.

The determination of the Warwick Election Committee was reported in favour of the sitting Member.

His Majesty's Answer to the Address presented to his Majesty was reported.

A new writ was ordered for Anstruther, &c. burghs, in the room of Sir John Anstruther, appointed Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Balloted for a Committee to try the merits of the Pomfret Election.

The Report of the Committee appointed to take into consideration the petition from the Hundred of Hemlingford with respect to the Assessment made on it in consequence of the riots at Birmingham, was brought up; and leave given, in consequence of it, to bring in a Bill for the purpose of raising the money assessed on the hundred, by a loan.

THE WAR WITH FRANCE.

Mr. Fox said, upon a subject which had so often, in one view or another, been discussed in that House, and on which but little new matter could be expected to arise, it was not his intention to trouble Gentlemen at any length. The business, however, in which the nation was involved was of the greatest importance, and demanded the most

serious and attentive consideration of the House. We were involved in a war, which it had been his endeavour to have averted; but as we were involved in it, he acknowledged the necessity of supporting it; for on that point there could not be any difference of opinion. The Amendment he suggested to the last Address to his Majesty, went as fully to assure him of the support of that House as the Address had which was voted. The more he felt the necessity, however, of supporting the war, the more strongly he felt it to be his duty to object to those measures which had involved us in the calamity.

—The Right Hon. Gentleman here went over the reasons assigned for the war, contending that neither the stated aggression of France relative to the Scheldt, her views of aggrandisement, nor her Decree of November, were grounds for a war, though they were for negotiation. He alluded to his fruitless endeavour to have an Ambassador sent to Paris, which he said might have terminated that amicably which had involved us in a war. The Right Honourable Gentleman argued, that the ground for war with France was in fact for the purpose of interfering in her internal affairs, notwithstanding such interference had been disclaimed by his Majesty's Ministers. The commencement of the war, for the purpose of maintaining the rights of neutral nations, and to oppose views of aggrandisement, were merely the pretences of the war; for though Ministers in this instance had been so tenacious of the rights of neutral nations, and so averse to views of aggrandisement in France, they had without any remonstrance, as the House had heard of, suffered the rights of Poland to be openly trampled upon, in defiance of the rights of neutral nations, and in breach of existing treaties. He was desirous of calling the attention of the House to this business, that by adopting a Resolution he should submit to them, they might convince the world they had not joined in any confederacy for effecting purposes revolting to the mind of every man actuated by the principles of justice and honour. The Right Hon. Gentleman dwelt for some time upon the conduct of Russia's invasion of Poland, for adopting a constitution which had been urged on, and sanctioned by Prussia; which Power had, after the invasion by Russia, justified that invasion, and

and the overthrow of the constitution he had sanctioned, and had also, for the effectual suppression of what Prussia had deemed dangerous principles, seized by force upon Dantzic and Thorn. But the conduct of Russia and Prussia, though to many it appeared to carry with it views of aggrandisement, had in no degree disturbed Administration—their conduct then to France was to be judged of by their conduct to other Powers; Prussia and Russia had aggrandised themselves without any attack having been made upon them—France had aggrandised herself after having been attacked, and having been urged on by fear and by rage—the aggrandisement therefore by Prussia and Russia was marked by far greater enormity than that by France; but as the former had passed by disregarded, it was fair for him to draw a conclusion, that the aggrandisement by France was not the true ground for the war, but that the true ground was to interfere in their internal affairs, for the purpose of establishing a particular form of government in that country. But whatever views had actuated Ministers, the House ought to shew that they were not actuated by any improper motives in the war against France—they ought explicitly to declare, that the war they meant to support was not a war for interfering in the internal affairs of France; and for that purpose, and to establish the principles he had frequently stated to the House, he should suggest for their adoption five Resolutions:

First, that it was not for the honour of Great Britain to make war on France for any interference in her internal affairs, or for the establishment of any particular form of government in that country.

Secondly, That the aggressions of France were not of such a nature as to justify a war in the first instance, prior to a negotiation to obtain explanation and redress.

Thirdly, That in the late negotiation his Majesty's Ministers had not pursued measures likely to obtain redress—nor to avert a war, not having stated the grounds upon which peace might have been maintained.

Fourthly, That the rights of neutral nations had not been attended to by his Majesty's Ministers, in their neglect of interfering against the late unjustifiable and abominable invasion of Poland by Russia and Prussia. And

Fifthly, That it is the duty of his Majesty's Ministers to advise his Majesty against entering into any treaty which might retard or prevent his making a separate peace with France.

The Right Hon. Gentleman observed, that the last suggested Resolution he submitted to the House as a fair inference from the principles contained in the preceding four:—He concluded by moving his first Resolution.

Mr. Burke rose in opposition to the Right Hon. Gentleman's motions, observing, that every one of the Propositions now before the House, and every one suggested by the Right Hon. Gentleman on the subject, were merely copies from the clumsy daubers in France, where the arguments on which the Right Hon. Gentleman had rested, had been advanced, with predictions that the same arguments would be used in this country.—He said, Mr. Fox was the first man, he believed, that had ever, in that House, at a moment when the country was involved in a war, to which he had promised his support, and which he had argued as an arduous and dangerous war, come forward to suggest to the House to take measures to involve the country in an additional war.—Poland, Mr. Burke said, which was now advanced to our view as an object for which we were to enter into hostilities against Prussia and Russia, had never before been considered of such great importance—had never before been considered of equal importance with Holland to this country.—He as sincerely hoped as the Right Hon. Gentleman that Prussia might not ultimately gain Dantzick and Thorn, and that Russia might not be successful in her attempt to establish the ancient bad government of Poland; but even should Prussia and Russia succeed in their views, no one would be able to convince him that the aggrandisements of those Powers could be to us equally dangerous with the aggrandisements of France.—The policy of Great Britain had led her for centuries to look to every aggrandisement of France as of far greater importance and of greater danger than the aggrandisement of any other country; and for a substantial reason: France was a formidable Power and near us—the same danger could not arise from Russia or Prussia, being Powers at a considerably greater distance. With respect to Poland, Mr. Burke observed, that this

country had for considerably more than a century seen various revolutions in Poland—various attacks upon her, and even a participation, without ever having stirred her hand to prevent them; nor had the Right Hon. Gentleman ever before the present moment suggested the propriety of an interference. The present moment, however, when the nation was involved in a war, was that thought fit to be embraced for such a novelty. But of all the new things which the Revolution in France had given rise to, he considered that to be the newest in the House which was now proposed, namely, at the moment when an enemy was exerting every effort, every artifice to destroy our very existence, and when we had entered on a war for our defence and preservation, to hold out a general condemnation of such war in all its points—to say how far we shall carry it—and to bind ourselves down to certain conditions for a peace. But the Right Hon. Gentleman seeing France just in all her transactions—just in her fraternizing principles—just in her seizing of Savoy—just in her seizure of the Netherlands—just in her planting her sterile tree of Liberty in Brabant—and just in her war against Great Britain—he might be considered the advocate of that country, which should hereafter be styled France the Just. The Right Hon. Gentleman, next alluding to the proceedings in France, drew the attention of the House to the indemnity lately passed by the Assembly for the murders committed in Paris—for the reason, that they were all concerned, and lest the punishment of them should deter an imitation in this country. He held out the atrocious and sacrilegious murder of the King of France as an act perpetrated by the French for an example to the destruction of all Kings; and declared himself to be an advocate, though he might stand alone, for an interference with the internal affairs of France, which he thought a just ground of war, as her internal government was by no means local, but contained principles of fraternity interfering with, and destructive of all governments. The Right Hon. Gentleman observed, that Mr. Fox had this day cut up his former Propositions into Resolutions; he had served up his Propositions in a new form. But, Mr. Burke said, he disliked the smell of such French cookery was

disagreeable to his stomach; he preferred the old English dish of a barrier against French aggrandisement to all such modern kickshaws.—Mr. Burke next justified every resistance which had been made to Mr. Fox's proposition for sending an Ambassador to France, for in France he said there existed no power to treat with—all was provisionary, and might have but the existence of a moment.—The Right Hon. Gentleman here took a review of the leading characters in France, Monsieur Roland, Le Brun, Pache, &c. &c. none of whom appeared fit men to treat with.—There was to be sure, he said, a Monsieur Condorcet and a Monsieur Brissot, whom some in this country held in high estimation; but to him Condorcet appeared but the most humane of murderers, and Monsieur Brissot the most virtuous of pickpockets.—Were such men as these fit to be treated with by England? Or was a Mons. Egalité, alias the Duke of Orleans, alias Orleans, a character with whom this country could gain honour by a negotiation?—If any such men, or Dumourier, was to be treated with, send and treat with them.—But who would be the Ambassador? Who would treat with this Hierarchy of Anarchy, where the only man of common decency was the common Hangman?—He was confident the Right Hon. Gentleman who had proposed the sending an Ambassador, would not accept the office; but a Statesman might be allowed to sacrifice others to a forlorn hope which he might not wish to expose himself to. But he might send a Grenadier for an Ambassador to France, as she had to Naples, and as she would to Great Britain, if Great Britain was equally in her power:—he begged pardon however for suggesting the sending a Grenadier, being convinced that no British Grenadier would accept the office. After dwelling for some time upon this point, he ridiculed the boasted lights which regenerated France had exhibited to the world; they were not, he said, the lights of Heaven—the lights of reason, but such lights as arose from rotten wood and stinking fish—serving alone to exhibit their corruption. He concluded against the motion, by declaring his hostility to every thing which tended to effect a peace with France as she now was, predicting that the seal put to such a peace, would be putting a seal

seal to the death-warrant of our King, and operate to the utter destruction of the British Constitution.

Mr. Grey rose to reply to Mr. Burke, whom he charged with the grossest misrepresentation of the arguments of Mr. Fox. He justified the adoption of arguments, wherever they originated, which appeared to have weight, and were applicable to any question before the House. He went over and defended the principal arguments of his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Fox), contending, that the balance of Europe was as much endangered by the aggression against Poland, as by the aggrandisement of France. His Right Hon. Friend, he said, did not argue for the involving this country in another war, as had been asserted by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Burke), but that Ministers, who were now so solicitous for the preservation of the balance of Europe, would have acted well becoming them, had they, when that balance was before threatened, behaved with justice and impartiality.—

The argument in favour of our interference against France, though not in favour of Poland, on account of France being nearer, could not apply, for in the course of the last summer France was not in a situation to alarm us; but at that period we had seen with indifference, Austria and Prussia, forgetting their antient jealousy of Russia's aggrandisement in Poland, suffer her to make on that unfortunate country the most unjust and unprovoked attack.—The part subsequently taken by Prussia was unparalleled for perfidy.—He contended, that the same ground upon which we justified our interference on the question of the Scheldt, ought to have induced us to interfere in favour of Dantzick, for we were the guaranties for the exclusive navigation of the Scheldt.—The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Burke) had stated it to be a new case that any Member could vote for the support of war, and at the same time condemn the war; but he wished to ask, had the Right Hon. Gentleman himself not been in such a situation—had he not supported the war against America, though he threatened Ministers with an impeachment for involving the country in it?—It was the duty of the House to support a war whenever we were involved in it, but it was also their duty to examine the

measures of Ministers, and if found to be measures of aggression, it was their duty to address for their removal and punishment, and to hold out such honourable terms for peace to the enemy, as might induce them to end the war. He replied to most of the observations made by Mr. Burke on the internal affairs of France, and concluded by agreeing to the motions, which appeared to him to contain principles incontrovertible.

Mr. Jenkinson contended, that no means honourable to this country had been omitted to obtain peace—he contended, that France had compelled us to a war by her aggrandisements, which were notorious, and which, if permitted by this country, must have been ruinous to every interest of Great Britain. He concluded by moving the Previous Question.

Mr. Adam, Mr. Jekyll, Major Maitland, Mr. Lambton, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. W. Smith, spoke in support of the original Motions.

Mr. Dent, Mr. Powys, Sir R. Hill, Sir F. Bassett, Sir. G. Cornwall, Sir H. Houghton, and Mr. Wyndham, justified the measures of Administration, and resisted the Motions submitted to the House.

The question on the Previous Question was at length put, on which a division took place,

Noes	—	—	—	44
Ayes	—	—	—	270

Majority for the Previous Question 226

Mr. Fox's Motions were of course lost.

Half past one o'clock adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20.

A ballot took place this day for a Committee to try the merits of the Dartmouth Contested Election.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Secretary at War made the following Motions, all of which were agreed to without debate:

"That 9,945 additional men be employed for the Army service of the year 1793:

"That 437,000*l.* be granted for the augmentation of the Army.

"That 130,000*l.* be granted to defray the expence of 100 Independent Companies:

"That 32,500*l.* be granted for the pay of Staff Officers:

"That 285,400*l.* be granted for the expences

expences of the Embodied Militia of South Britain :

" That 65,000*l.* be granted for the contingencies of the Militia.

" And that 15,600*l.* be granted for additional Army Expences in the West Indies."

THURSDAY, FEB. 21.

THE WAR WITH FRANCE.

Mr. Grey, pursuant to his promise on a former night, rose to make a Motion as a solemn Protest against the measures of Administration, which had involved the country in a calamitous war.—He did not expect the House to agree to the Motion; it would, however, afford him satisfaction if they did, for by agreeing with it, he should think they would save their country from the ruin with which it was threatened. He was fully aware, he said, of the calumny thrown upon all who attempted to oppose the war, but it was a calumny he was so far from being afraid to meet, that he courted it; and wishing it to be remembered that he had done every thing in his power to maintain the peace of the country, he now came forward with a Motion expressive of the sentiments he had invariably held and maintained on the subject.—He concluded by moving,

" That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to assure his Majesty that his faithful Commons, animated by a sincere and dutiful attachment to his person and family, and to the excellent Constitution of this kingdom, as well as by an ardent zeal for the interest and honour of the nation, will at all times be ready to support his Majesty in any measures which a due observance of the faith of treaties, the dignity of his Crown, or the security of his dominions, may compel him to undertake.

" That feeling the most earnest solicitude to avert from our country the calamities of war, by every means consistent with honour and with safety, we expressed to his Majesty, at the opening of the present Session, " our sense of " the temper and prudence which had " induced his Majesty to observe a strict " neutrality with respect to the war " on the Continent, and uniformly to " abstain from any interference in the " internal affairs of France;" and our hope that the steps his Majesty had taken would have the happy tendency " to render a firm and temperate coun-

duct effectual for preserving the " blessings of peace."

" That with the deepest concern we now find ourselves obliged to relinquish that hope, without any evidence having been produced to satisfy us that his Majesty's Ministers have made such efforts as it was their duty to make, and as, by his Majesty's most gracious Speech, we were taught to expect, for the preservation of peace.—It is no less the resolution than the duty of his Majesty's faithful Commons to second his efforts in the war thus fatally commenced, so long as it shall continue; but we deem it a duty equally incumbent upon us to solicit his Majesty's attention to those reasons or pretexts, by which his servants have laboured to justify a conduct on their part which we cannot but consider as having contributed, in a great measure, to produce the present rupture.

" Various grounds of hostility against France have been stated, but none that appeared to us to have constituted such an urgent and imperious case of necessity as left no room for accommodation, and made war unavoidable. The Government of France has been accused of having violated the law of nations, and the stipulations of existing Treaties, by an attempt to deprive the Republic of the United Provinces of the exclusive navigation of the Scheldt. No evidence, however, has been offered to convince us that this exclusive navigation was, either in itself or in the estimation of those who were alone interested in preserving it, of such importance as to justify a determination in our Government to break with France on that account. If, in fact, the States General had shewn a disposition to defend their right by force of arms, it might have been an instance of the truest friendship to have suggested to them, for their serious consideration, how far the assertion of this unprofitable claim might, in the present circumstances of Europe, tend to bring into hazard the most essential interests of the Republic. But when, on the contrary, it has been acknowledged, that no requisition on this subject was made to his Majesty on the part of the States General, we are at a loss to comprehend on what grounds of right or propriety we take the lead in asserting a claim, in which we are not principals, and in which the principal party has not, as far as we know, thought it prudent

prudent or necessary to call for our interposition.

"We must further remark, that the point in dispute seemed to us to have been relieved from a material part of its difficulty by the declaration of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, that the French Nation gave up all pretensions to determine the question of the future navigation of the Scheldt. Whether the terms of this declaration were perfectly satisfactory or not, they at least left the question open to pacific negotiation, in which the intrinsic value of the object to any of the parties concerned in it, might have been coolly and impartially weighed against the consequences to which all of them might be exposed by attempting to maintain it by force of arms.

"We have been called upon to resist views of conquest and aggrandisement entertained by the Government of France; "at all times dangerous to "the general interests of Europe, but," asserted to be, "peculiarly so, when connected with the propagation of "principles, which lead to the violation "of the most sacred duties, and are "utterly subversive of the peace and "order of all civil society."

"We admit, that it is the interest and duty of every member of the commonwealth of Europe to support the established system and distribution of power among the independent sovereignties which actually subsist, and to prevent the aggrandisement of any State, especially the most powerful, at the expence of any other; and, for the honour of his Majesty's councils, we do most earnestly wish that his Ministers had manifested a just sense of the importance of the principle to which they now appeal, in the course of late events, which seemed to us to menace its entire destruction.

"When Poland was about to recover from the long calamities of anarchy, combined with oppression; after she had established an hereditary and limited monarchy like our own, and was peaceably employed in settling her internal government, his Majesty's Ministers, with apparent indifference and unconcern, have seen her become the victim of the most unprovoked and unprincipled invasion; her territory overrun, her free Constitution subverted, her national independence annihilated, and the general principles of the security of nations wounded through her

side. With all these evils was France soon after threatened, and with the same appearance either of supine indifference, or of secret approbation, his Majesty's Ministers beheld the armies of other Powers (in evident concert with the Oppressor of Poland) advancing to the invasion and subjugation of France, and the march of those armies distinguished from the ordinary hostilities of civilized nations, by manifestoes, which, if their principles and menaces had been carried into practice, must have inevitably produced the "return of that "ferocity and barbarism in war, which "a beneficent religion, and enlightened "manners, and true military honour, "have for a long time banished from "the christian world."

"No effort appears to have been made to check the progress of these invading armies. His Majesty's Ministers, under a pretended respect for the rights and independence of other Sovereigns, thought fit at that time to refuse even the interposition of his Majesty's councils and good offices to save so great and important a portion of Europe from falling under the dominion of a foreign power. But no sooner, by an ever-memorable reverse of fortune, had France repulsed her invaders, and carried her arms into their territory, than his Majesty's Ministers, laying aside that collusive indifference which had marked their conduct during the invasion of France, began to express alarms for the general security of Europe, which, as it appears to us, they ought to have seriously felt, and might have expressed, with greater justice, on the previous successes of her powerful adversaries.

"We will not dissemble our opinion, that the Decree of the National Convention of France, of the 19th of November 1792, was in a great measure liable to the objections urged against it; but we cannot admit that a war, upon the single ground of such a Decree, unaccompanied by any overt acts, by which we or our Allies might be directly attacked, would be justified as necessary and unavoidable. Certainly not—unless upon a regular demand made by his Majesty's Ministers of explanation and security in behalf of us and our allies, the French had refused to give his Majesty such explanation and security. No such demand was made. Explanations, it is true, had been received and rejected. But it well de-

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serves to be remarked and remembered, that these explanations were voluntarily offered on the part of France, not previously demanded on ours, as undoubtedly they would have been, if it had suited the views of his Majesty's Ministers to have acted frankly and honourably towards France, and not to have reserved their complaints for a future period, when explanations, however reasonable, might come too late, and hostilities might be unavoidable.

"After a review of all these considerations, we think it necessary to represent to his Majesty, that none of the points which were in dispute between his Ministers and the Government of France, appear to us to have been incapable of being adjusted by negotiation, except that aggravation of French ambition, which has been stated to arise from the political opinions of the French nation. These, indeed, we conceive formed neither any definable object of negotiation, nor any intelligible reason for hostility. They were equally incapable of being adjusted by treaty, or of being either refuted or confirmed by the events of war.

"We need not state to his Majesty's wisdom, that force can never cure delusion; and we know his Majesty's goodness too well to suppose, that he could ever entertain the idea of employing force to destroy opinions by the extirpation of those who held them.

"The grounds upon which his Majesty's Ministers have advised him to refuse the renewal of some avowed public intercourse with the existing Government of France, appeared to us neither justified by the reason of the thing itself, nor by the usage of nations, nor by any expediency arising from the present state of circumstances. In all negotiations or discussions whatsoever, of which peace is the real object, the appearance of an amicable disposition, and of a readiness to offer and to accept of pacific explanations on both sides, is as necessary and useful to ensure success, as any arguments founded on strict right. Nor can it be denied, that claims or arguments of any kind, urged in hostile or haughty language, however equitable or valid in themselves, are more likely to provoke than to conciliate the opposite party. Deploping, as we have ever done, the melancholy event which has lately happened in France, it would yet have been some consolation to us to have heard, that

the powerful interposition of the British nation on this subject had at least been offered, although it should unfortunately have been rejected. But, instead of receiving such consolation from the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, we have seen them with extreme astonishment employing, as an incentive to hostilities, an event which they had made no effort to avert by negotiation. This inaction they could only excuse on the principle, that the internal conduct of nations (whatever may be our opinion of its morality) was no proper ground for interposition and remonstrance from foreign States—a principle from which it must still more clearly follow, that such internal conduct could never be an admissible, justifying reason for war.

"We cannot refrain from observing, that such frequent allusions as have been made to an event confessedly no ground of rupture, seemed to us to have arisen from a sinister intention to derive, from the humanity of Englishmen, popularity for measures, which their deliberate judgment would have reprobated, and to influence the most virtuous sensibilities of his Majesty's people into a blind and furious zeal for a war of vengeance.

"His Majesty's faithful Commons therefore, though always determined to support his Majesty with vigour and cordiality, in the exertions necessary for the defence of his kingdoms, yet feel that they are equally bound by their duty to his Majesty, and to their fellow subjects, to declare, in the most solemn manner, their disapprobation of the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, throughout the whole of these transactions; a conduct which, in their opinion, could lead to no other termination but that to which it seems to have been studiously directed, of plunging their country into an unnecessary war. The calamities of such a war must be aggravated, in the estimation of every rational mind, by reflecting on the peculiar advantages of that fortunate situation which we have so unwisely abandoned, and which not only exempted us from sharing in the distresses and afflictions of the other nations of Europe, but converted them into sources of benefit, improvement, and prosperity to this country.

"We therefore humbly implore his Majesty's paternal goodness to listen no longer to the Councils which have forced

us into this unhappy war, but to embrace the earliest occasion which his wisdom may discern of restoring to his people the blessings of peace."

Major Maitland seconded the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, as the motion just made was merely a recapitulation of all the arguments advanced by Gentlemen on the opposite side of the House against the whole of the measures pursued by Administration relative to the affairs of France, the House, he was confident, would not feel it necessary that any arguments more should be advanced against the motion. He would therefore content himself by observing, that those who had opposed the arguments recapitulated in the motion, were bound to give it their direct negative—it would have his most decidedly.

Mr. Drake junior, said, the best speech he could make to this elaborate, voluminous, and circuitous attempt of the Party to protest against the virtuous decision of the great majority of that House was, No!—To all the late propositions of those Gentlemen commonly termed the Party, the public cried, No!—To the measures pursued by his Majesty's Ministers the public cheerfully and chorally sang AVE!

The question was put on the Address, and negatived without a division.

PETITION FOR REFORM OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. R. Smith (Member for Nottingham) read a Petition, signed by 2500 persons of the town of Nottingham, praying for a Reform in Parliament. The Petition, among other things, stated the Representation of the People to have passed away, and that in its stead there existed the grossest abuse of the Rights of the People.—That their Rights were usurped in a manner which induced Members of that House not to look to the People, but to others for approbation. It proposed, as a Reform, the empowering all adults to vote for Representatives, and to shorten the duration of Parliaments.—Mr. Smith moved for leave to bring up the Petition.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was of opinion, that the House could not, consistent with its own dignity, and regarding the rights of the people whom they represented, permit a Petition like that just read, to be laid on their table. He would not say anything upon the propositions of opening the

election of Representatives to all Adults, and the shortening the duration of Parliament; nor would he enter upon the question of a Reform, that not being before the House; all he contended for was, that Petitions presented to that House should be couched in respectful terms. The present was not so couched, but charged them with usurpation, and denied even the existence of a Constitution, by declaring that the reality had been long gone, and that they were mocked by a mere nominal Representation. By refusing to receive the present Petition, the House would not be shutting their ears against Petitions for Reform; they would alone be maintaining that dignity which it was their duty to maintain, by resisting every thing that was not brought before that branch of the Constitution with due respect. He was therefore against the bringing up of the Petition.

Mr. Fox did not approve of the wording of the Petition, but was still in favour of the motion for having the Petition brought up, conceiving that the House should be less nice upon a complaint of the grievances in the Representation than upon any other complaint.

Mr. Lambton said, the House had agreed to the bringing up of Mr. Tooke's Petition, which was, in his opinion, more disrespectful than that now offered; for Mr. Tooke asserted in his Petition, that seats in that House were as notoriously bought and sold as stalls for cattle in Smithfield Market.—Deeming that case a precedent, he would vote, he said, for bringing up the present Petition.

Mr. Secretary Dundas replied to the last speaker, that Mr. Tooke's Petition had been laid on the table on the opinion of the House that the Controverted Election Act bound the House, without a question, to receive every Petition complaining of an undue election. He was of a different opinion, holding it a right of a deliberative body to judge what they should or should not receive. He was against bringing up the Petition.

Mr. Smith stated, from the authority of his constituents, that nothing disrespectful was intended against the present House of Commons—the passage objected to he wished had been expunged—what was meant however by that passage was merely, that abuses had by a length of time crept into the Representation,

sentation, destroying its original principle.

Mr. P. Coke spoke for the admission of the Petition—He lamented the insertion of the objectionable passages, and imputed the blame thereof to the Associated Society for Reform, which had led the people into the error now complained of. He saw the propriety of receiving the Petition in a light strong enough to induce him to divide the House upon the question.

Mr. Ryder said, the cause of the petitioners would not suffer injury by the House not receiving the present Petition, as the same objects might be petitioned for in a manner more respectful.

Mr. Burke was decidedly against the Petition, which went to state that we had no Constitution—that the Members of that House were usurpers, and yet to those usurpers had the petitioners applied for the formation of a Constitution. He condemned the Petition as audacious and seditious, and charged the Revolution Society with being the propagators of such sedition. The friends to such Petitions as the present, were enemies to the great and invaluable right of petitioning; for such Petitions must either destroy the right, or, by their

admission, open the door to a torrent of libels, which the House would merit the moment they should receive them deliberately.

Mr. Grey and Mr. Sheridan spoke in defence of the Revolution Society.—They acknowledged their dislike to the wording of the Petition, but contended that it ought to be permitted to be brought up.

Mr. S. Smith read a letter from some of the persons who had signed the Petition, declaring that they meant no reproach to the House, but merely intended to state to them grievances which had been for a long time creeping into the Representation—He was far from approving the manner in which the Petition was couched, and hoped that no division would take place.

The Master of the Rolls, Col. Hartley, and Mr. Wigley, were against the Petition being brought up.

The question being put, a division took place, and the motion was negatived, there being, for bringing up the Petition,

Ayes	-	21
Noes	-	109

Majority 88

ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. (late GOVERNOR GENERAL of BENGAL) before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

(Continued.)

FRIDAY, FEB. 15.

THE Court being opened with the usual formalities, Mr. Law resumed the defence of his client on the second, or Begum Charge.

His argument went to shew, that this Princess, who was stated to have been the victim of British rapine, through the agency of her son, was, in fact, herself guilty of the foulest usury and extortion. For a supply of 26 lacks given to the Nabob, she had demanded and received a *jagbire* of four lacks *per annum*;—that was to say, a limited security amounting to nearly six years purchase in perpetuity! This was an instance of extortion, which, perhaps, the inventive genius of European usury might have equalled, but could not have exceeded.

On another occasion, the Begum in granting a supply to the immediate necessities of her son, had compelled him to take some damaged muslins, and

transaction brought English and Asiatic manners to a near approach indeed. It was the exact counterpart to the scene in the Miser, where the father being ignorant who was the borrower, insists that, as a part of the sum to be lent, a certain parcel of *moth-eaten* furniture shall be included.

From this the Counsel passed to comment on the right of the Begum to the treasures contained in the Zenana; of which he contended that a very small part indeed was to be regarded as her private property.

The attendance was uncommonly thin. Only four Peereffes were in their appropriate places. The galleries were nearly deserted, and of the Peers, not more than 40 shewed themselves in any part of the day.

The new Lord Chancellor (Lord Loughborough) presided of course.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19.

Mr. Law resumed the defence of his client on the second, or Begum charge.

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He made a variety of comments on the evidence, both oral and written, which had been produced by the Managers. In the former part Mr. Law commented with some severity on the evidence of Mr. Edwards. This Gentleman had been in India from the year 1776 to 1783. In this interval there occurred two severe droughts, yet this gentleman passed his time in such a state of "incurious *nefciencia*," that he was completely ignorant of both, though each had actually caused a famine.

The Counsel then proceeded to remark at great length on the affidavits collected by Sir Elijah Impey, and contended, that though in that Court they were informal, yet much weight belonged to this species of testimony.

"The voice" of the learned Counsel, if we may be pardoned the allusion, was literally that "of one crying in the desert."—The attendance of the Peers was thin beyond all precedent. Of the Managers, Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Anstruther, attended. The seats of the House of Commons were not pressed even by a single Member, and the galleries had very few visitors.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20.

The Counsel for Mr. Hastings were this day employed in pointing out the testimonies in favour of their client which were to be found in the "Secret Consultations," and the other volumes, bulky as they are numerous, which have been laid before the Court.

These passages, as they must have occupied too much of their Lordships' time in the reading, were merely paged, and marked by their initial and concluding words. They were to be printed for the perusal of the Court. This tedious labour fell to the share of Mr. Plumer.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

Mr. Law called Captain Gordon to the bar. In the months of September and October the witness commanded a corps of about four hundred men, in a district of Gurruckpore, a part of the Jaghire (jointure) of the Begums. His detachment was ordered to the assistance of the Nabob Vizier, and he demanded passage and assistance, which were refused, and he was pursued and attacked, and in the conclusion, upon a report being insinuated that Mr. Hastings was killed at Benares, his whole corps of Sepoys threw down their arms and deserted.

Mr. Burke cross-examined the wit-

ness in the most minute and critical manner.

Mr. Burke moved to continue the cross-examination on another day; this was opposed by the Counsel for Mr. Hastings, as directly contrary to law and justice.

Earl Stanhope declared, that such an attempt would be scandalous, if it was seriously intended to be made.

Mr. Burke replied, that he was happy to find by the expression itself, that the Noble Earl did not seriously mean to impute scandalous conduct to the Managers.

The Lord Chancellor and several other Lords spoke against adjourning the cross-examination; and Mr. Burke was permitted to finish.

Captain Williams was then called, and was examined until half past five, when Earl Radnor moved to adjourn. The Lords returned to the Upper Chamber, and ordered that the Trial should be proceeded upon on

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.

The examination of Captain Williams continued until five o'clock, and with a variety of alterations and interfectionary questions from the Managers. The Court then proposed to adjourn, when

Mr. Hastings prayed the attention of their Lordships for a short time. He said, it was with pain, with anxiety, but with the utmost deference, that he claimed to be indulged in a most humble request he had to make; which request was, that their Lordships would, in their great wisdom, put as speedy a termination to this severe and tedious trial as the nature of the case would admit.

He understood from report, that this was to be the last day he should have an opportunity of continuing his defence until the return of the Judges from their different Circuits. This was a circumstance most peculiarly hard indeed. He had now been five years on his Trial before the Court, and, he might say, eight years on his defence, and on the charges against him, since he was first accused by the House of Commons. It was a space not to be found in the annals of history, for any court of judicature to sit on the trial of one individual.

He requested their Lordships to consider the heavy expence he experienced on this occasion, and particularly that which attended his witnesses, many of whom were brought over from India, and detained here from their natural

business and their respective families. They waited, not as ordinary witnesses do, day after day, but year after year, in hopes of being examined; but such was the tedious process of the business, that in order to prevent their property from going to ruin, many were obliged to return; and on others the hand of death had seized, and irrecoverably called away that testimony which would have been of the most essential service to his defence.

He wished not to press for more than what was common justice—what were the rights of a British subject according to the Constitutional Laws of his country, and therefore his prayer was, that the Trial might continue, without any long adjournment, as suited their Lordships' convenience, until at least the present witness had finished his testimony.

One circumstance had lately occurred, that was of infinite disservice to his cause. He had just received the melancholy news of the death of a material witness (a Mr. Scott) who had been waiting here some years; and as a similar misfortune might happen to others, he the more earnestly beseeched their Lordships to expedite the termination of this most tedious Trial.

He understood that an intention had been mentioned in the House of Commons of forming a plan for expediting this trial, but it seemed not to go on with that expedition which might answer the end proposed.

An Honourable Manager had mentioned, that the House of Commons were entitled to demand any matter from the Court which tended to expedite justice. This certainly was a true fact, and he must add to it, that, standing in the situation in which he now did, he had a claim equal if not superior to the Managers. Their aim was accusation and criminality—his was exculpation and acquittal. They had nothing to lose but their time—his honour, character, fame, and all that man could hold dear, were at stake.

That which he principally pressed upon their Lordships was, that they would continue the Court at least until the present witness closed his evidence. It would probably take up two days more.

He again addressed himself to the feelings of their Lordships, and earnestly requested that they would endeavour, by some means, to have this

trial finished in the present Session of Parliament.

Mr. Burke could answer for himself and the rest of the Managers, that they wished to expedite this trial as much as possible, and that no delay happened on their parts.

Mr. Sheridan was rising to speak, when the Court immediately adjourned to the Upper Chamber.

The doors were then against every stranger, but we have learnt, from an authentic quarter, that Earl Stanhope stated, that the prayer of Mr. Hastings ought to be attended to, as far as was any ways in the power of the House.

Lord Sydney intimated, that he felt the great hardship of the case, but he thought it would be contrary to the rules of Parliament, and perhaps not strictly legal, to proceed without the attendance of all the Judges.

Earl Radnor, and other Lords, supported the application.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

This day was productive of extraordinary events. The Lords assembled at twelve; but there was no House of Commons. After some time the Managers attended, and then Captain Williams was called to the bar, and examined at great length by Mr. Burke. The Lords retired at twenty minutes past two, to receive his Majesty. Lord Stanhope condemned, in the strongest terms, the manner in which the trial of Mr. Hastings was continued; and he trusted that it would, for the honour of justice, and for the credit of the nation, be immediately terminated. The Lord Chancellor gave him a significant nod, which implied the impropriety of attempting a debate while ladies and other strangers were within the bar.

At four o'clock the Lords returned to the Hall, and the examination of Capt. Williams continued till half past five, when Mr. Sheridan rose, and said he had a proposition to make to the Counsel, which, if assented to, might shorten the proceedings. He observed, however, to say now what he intended to have said yesterday, that however his public duty led him to support the charges against Mr. Hastings, yet he must freely confess, that that Gentleman had the fullest right to complain in the strong terms he had done, of the intolerable injury which he had sustained by the unconstitutional duration of

of the trial. Nor was this all; the country, he was free to confess, would be completely disgraced in the eyes of all Europe, and there never would be a future Impeachment. Having put this very strongly, he proceeded to his proposition, which was at once rejected by the Counsel—and tolerably strongly remarked upon by the Chancellor.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

The whole day was taken up in finishing the cross-examination of Capt. Williams, in which nothing appeared that did not tend to corroborate his examination in chief.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

The witnesses interrogated were Col. Duff, Lieutenant Shuldham, and Major

Lumsden. The questions proposed to these Gentlemen went wholly to elucidate the complex mass of evidence before the House on the *Begon* charge.

In the course of the day, Mr. Burke informed their Lordships, that the Managers had no objection whatever to go on with the Trial in the absence of the Judges; observing, that the questions which may arise in that interval, may be reserved for their decision.

This suggestion gave rise to a short debate, at the end of which the Court declared the sitting to be postponed until after the return of the Judges from their Circuits.

Adjourned to the 12th of April.

S T A T E P A P E R S.

No. I.

PROTEST of the **SERENE CONFEDERATED REPUBLIC** of **POLAND** against the violent **ENTRANCE** of the **PRUSSIAN TROOPS** into its **TERRITORIES**.

FAVOURABLE events or great misfortunes have, in turn, raised Poland to an eminent degree of splendour, or plunged it into a state of weakness and oppression; but amidst these changes of opposite circumstances, unshaken constancy has always proved the elevation of its national character.

The short interval of the four last years has seen obscured this aspect, honourable for the nation. The Diet of 1788 assembled at an epoch which, by a fortunate concurrence of circumstances, presented to Poland both the hopes and means of securing the basis of its Republican Government, became to it a source of evils, aggravated by their contrast with its vanished hopes. Seduction misled confident patriotism, and distorted its pure and beneficent views.

The Revolution of the 3d of May 1791, planned and effected without the support of the national will, without the concurrence of its neighbours, by transforming a Republic into a Monarchy, made despotism prevail within it, together with the dread of external storms, excited by the discontent of neighbouring Courts.

A Constitution which infringed the ancient prerogatives of citizens, cemented with the blood of their ancestors, and incompatible with the political convenience of the Powers who surround us,

was destitute of the basis necessary to give it solidity.

Faithful to our engagements, her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, that august ally of Poland, and the guarantee of its Government, deigned to offer to the nation, in the generous assistance of her power, a flattering prospect of the re-establishment of its liberties, its independence, its sovereignty, and its integrity.

Virtuous citizens, determined to prefer death to slavery, did not hesitate to adhere to views so consoling to their country, while others, retreating from their homes, and yielding to circumstances, waited only for that favourable moment which every thing seemed to prelude to them. The Declaration of the Court of Peterburgh secured to the Poles their Republic, a free government, national independence, and the integrity of their domains. Peace and liberty preceded the banners of the Russian troops, who entered the territories of the Republic as friends and auxiliaries. The abusive employment, however, of the national forces, in opposing an imprudent resistance, soon filled every virtuous citizen with grief, on seeing the blood of his brethren lavished without reflection.

The reign, however, of error and disorder soon disappeared, sentiments of fraternity brought together every heart. The King, the army, and the whole nation adhered to the band of Confederation formed at Targowitz on the 14th of May 1792. Trouble and consternation then gave place to emotions of hope and joy. The calm re-established at home—the support of foreign assistance—confidence founded on the justice of

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the cause, and on the good disposition of our neighbours, all concurred to banish uneasiness. The national character excluded every idea of persecution. The persons and property, therefore, of individuals most distinguished by their opposition to the salutary views of the Confederation were respected—Russian troops cantoned in the different Provinces every where observed strict discipline; and if some citizens now and then experienced acts of oppression, these single injuries, from which people are not entirely free on the part of national troops, even in the time of peace, were the work only of some subaltern commanders, and were redressed as soon as known.

The Confederation already imagined that it was about to accomplish its end; its labours tending to regenerate the Republican Government, were already about to secure the liberty of the citizen, and to establish friendship and good understanding between it and neighbouring States; already had the Republic arrived at the period when it was about to enjoy in the bosom of peace the fruits of the active zeal of citizens, who had the courage to seize the helm of affairs at so difficult a crisis.

The purity of their intentions unveiled, dispersed the clouds of prejudice, and the nation waited with confidence for the result of labours undertaken for the public happiness.

Such was the state of things in Poland when the Declaration of his Majesty the King of Prussia froze every heart with terror and surprize. The motives assigned for the entrance of the Prussian troops into the territories of the Republic, could not fail to give rise to uneasy suspicions in the minds of the Poles, whose character is as loyal as their conduct is open.

Alarmed by the pretended progress of Democracy in Poland, and still more by the rise of clubs destined to propagate it, "The King of Prussia," says the Declaration, "when about to open a second campaign, thought it would not be proper to leave behind him an enemy from whom he had every thing to fear. He consequently considered it as an indispensable precaution to cause a part of his troops to enter the territories of the Republic."

A continued correspondence between the Military Commanders, the Palatinal Confederations, the Civil Magistrates, and the General Confederation, having

enabled the latter to assure itself, that perfect tranquillity prevailed from one end of the kingdom to the other, all extraordinary measures of precaution have hitherto appeared to it superfluous. On seeing the Declaration of his Prussian Majesty, the General Confederation, though astonished only at the assertions therein announced, and no ways convinced of the reality of their object, discharged in every respect what it thought due to a neighbour, a friend, and an ally.—It declared in its answer, that no symptoms of disturbance appeared in the country; that all revolutionary clubs were proscribed; and, in short, that the public force, supported by the presence of the Russian troops, was more than sufficient to suppress all commotions. It therefore demanded, that his Prussian Majesty would revoke the orders he had given for a body of his troops to enter the territories of the Republic. In consequence of this answer, the General Confederation, in deference rather to the uneasiness manifested by his Majesty the King of Prussia, than to the existence of any necessity, sent strict orders to every body of troops to hold themselves always in readiness to march, wherever the smallest symptom of ferment might require their presence.

These steps being taken, the General Confederation and whole Nation entertained no doubt that his Prussian Majesty, assured by so many motives, would order the march of his troops to be stopped. This deference seemed as consistent with the laws of good neighbourhood, as with the dignity of a Free Nation.

Notwithstanding, however, these solemn assurances, and notwithstanding the evidence of the facts alledged in support of them, the Prussian army advanced, and one of its detachments appeared under the walls of Thorn. Its inhabitants, faithful to their duty, having refused entrance to the Prussian troops, experienced an open attack. Cannons were planted against it; the gates were broken open, the Municipal guard were dislodged from their post; a defenceless city exhibited the spectacle of a place taken by assault, and the Prussian regiments entered it, making the air resound with shouts of joy. There were no soldiers of the Republic in it to make resistance; the city depended for security on public faith, and that was violated. At the same epoch dis-

fering

ferent Polish detachments, dispersed throughout Great Poland, were attacked and driven from their posts by superior forces.

Confiding in solemn engagements, and in the faith of treaties, we could never imagine that we had occasion to apprehend a surprize or open violence, where every thing ought to have assured us, that we should find only friendship and assistance. The few troops therefore cantoned on these frontiers, being destined only to watch over the internal tranquillity, instead of being armed for war, were even unprovided with cannon.

The high idea which we have formed of the justice and magnanimity of his Majesty the King of Prussia, increases our hopes, that that Prince, enlightened by our answer, will stop the consequences of his first resolution, and that, instead of wishing to give support to a violation already made in the Polish territories, he will rather endeavour to convince the nation of his constant good will, by causing his troops to evacuate the domains of the Republic. Relying on the goodness of our cause, we have not to fear any kind of pretensions injurious to any part of the States of the Republic, guaranteed by so many treaties, and particularly by that of 1773, which binds his Prussian Majesty, as it does the two other neighbouring Courts.

Faithful therefore to our oath, faithful in our attachment to the ancient prerogatives of our ancestors, and faithful to our vocation, we protest in the most solemn manner, in the face of the universe, against all usurpation of the smallest part of the States of the Republic. We openly declare that we enter into nothing, nor in any manner into any concern whatever, which may tend to dismember any part of the Polish domains; but that, on the contrary, we are ready to sacrifice even the last drop of our blood in defence of our liberty and integrity. In short, we hope that the two Imperial Courts connected by their guarantee, and that even all Powers, in consequence of the reciprocity of national interests, will not behold with an eye of indifference a manifest violation of the right of nations, violent attempts made against the tranquillity of a neighbouring and friendly State, and the open invasion of its domains. We expect, above all, that the august Sovereign in whom we

have placed all our confidence, and who, in the face of Europe, has vowed to us good will, will not suffer the splendour of her renown to be obscured, and will rather think it becoming the magnanimity of her soul to add to the multitude of memorable acts which have immortalized her, one no less glorious, that of stretching out, at this critical period, the hand of assistance to a free nation, worthy in every respect to excite general interest.

In thus manifesting the purity of our intentions we declare, in short, that our efforts are animated by no other views than those of transmitting to our posterity, the free, independent, and well-organized Republic; and that we will either preserve entire this Republic, which we have regenerated, or that not one of us will survive its destruction.

Done at Grodno in the Sitting of the General Confederation of the two Nations, 3d February, 1793.

(L. S.) Signed by

STANISLAUS FELIX POTOCKI, Grand Master of Artillery, and Marshal of the General Confederation of the Crown; ALEXANDER PRINCE SAPIEHA, Grand Chancellor of Lithuania, and Marshal of the General Confederation of that Duchy.

And by a great number of the Councillors of the Confederation, and of other Citizens.

NO. II.

MANIFESTO of the STATES GENERAL of the UNITED PROVINCES, in ANSWER to the following PROCLAMATION of GENERAL DUMOURIER.

" BATAVIAN PEOPLE,

" THE Stadtholder, who, upon Republican principles, ought only to be your Captain General, and who should exercise only for your happiness the powers with which you have invested him, in subordination to the will and decisions of your Republic, holds you in oppression and slavery.

" You perfectly understand your rights. You attempted in 1787 to reconquer them from the ambitious House of Orange. You had then recourse to the French nation—but as at that time France groaned under the despotism of a perfidious Court, you became the sport of the intriguing miscreants who then governed France.

" A hand,

"A handful of Prussians sufficed to replace the yoke upon you, commanded by that lame Duke of Brunswick whom I have since chased from Champagne. Some of you have been victims to the vengeance of your despot—Some have sought for refuge in France.—Since then every hope of liberty was no more, until the period of a Revolution, the most astonishing which the history of the universe ever presented, sustained by success the most glorious, has given to you, in the French, allies powerful, generous, and free, who will second your efforts for liberty, or who will perish with you.

"Batavians, it is not against you that the French Republic has declared war—The friend of all nations, she has for enemies only despots. The English, so proud of their liberty, suffer themselves to be misled by gold, and the falsehoods of a —, of whom they will soon be weary. The more enemies we have, the more shall we propagate our principles—Persuasion and victory shall sustain the inalienable Rights of Man, and Nations will be tired of exhausting their blood and their treasures for a small number of individuals, who keep discord alive, as the means of deceiving and enslaving the people.

"We enter Holland, therefore, as friends to the Dutch, but as irreconcilable enemies to the House of Orange. Its yoke appears to you too insupportable for your choice to be doubtful. See you not that this demi-despot, who tyrannizes over you, sacrifices to his personal interest the most solid interests of the Republic? Has he not, in 1782, engaged you to break, with dishonourable perfidy, the Treaty of Alliance concluded with us? Since then, has he not constantly favoured the English commerce at the expense of yours? Does he not, at this moment, surrender to the perpetual rival, the only nation you can dread, the most important establishments, the Cape of Good Hope, the Isle of Ceylon, nay, the whole of your commerce with the Indies? Think you that the English, insatiable of power and wealth, will ever restore you these important places which secure to them the empire of India? No; you will never regain your rank among the first maritime nations until you shall have become free.

Send back, therefore, into Germany that ambitious House, which, for a cen-

tury, has sacrificed you to its ambition. Send back that sister of Frederick William, who retains at her command his ferocious Prussians, when you shall attempt to throw off your chains. The calling-in of those Prussians is every time an insult to the standard of your brave troops. The House of Orange fears, and with reason, that the spirit of liberty shall subdue it. A Republican army will not long be subservient to tyrants. Soon the troops of Holland, soon the conquerors on the Dogger-Bank, will join to the French their armies and their fleets.

"The first who unite themselves under the standard of Liberty shall receive, not only the certainty of those places which they occupy in the service of the Republic; but promotion, and at the expence of the slaves of the House of Orange.

"I enter among you, surrounded by the generous martyrs of the Revolution of 1787. Their perseverance and their sacrifices merit your confidence and mine. They form a Committee, which will increase speedily in number. This Committee will be very useful in the first moments of your Revolution; and its Members, with no ambition but to be the deliverers of their country, will re-enter the different classes of social order whenever your National Convention shall assemble.

"I enter your territories at the head of 60,000 Frenchmen, free and victorious. Sixty thousand more are descending Brabant, ready to follow me if I meet with resistance. We are by no means the aggressors. The Orange Party has long waged against us a secret and perfidious war. It is at the Hague that all the attempts have been plotted against our liberty.—We shall seek at the Hague the authors of our woes.—Our wrath and our vengeance are only for them.

"We will pass through your rich provinces like friends and brothers.—You will see the difference of proceeding between freemen who offer you their hands, and of tyrants who inundate and devastate your country.

"I promise the peaceful husbandmen whose harvests are sacrificed to the terror of the tyrant, to indemnify them by the sale of their possessions who have ordered the fruitless inundations. I promise also to deliver into their hands, and to their just vengeance, the persons

of those wicked functionaries, Magistrates, or Military Commanders, who shall have ordered those inundations.

"However, to avoid all the ruin they occasion, I exhort all the inhabitants of the country, by the sentiment of Liberty they have within them, to oppose them; and I will closely follow up my Proclamation, to support the brave and punish the wicked.

"Batavians I have confidence in a man whose name is known to you—who has never been wanting of what he promised, and who is leading freemen to battle—before whom have fled, and will fly, the Prussian Satellites of your tyrant.

"The Belgians call me their deliverer—I hope speedily to be yours.

"The General in Chief of the Army of the French Republic,
"DUMOURIER."

THE tenor of this Paper, printed at Antwerp in the Dutch and French languages, leads to a presumption that it has been destined by General Dumourier to announce and precede the attack with which he has long threatened this Republic; to expose to the view of Europe, and, in particular, to that of the inhabitants of these Provinces, the aim of this enterprize; and, if it were possible, to justify its motives.

A writing, however, so filled with the grossest falsehoods and absurdities, as well as the most atrocious calumnies, has never perhaps been published in a similar conjuncture. On examining with attention the contents of this Proclamation, every attentive Reader will, like ourselves, find it difficult to persuade himself, that it can in reality be ascribed to him whose name it carries; to a man who has the reputation of being enlightened and intelligent, and who makes a profession of uprightness and morality. Thus do we feel no repugnance in abandoning the examination of the offensive sophisms and facts alleged in it, to the good sense of all the well-disposed inhabitants of this country; and with this view we have not hesitated to contribute, ourselves, to the publicity of this piece, by inserting it in the present Manifesto. We think it, however, a duty we owe to our honour, to the whole Nation, to the present age, and to posterity, not to leave without reply, at a time when these pacific States are threatened by a

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most unjust invasion, all the falsehoods advanced against us; and certainly, had we sought an occasion to discuss the present subject, we could never have found one presenting more advantages.

The Author of the Proclamation sets out by representing Monseigneur the Prince, Hereditary Stadtholder, as a tyrant who holds the good people of these Provinces in oppression, and as one who possesses no other power than that of Captain General. It is impossible to display a more profound ignorance of our Constitution, according to which the illustrious charge of Captain General, and that of the Hereditary Stadtholder, are two absolutely distinct dignities. As to what regards the manner in which Monseigneur the Prince, Hereditary Stadtholder, exercises those functions which are confided to him under these two distinct relations, we appeal to the testimony of all our countrymen.—Who among them will honestly maintain, that the nature of the Stadtholdership gives to him who is invested with it, the power of oppressing and subjugating the Citizens? Is there, besides, any one inhabitant of these Provinces, unless he is entirely blinded by a party spirit, who forbears to do justice to the amiable and benevolent disposition of a Prince, whose personal character and administration have constantly been marked with the stamp of benevolence, moderation, and the most scrupulous exactness in the fulfilment of his duties?

The other heads of the charge levelled against him, are not less absurd and ridiculous. How can Monseigneur the Prince of Orange have broken in 1782 a Treaty of Alliance which was not concluded till 1785? Who has ever said, or thought seriously, that he either has or could have wished to favour the trade of the English nation at the expence of our own? Is not every mercantile influence absolutely foreign to his powers? and does not commerce open a sufficiently extensive field to employ the industrious activity of two friendly and allied nations? Who among us, lastly, has ever heard mention of the concession to the English of the Cape of Good Hope, or of the Island of Ceylon? Who, therefore, does not see that all these reproaches are mere fictions? and how is it possible to alledge them in a paper destined to convey to the whole universe an account of the motives which have engaged a *sai desiré* Re-

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public

public to declare a most unjust war against a free and independent State ?

With equal falsehood does the Paper now before us speak of the Revolution of 1787, an event which foreigners, or, if you will, the enemies of our Constitution, mistakenly represent as an act of violence and oppression. Every one knows, that the purport of all which was then done, was merely to re-establish and consolidate the ancient and legitimate Constitution upon which this Republic was founded, has increased from small beginnings, has so long been flourishing and happy, and which the efforts of a few ambitious men threaten with a total subversion.

"It is not against the Batavian Nation," says the Proclamation in continuation, "that France has declared

A friend to all Nations, she has for her enemies Despots only."—Let not our fellow-citizens allow themselves to be dazzled by these lying expressions; let them not lose sight of the signal abuse, now become so common, of the words *Liberty*, *Slavery*, and *Oppression*. Those who at present govern France, and who think they have a right to dispose, in so arbitrary a way, of the lot and well-being of nations, have but too clearly proved in what the friendship consists, which they profess to other nations, and what they mean by tyranny and despotism. They testify their friendship to these nations, by sowing among them division and discord, and by violently stripping them of the privileges essential to social order, and sanctioned by their antiquity—privileges, the remembrance of which they even seek to efface, by destroying the charters on which they are founded.—The gifts they offer under the fine titles of Fraternity and Liberty, are no other than the very unbridled license, the self-same irreligious spirit in which they glory so openly, and these accompanied by all the evils which result from them, and under which they themselves groan; such as anarchy, murder, pillage, misery, and famine. They blacken with the names of despotism and slavery all those civil and religious institutions which have hitherto been respected by man, because they are indispensable to his happiness, and to the existence of civil society. Men cannot live in society without a Government to superintend their well-being; and the principles the French, with arms in their hands, now labour to spread abroad, are calcu-

lated to overturn all Governments, and to substitute to safety, repose, and good order, anarchy, and all the evils which spring from it.

Among the numerous subjects of astonishment with which the Proclamation furnishes us, and the absurdity of which we are more particularly called on to demonstrate to our Countrymen, we cannot silently pass over what is said on the subject of the few unknown and despicable men, who, under the title of the Batavian Committee, usurp an imaginary power, and who are described to us as being charged with the Provisional Administration, until we also, we ourselves, shall, after the example of wretched France, have formed our National Convention. Shall we then be obliged to renounce the mild authority which governs us, to submit our property, every thing that is dear to us, our lives themselves, to the caprice of a few unknown, contemptible, ignorant individuals, who will dispose of us and our's at their pleasure, until the administration shall pass from their hands into those of the *soi-disante* Convention, blindly devoted to France, of a complexion with the one we now see in our neighbourhood, and whose authority will necessarily be attended with the same disastrous consequences to us, as those which have taken place in France ? How can it have been conceived, that such ideas would be cherished by a wise and sensible people, little inclined by its character to adopt these disastrous inventions of our times, and accustomed to a just and moderate Administration ?

We also persuade ourselves, that it is not necessary to caution the good inhabitants of this country against paying any attention to the invitation and promises made to them, to engage them to range themselves beneath the standard of this pretended liberty; or to the insignificant threats employed to intimidate them from practising the means of defence with which Nature has supplied us. It is impossible that there can be found among them, men so base and so degenerate as to form an union with the enemies of their country, and, conjointly with them, to spread among their fellow-citizens, desolation, despair, and the long chain of irreparable evils, which are a necessary effect of a most cruel rapacity, and which so many countries, subdued by the French, now experience.

We rather expect that all Citizens, laying

laying aside any party spirit which disunites them, will unite their efforts to ours, and to those of all the true friends of the country, to defend and preserve, under the Divine protection, the territory which has given them birth, and in which they have been bred—that they will snatch Religion and true Liberty, those guarantees of our happiness, from the insupportable yoke of foreign and barbarous hordes. We expect every thing from their courage and bravery; and we are persuaded that they will not suffer themselves to be intimidated by the exaggerated statement of the forces which are represented as advancing against them. We persuade ourselves, that they will neither forget the invincible valour with which our immortal ancestors resisted successfully these very Frenchmen at a time when the greatest Powers in Europe did not, as at this day, combat with us, but, on the other hand, were leagued with our enemies;—nor the situation of our country, which, more especially in this season, opposes insurmountable obstacles to an hostile invasion;—nor the diligence and energetic activity of the Government, which will neglect nothing to secure the success of our common efforts;—nor, lastly, the efficacious succours we expect in a little time from our faithful Allies. If, after so many important considerations, they may still need a motive to confirm them in their resolution to sacrifice every thing in the defence of their dear country, we will place before their view the example of our neighbours the inhabitants of the Austrian Netherlands, who have called on and welcomed as friends, the very General who dares to call himself their deliverer, and those very Frenchmen he commands:—these Belgians now reap the bitterest fruits of their heedless credulity.

Deign, thou supreme and all-puissant Being! who hast so often extricated this Republic from the most imminent dangers, deign to preserve it at this day from such a deliverance, and from such friends!

Thus done and resolved in the Assembly of their HIGH MIGHTINESSES the LORDS STATES GENERAL of the UNITED PROVINCES, Feb. 20, 1793.

(Paraph.)

(L.S.) W.F.H. VAN WASSENAER, vt.

By order of the same,

(Signed) W. FAGEL.

No. III.

DECLARATION of his Most Serene Highness the PRINCE of ORANGE and NASSAU, made to the ASSEMBLY of their HIGH MIGHTINESSES on Occasion of the present Circumstances.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

THE very principal part of the Public Administration which has been confided to me, in my different capacities, as well political as military, by your High Mightinesses, and the Lords Estates of the respective Provinces, forbids my preserving a silence under the immediate circumstances of the general cause of the country.

Your High Mightinesses certainly did justice to my sentiments, and my conduct, when in your letter to the States of the Provinces, and in your Declaration relative to the Manifesto of General Dumourier, you defended this conduct and these sentiments against the calumnies and falsehoods of my enemies. But I owe to your High Mightinesses, to the States of the Provinces, to the Dutch Nation, for which my ancestors shed their blood—I owe to the faithful Allies of the States, who, at so critical a moment, have shewn to our succour to fight with us for the Republic—I owe to all Europe, whose attention is fixed on so injurious an attack—and I owe it not less to myself, to make known, not only my views, but likewise the foundations of my confidence.

The State is most unjustly attacked; the territory of the Generalty is invaded; and the arms of the enemy have unexpectedly met with a success which might extend to the cities having voices in the State, and the consequences of which would be incalculable.

Such, High and Mighty Lords, are the dangers which either harass us already, or which still menace us. It is not my wish to dissemble them; I do not even wish to flatter myself, that the losses we have already sustained will be the last. It is not surprising that this Republic should experience great checks at the commencement of a war; but in the midst of these disasters, she elevates herself, as if her losses awaken her activity, support her courage, and multiply her strength.

As little as the dangers of the State should be dissembled, so little ought her advantages and succours to be mis-undervalued. The situation of the country,

try, intersected by rivers, canals, and lakes, holds out advantages capable of disputing the ground with the enemy, even were their successes still more considerable. The fidelity of their Citizens, their love for their country, is equally efficacious in a Republican State. The troops of the Republic are full of courage, and burn with a zeal to try their strength in the defence of their altars and fire-sides. The seamen are animated by the very spirit that has never failed so honourably to distinguish the Dutch, on an element which is natural to them, and on which they have so often confounded the pride of their enemies. I ought, finally, to assure myself, that not only the Allies of the State, but also the formidable Powers, which, equally with the Republic, have but one interest and one common enemy, will unite their efforts to ours, to repel from the Frontiers of this Republic violence and injustice. But, High and Mighty Lords, I found my confidence more especially in the Sovereign Arbiter of the World, who out of nothing has caused this country to attain its present strength, and who has preserved it by miracles, and supported the arm of my courageous predecessors. This God is eternal: His all-puissance, His sagacity are equally so; and He is still desirous of supporting those who repose their trust in him.

Upon these foundations it is that I declare, in the face of the whole Universe, that, far from being discouraged, I will watch till my last moment in the defence of the State, and that, notwithstanding a part of my possessions and domains is already occupied by the enemy, what continues to be mine, as well as my blood and my life, is still for the service of the State. With these sentiments I have been educated; they are those which have distinguished my Ancestors; and these illustrious examples have been inculcated by myself and the Princess my dear Consort to our Children:—they already pant to distinguish themselves in so honourable a career.

Let the Nation rouse itself; let it form an Union with me against an enemy desirous of seizing on its Liberty, its Property, and its Independence. I trust to be unceasingly found in the career of honour, and the love of my country: and since I neither seek nor know any other grandeur than that of the country, I shall esteem myself happy, provided Heaven shall deign to direct and bless my efforts to that end.

Done at the Hague, Feb. 28, 1793.

(Signed)

PRINCE OF ORANGE

TRIAL OF THE FRENCH KING.

[Continued from Page 148.]

AFTER Desfeze had finished, Fermond, the President, asked Louis, if he had any thing to add to the defence made by his Counsel.

Louis rose, and, with mixt sensibility and firmness, said,

"Citizens, my means of defence are laid before you. I shall not repeat them. In speaking to you, perhaps for the last time, I declare to you that my conscience makes me no reproach, and that my defenders have told you nothing but the truth. I have never dreaded the public examination of my conduct; but my heart is rent to find in the act of accusation, the imputation of having wished to shed the blood of the people; and above all, that the misfortunes of the 10th of August are attributed to me. I own, that the many proofs I have given upon all occasions of my love for the people, and the manner in which I have always conducted myself,

appeared to me sufficient to prove, that I did not fear to expose my own person to spare their blood, and to exempt me for ever from such an imputation."

The President then presented him a note, and begged to be informed whether he knew the hand-writing.

Louis. "No."

President. "Do you recollect these five keys?"

Louis. "I cannot say I do. I remember some placed at the Feuillans, but I cannot say that these are the same."

President. "Have you any more to say in your defence?"

Louis. "No."

President. "Sir, you are at liberty to retire."

Louis, attended by his Counsel, retired.

The Assembly remained mute for some time.

Maquet

Manuel. "Citizens, I request that the Defence of Louis, as well as his accusation, may lie on the table, and that every part of his Defence may be printed and distributed within twenty-four hours amongst the Members of the Assembly; that it be sent to all the Departments; that this momentous concern be adjourned for three days; and that, in the mean time, we take the affairs of the Nation into consideration."

Duhem. "When this Trial is over I shall demand peremptorily that the question be put, whether Louis is to suffer death or not?—"*[The galleries applauded.]*

Bazire. "I move that Louis be judged before he quits us."

The Convention determined that his Defence should lie upon the table.

Chade objected to erasures in the manuscript of Louis's Defence: several Members desired this business to be explained, and insisted that no seal should be affixed to any unauthenticated paper.—*[Here the galleries became extremely tumultuous, and called out for the guards.]*—It was at length decreed, that the Defence should be sealed in the presence of the Council and two Secretaries.

A Member. "If you do not mean to violate eternal justice, agree to an adjournment.—I repeat, that those who make the law cannot superintend its execution, nor give judgment on any man without the most palpable exercise of tyranny.—"*[Loud murmurs.]*—I carry with me here severe truths, and therefore deserve your murmurs."

Le Cointre (of Versailles) moved an adjournment of three days.

Duhem called out for immediate adjudication.

Kerfaint. "We are Judges, and not Executioners."

Saint Just. "It certainly becomes us to make some answer to the Defence of Louis, and therefore I move an adjournment of the discussion."

Bourdon and **Duhem** insisted that an adjournment was no part of the Order of the Day; that they were come there to decide, and that they would mark any man who was of a contrary opinion.

The President put the question of adjournment, upon which a terrible uproar took place. The people descended from the galleries, approached the table with much rage, and threatened the President. They put themselves into a thousand menacing postures, amidst the

acclamations of the galleries, who cried, "To the Abbaye! To the Abbaye!" In the body of the Hall they were cool—President Fermond was firm. It was observed that sixty were drawing up a protest against the adjournment, upon which the President referred to the Articles of the Convention which relate to the subject, and order was restored for a few minutes.

The President. "I demand of the Members of the Assembly to hear me as tranquilly as I was calm during a scene which afflicts me."—*[Fresh tumult on the back seats.]*

Couthon. "When the people delegated you, they created you a Tribunal *ad hoc* to try Louis Capet. When the Legislative Assembly, the 10th of August, found Louis Capet guilty, they were aware that no Constituted Authority could try him, and appealed to the people: the people answered by electing you.—They therefore created you a Tribunal *ad hoc*.—Now what have you to do? You have to examine the list of the crimes of Louis Capet—to hear his Defence. You have done it—it now remains to pass sentence. They tell you of forms: it is precisely because you represent the people that there is no occasion for them. It is possible that some Members may want conviction; let the discussion be opened then, and, quitting every other business, let us unceasingly undertake that of Louis, till definitive judgment be pronounced."—Decreed unanimously.

Some amendments to the proposition of Couthon produced very violent commotions in the Hall.

Petion, **Marat**, and **Legendre**, presented themselves to speak.—Fresh trouble, invectives, and personalities, interrupt each in his turn, till Petion obtains the hearing by a Decree.

Petion. Is it thus, Citizens, that we treat the great interests of the State *[Interruption]*? It is not with these violences, with these passions, that we can judge men or things. It is impossible to get into this tribunal without standing the mark for the most atrocious calumnies. They call out "The enemy! the Royalist!" if we are not of their party; and others speak of liberty.—Can we give it to others if we are slaves ourselves? Who among you is there that wishes a King?"—*[All the Assembly rises, crying, "No one—no one."]*

After a speech of some length, tending to invite the Assembly to a further examination of this important subject,

The Convention decreed that the further discussion of the proceedings against Louis XVI. is open, and shall be continued till judgment be pronounced upon him.

The Convention was up at half past four.

Louis XVI. was in an undress; there was an air of carelessness about his hair and his beard, neither of which seemed to have been of late attended to; but his countenance was unappalled, and his deportment manly. He presented M. Defeze, his new Counsel, to the President; and then, upon receiving permission from M. Fermond, whose turn it was to officiate in that capacity, he sat down in a chair at the bar, with M. Tronchet on one side, and M. Malesherbes on the other.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, were occupied in hearing the Members

deliver their opinions on the fate of the King. The debates were tumultuous, and the galleries very intrusive—often hissing or approving, as the speakers pleased them. The Members were divided in their opinion, and were split into upwards of twelve parties, one of which were for referring the judgment of Louis to the People in their Primary Assemblies; but the majority seemed to disapprove of the sentence of *Death* being passed on the King; some giving for reason the certainty of a war with all Europe in consequence of that event—others the injustice of the deed, according to the Constitution of 1789, under which Louis acted: they therefore proposed *banishment* of himself and Family, as the alternative—keeping them, however, prisoners until the end of the war.

[To be continued.]

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

FEB. 14.

A LADY whose name is BATEMAN, appeared the first time on the Stage at the Haymarket, in the character of BAIDOTT, in *The Chapter of Accidents*. As the representative of this part should possess confidence at least to insure success, we felt some surprise at the Lady's choice for her first appearance. We shall only add, that in this quality she was not deficient.

25. *THE MIDNIGHT WANDERERS*, a Comic Opera, by Mr. Pearce, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The Characters as follow:

MEN.

Marquis de Morello,	Mr. Munden.
Julian,	Mr. Inledon.
Don Pedraza,	Mr. Powell.
Casper,	Mr. Fawcett.
Denis,	Mr. Blanchard.

WOMEN.

Adelais,	Mrs. Clendening.
Jaquelin,	Mrs. Harlowe.
Marela,	Mrs. Martyn.

The Marquis, with Adelais his niece, attended by their servants, Denis and Jaquelin, quit their Chateau, near Bayonne, in France, and make for the Spanish frontiers. Biscay is the district which they enter; and the opening scene exhibits the view of an Inn at Midnight, on the Biscayan Mountains; here with some difficulty they obtain admission, but their repose is of short duration—as on their retiring to rest, Casper, the Innkeeper, tempted by the appearance of wealth, carries off the trunks of the guests, and obliges Marela his wife, to accompany him in his

flight. Soon after their departure, Julian, a young Spanish Naval Officer, who is the lover of Adelais, arrives at the inn, in hopes of rendering the Marquis some assistance. The Marquis, ignorant of the courtship, and not personally acquainted with Julian, becomes apprehensive that he has been followed by some of his French enemies. He assumes therefore, to avoid discovery, the habit of Casper, but is soon after seized by the peasantry of the Mountain, as a suspected person, and carried before Don Pedraza, the father of Julian. Casper himself, in disguise, is among the accusers, but the mystery and fraud are revealed by Marela, through a conscious feeling. The Marquis here recovers his niece, who had suddenly left him to beg the protection of Don Pedraza. This interview leads to the general relief of all parties.—The Music is by Mr. Shield, and executed with his usual success.

The same evening a new Comedy, called *ANNA*, was performed at the Haymarket. The Characters as follow:

MEN.

Sir Frederick Touchwood,	Mr. Wroughton.
Willmot, his friend,	Mr. Whitfield.
Henry Howard,	Mr. Palmer.
Buffie,	Mr. Bannister.
Doctor,	Mr. Suett.

WOMEN.

Lady Dowager Touchwood,	Mrs. Pope.
Cordelia Touchwood,	Mrs. Kemble.
Anna Touchwood,	Mrs. Jordan.
Mrs. Daub,	Mrs. Enock.
Cook,	Mrs. Bland.
Mrs. Harcourt,	Mrs. Powell.

The

The scene of this Comedy lies in a country part of England. Lady Dowager Touchwood, an amorous old lady, and affectedly nervous, wishes to engross the admiration of all the men; and, to accomplish this end, immures her daughters, Anna and Cordelia, within the walls of an old family castle, where they are suffered to see no male animal, except the Butler and the Tax-Gatherer. The sisters, anxious to make their escape, wait only for an opportunity. The opportunity at length offers on the arrival of their brother Sir Frederic, who returns from abroad, with his two most intimate friends, Wilmot and Henry Howard. One is introduced into the family of his mother as a French Marquis; the other, who has dissipated his fortune, is introduced as his Valet. The mother becomes enamoured of Harry Howard; and suspicions of jealousy arising in her breast against her daughters, they are strictly confined, but, through the intrigues of the Butler, are enlarged, and escape from the castle through a subterraneous passage.

Anna makes her escape in boy's apparel, but on seeing her lover Henry approach, between whom there is a mutual attachment, she, to torture his feelings and try his fidelity, sings a plaintive love-song under her own window. This excites in him a sufficient degree of ardour and jealousy, so as to completely fix her affection. He challenges the disguised Anna—a meeting is promised, when an explanation ensues, and a marriage of course takes place, her brother having first made a handsome provision for both parties. Wilmot and Cordelia are also married, and the mother repents of her folly. There is an underplot, in which Sir Frederic, who abandons his wife to pour forth his passion at the feet of Miss Harcourt, becomes sensible of his error, and the general happiness of all parties ensues.

In the construction of this play there is little ingenuity. The dialogue is replete with familiar vulgarisms, and there is nothing of originality to arrest the attention.

This play was said to be the production of Miss CUTMERTON, though brought forward under the auspices of Mrs. JORDAN, who is even suspected to have had some share in the composition of it. This was her first appearance the present season, and she was welcomed with the warmest applause.

The Prologue was spoken by Mr. Palmer; the following Epilogue by herself.

[With the addition of some few lines that were omitted in the representation.]

"UNDER the Sun there's nothing new,"
we're told; [of old—]
Truth spoke the Sage; but truth in times

In these rare times there's nothing *old* we see,
When ancient maids grow young at sixty-three;

When Lady Bridget hourly makes new faces,
And fam'd Dumergue repairs the waning graces.

O Novelty! "our being's end and aim!"
What mortal can exist three hours the same?
Patents for all things *new* attract our eyes,
New throats swell out, *new* bosoms gently rise;

New heads, that, lank with essence of *mills*
flour,

Hang like a postboy's dripping in a shower.
New names, and hard ones too, affright the Fair,

And *Panorama* makes th' unlearned stare.

Look round the world, from high to low
degrees,

No charm so sweet as dear Variety:
For dear Variety our masters sigh,
And catch *new* beauties in each passing eye;
We too for dear Variety must roam,
If *consolation* is not found at home.

"What news to day?"—"O War!
War! bloody War!

"*Consols* are down to forty below par!"
Peace to such *Croakers*, soon they'll change
their notes,

When the rous'd Lion meets these *Sons*
Calottes;

When our brave Tars their native force
combine,

And future *Rodneys* break the *Gallie* line.

Rule, Rule Britannia! through the air shall
ring,

And the full chorus join, God save the King!

"What news from France?"—"O! that
way madness lies!

It shocks "the faculties of ears and eyes!"
Such deeds of horror than the day's fair
light—

Quick draw the veil, and hide them from
my sight!

News can you want? when every night
and morn

Ten new *Gazettes* proclaim each rival *born*;
Posts against *Heralds* wage their paper war—
The *Sun* just rising, and the falling *Star*.

"Lord!" cries Miss Flirt, "what's
politics to me?

"'Tis Births and Marriages I wish to see;

"I hate long speeches—never look at
stocks— [and Fogs]

"Twelve columns are filled up with Pitt
"Since the last Birth-day nothing *new* is
seen; [Green;

"No *new* intrigue—no trip to *Green*
"No trait of scandal 'gainst the reigning
couple— [as *Posts*!]

"The *World* and *Times* are grown as dull

Since old and stale no longer will go down,
To hit your palates, and to please the Town,
Be it our study, at this public treat,
Each varying age with novelty to greet ;
To suit your tastes, as fancy shall ordain,
With British Spirit, not with light Champagne.

If lively Anna, in her sportive mood,
A rigid Step-dame's cruel arts withstood ;
Now chang'd from gay to grave, a matron
sage,

With serious sentiment just left the stage,
The change was common : I appeal to you :—
You'll all admit a wedded dame says true,
And own, when fetter'd by this magic ring,
That marriage is a *very serious thing* ;
Yet this contains, ye flirts, ye sober misses,
This marriage, *all your wants and all your wishes*. [heart—

One serious wish, I own, inspires my
From dear Variety for once to part ; [name,
Through every change of sex, dress, person,
Your kind protection till to prove the *sams* ;
Skill to preserve such flattering smiles as these,
The *sams* your favour as my wish to please.

MARCH 4. A Lady, whose name is
said to be EDGE, appeared for the first
time on the Stage in the character of ZARA,
in *The Mourning Bride*. She appeared to
possess some requisites for the Stage, but her
performance scarcely deserves to be distin-
guished from the numerous failures we are
obliged to record.

7. OSMYN and DARAXA was performed
the first time, at the Haymarket. The
Characters as follow :

MEN.

Don Pedrilla,	—	Mr. Suett.
Ferdinand,	—	Mr. Sedgwick.
Alonzo de Zuniga,	—	Mr. Barrymore.
Ozmyn, — —	—	Mr. Dignum.
Orviedo, — —	—	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Corregidor,	—	Mr. Phillimore.
Officer, — —	—	Mr. Maldox.
Valquez, — —	—	Mr. Burton.

WOMEN.

Daraxa, — —	—	Mrs. Cronch.
Elvira, — —	—	Mrs. De Camp.
Laida, — —	—	Mrs. Bland.

Daraxa, a Moorish Princess, is taken in an
ambush by Alonzo, a Spanish Grandee, and

brought as his captive to Seville, where Fer-
dinand, the King, consigns her to the care of
Don Pedrilla, an old vigilant guardian. His
daughter Elvira contracts a friendship for her,
and becomes her confidante of a passion con-
veyed for Ozmyn, a Prince of her own country.

In the mean time Ozmyn and his faith-
ful servant Orviedo, in the habit of Spaniards,
arrive at Seville in search of the Princess ;
they speak the language like natives, and
pass undiscovered. At a Bull Feast, then
celebrated, Ozmyn discloses himself to
Daraxa, and is insulted by the haughty
Alonzo, whom he disarms : the Spaniard,
astonished at his valour and skill, insists upon
further satisfaction, and they go towards the
lists together. In the course of the combat
with the bull, Alonzo, in imminent danger,
is saved by Ozmyn, who then withdraws
himself unperceived.

The Chorus ends the first act with the
praise of his generous valour.

In the second act Ozmyn is introduced into
Pedrilla's garden as a florist, and Orviedo as
a labourer.—The Moor, disguised as a Spanish
Nobleman, attempts to speak with Daraxa,
when the alarm is given of somebody having
got over the garden-wall.—It is Alonzo, who
comes with the same intent.—The Cavaliers
go off together ; but, by mistake, being as-
saulted, Ozmyn is thrown into prison.—
Alonzo, having discovered in him the pre-
servor of his life, assaults the prison to give
him freedom—he is prevented.—Daraxa in
the mean time determines herself to save
him, and for that purpose enters the Court
to plead his cause. The resentment of Pe-
drilla is about to prevent this : but Alonzo,
having foreseen the baseness, has obtained the
Royal pardon, and, with the true Spanish
generosity, shows his passion in the making
happy the object of his affection.

The fable here detailed, and which, if our
recollection serves, is taken from one of the
romances of Le Sage, was dramatically told. The
dialogue has strong markings of character. The
music of Atwood is beautiful and appropri-
ate ; and the Opera was, throughout, much
applauded.

It is ascribed to Mr. BOWDEN, a gentle
man who has before distinguished himself in
some poetical productions.

P O E T R Y.

ELEGIAC SONNET,

Written on the MURDER of the late unfor-
tunate MONARCH of FRANCE.

By MR. THOMAS ADNEY.

UNHAPPY LOUIS ! well thy fate may
claim

The gen'rous pity that a nation shows ;
Thy many wrongs that not be told in verse,
Alas ! who weeps not at thy many woes !

Betst by fraud—condemn'd by *partial*
laws ;

Nought but thy blood could save a
trait'rous band ;

No friend hadst thou to plead thy honest
cause,—

Unheard thou died'st, to please a guilty
land !

HEAT

Hear ye, whose pity comforts the distress'd,
And shed a tear, for meet it is indeed;
Hear ye, who glory in a kingdom blest,
And say, BRITANNIA *blushes at the deed!*

The base may thrive, to whom a pow'r is
giv'n,
But conscious virtue finds reward in Heav'n!

V E R S E S,

Written on the Death of a Young Lady.

BY THE SAME.

DEATH ey'd the fairest flow'r of May,
With ardent look beheld it bloom;
No SPOILER ever seem'd more gay,
Nor flow'r more sweet at op'ning noon.

Not long he tarried where it grew,—
His scythe, so keen, hung by his side;
Entranc'd he took a steadfast view,
Then mow'd its stem,—*it fell, and died!*

In vain the parent-hand essay'd
Its fading beauties to restore;
DEATH's rigid sway resistance made.—
Alas! it ne'er could flourish more!

No cheering sun, or April flow'r,
Or breath of May, could save the blow;
For, ah! it bent beneath the pow'r
That laid its blushing honours low!

So droop'd * LOUISA, fair and young,
Of Virtue a transcendent prize;
'Twas Heav'n's decree,—its "*Will be done!*"
And now she seeks her native skies.

From the GLOSTER JOURNAL, Jan. 5, 1793.

"We learn, that at Stanway, the residence of Lord ELCHO, the New Year was ushered in, in a style truly constitutional and loyal. Evening Prayers were read in the Great Gothic Hall at three o'clock, by the Clergyman of the parish; and at intervals proper psalms and hymns were sung, accompanied by the Hon. Miss CHARTEAIS's and Miss HAMILTONS, in a masterly and scientific manner. The whole concluded with "God save the King," in which the congregation, ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, joined, with the truest spirit of loyalty, zeal, and sincere attachment to our beloved and revered Sovereign.—Lord Elcho then ordered strong beer, wine, &c. to be served to those present, and the King's Health was drank with three times three cordial cheers.—What added to the musical performance was—the seven young Ladies of the Choir appeared in an elegant

white uniform dress, with a neat collar, and ornamented with a berried spray of holly; and the like also in the bosom, in conformity to the season.

"After a splendid and hospitable dinner, the fête was concluded with a ball, where the Ladies were no less distinguished by their grace and elegance in dancing, than they had been admired for their skill and knowledge in music.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

The Author of the following lines having been honoured with an invitation that day, begs leave to subjoin to the foregoing (otherwise exact) detail, this note:

"The concluding Hallelujah, which would have done credit to the genius of Handel or of Pergolesi, was the unsophisticated composition of Miss SUSAN HAMILTON."

A SOLILOQUY,

By a supposed former Neighbour accidentally passing the venerable Mansion of Stanway, once the residence of the TRACYS, and now, after a long Reign of Night and Chaos, restored to more than its ancient Splendour and Hospitality by the present Possessors and Descendants.

"*Benedetto sia 'l giorno, e 'l mese, e l'anno
Et la stagione, e 'l tempo, e l'hora, e 'l
punto,
E 'l bel paese, e 'l luogo, ov' io fui giunto.*"
PETRARCH.

LONG have the tutelary Gods remov'd
Their Throne from thee, O Stanway!
once so lov'd;

Where, in bright lineage, the Heraldic page
Glow'd with the honours of an earlier age,
And held in envied records up to Fame,
The sterling virtues of the TRACY name.

Here it was wont to see the ample board
With plenteous Christmas fare and sting'd
stored;

Here echoed the loud laugh, and rustic song
Of Yeoman-tenantry the roofs along,
Whilst the worn hinges of the massy door
Oft turn'd, to bless with humbler eates the
poor, [vent prayer,

Whose hearts to Heaven address'd the fervent
And benett benedictions rent the air.
But lasting bliss mankind hath not in store—
Death came—† Palemon died, and was no
more.

Here shall my tributary tear be shed,
In grateful memory of so dear a head ‡.

* Miss Louisa Homeward, late of Rotherhithe.

† Robert Tracy, Esq. the last possessor of that name.

‡ Tam chari capitis.—HORACE.

But hark ! what notes are floating in the
air,
Notes that Divine Omnipotence declare,
Chaunted by "*Angels ever bright and fair*."
Surely the sense to Fancy's realms is flown,
My vision dazzled, and my reason gone.

No, gentle stranger ! these bright scenes
are true ; [knew ;
But ne'er till now, this Fane such orgies
These are the earthly mansions of delight,
Where every virtuous and religious rite
Have (with the Heavenly Sisterhood) abode,
To wait, at unknown dates, the soul to God.

Fame ! be this truth to distant regions
known,
That *Charities* and *Benevolence* are one.

OBERON.

Fairy-Camp, Jan. 3, 1793.

ODE TO POETRY.

HAIL, Heavenly Poetry, whose lustre
shines

The brightest of Apollo's circling beams :
The laurel feels thy ray—the clust'ring
vines ; [streams ;

'Tis thou that glitter'st on the purling
'Tis thou that, sparkling, gem'st the dewy grove,
And warm'st the Linnet as he sings of love.

Thou, the first glowing beam of rising day !
Wak'st the glad Shepherd and the fea-
ther'd throng ;

And as the Lark yet slumbers on the spray,
'Tis thou inspir'st his early matin song ;

Thrill'st thro' each swelling note, as rising
high,
He sings and soars, and quivers in the sky.

Or, when 'deep sinking in the Western
main,

Thou, the last ray that dips its ruby'd
light,

Inspir'st sweet Philomela with a strain,
To startle Silence from the wing of
night.

Sweetly she sings amid dull Nature's trance,
And sportive Fairies to the music dance.

O, now while I in life's inclement morn
Look forward, hopeless, to a clouded
day ;

Do thou sweet peeping thro' each op'ning
dawn,

And tinge each sorrow with thy purple
ray ;—

My penury-chill'd bosom gently warm,
And bid my soul rise tow'ring 'bove the storm.

Fair Chloris' frown, the deepest of my woes,
Teach me in soft elegiac strains to
sooth :

The murr'ring riv'let as adown it flows,
Softens the rock, and makes the pebble
smooth ;

So bid my tears in limpid numbers pour,
Purl o'er each woe, and smooch each sharp-
en'd fore.

X. Y.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Cagliari, Jan. 25.

ON the 21st instant a French ship of the
line, and a bomb-keetch, appeared be-
fore the Island of St. Peter, which was im-
mediately surrendered to the French, the
Commandant having previously retired to this
place with a detachment of 800 men, and
such provisions as they could bring with
them, and spiked the cannon they left be-
hind. The French have also taken the island
of Antioch.

Yesterday the French fleet, consisting of
19 ships of the line, anchored in this har-
bour.—The Admiral sent a detachment of
20 men on shore with the National flag, and
an officer, who demanded the surrender of

the place ; but the Lieutenant of the port
cautioned them not to advance ; and when
they arrived near the Patrick house, the
Sardes killed the drummer and 16 others.
The rest retreated to the ship. It is expected
that the town will be bombarded this morn-
ing.

Munich, Feb. 17. Accounts are just re-
ceived of the Duke of Deuxponts' very nar-
row escape from an army of 3000 French,
who have taken possession of his residence of
Carlsberg, near Deuxponts.—His Serene
Highness received intelligence of their ap-
proach in the evening of the 9th inst. from
one of his peasants, and had but just time
to escape with the Duchesse and the Ladies

* Out of Jephtha, capitally sung by the Hon. Miss Charteris's and three Miss Hamiltons,
previous to the service.

" *Che quella voce in fin al ciel gradita*

" *Sana in parole sì leggiadre et care*

" *Che parlar nol paria chi non l'ha udita.*"

PETRARCH.

† Faith, Hope, Charity.

of her Court. The French took possession within an hour afterwards, and have plundered that very costly residence. The Duke and Duchesse arrived safe at Mannheim the following day.

Charleston, Jan. 15. The Legislation of this State passed a law on the 21st ult. prohibiting the importation of negroes thereinto, for the period of two years from the 1st of the present month, when the last prohibitory Act expired.

Turin, Feb. 16. Intelligence has been received here, that on the 27th of January the French Squadron in the Gulph of Cagliari, consisting of 20 or 21 ships, of which four were bomb vessels, and seven ships of the line, having approached the city of Cagliari *, began to bombard it, and were answered by a brisk firing of red balls. This attack was continued for three days, when the ships retired out of the reach of the cannon, but without quitting the Gulph. Several of the ships were damaged in their masts and rigging, and one was set on fire by a red-hot ball, but by the timely assistance of the others the fire was extinguished. The bombs produced no effect but upon the suburbs below the city, and only five men were killed. During the cannonading the French attempted to land in several places to procure provisions, but they were repulsed by the militia, and lost upwards of 500 men.

Aranjuez, Feb. 18. On Thursday last M. Bourgoing, the French Chargé d'Affaires at this Court, left Madrid on his return to Paris by the way of Barcelona.

Cologne, Feb. 28, Eight o'clock at night. As these accounts came away, we received the important intelligence of a bloody battle having been fought between the Austrian army, under General Beaulieu, and the French; by which the former remained master of the field, and forced the latter to evacuate the districts of Stablo and Malmedy, with a considerable loss of artillery.

Antwerp, Feb. 28. This city having failed in completing the loan of 1,200,000 livres, required by General Dumourier, that officer has written to the administrators and municipal officers, expressing his indignation at their deceit, and declaring, that unless the loan is completed by the 5th of March, and paid on that day, either in cash, notes, or bills of exchange, he has ordered Lieutenant-General Marais to arrest them, and conduct them to the Citadel of Lille, there to remain as hostages for that sum, and for the good behaviour of the inhabitants of Antwerp.

Hague, March 2. Breda has surrendered by capitulation; The garrison marched out

on the 25th ult. with their arms and field-pieces.

Hague, March 4. An account has been received here of the Austrian army under General Clairfait having passed the Roer on the night of the 28th ult. and repulsed the French army, as well on the side of Duren as on that of Juliers, and compelled them to retreat beyond Aldenhoven, with the loss on the side of the French of 2000 men killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, 12 pieces of cannon, 13 ammunition waggons, and the military chest. On the following day his Royal Highness the Archduke attacked several French batteries, and took nine pieces of cannon.

Hague, March 5. An officer arrived here this evening with an account of the surrender of Gertruydenburg, after three days bombardment, on the same conditions as those given at Breda.

Hague, March 6. An officer is just arrived from the Prince of Hesse at Maestricht with intelligence, that on the 3d instant the Prince de Saxe Cobourg obtained a most complete victory over the French, chasing them out of Aix-la-Chapelle as far as Liege, with a loss, on their part, of 4000 killed, 1600 prisoners, and more than 20 pieces of cannon. On the same day Prince Frederick of Brunswick took some batteries at Zwalm, killed 1300 of the French at Brugge, and took 700 prisoners, and marched towards Ruremonde.

The French retired from before Maestricht with precipitation, and left some baggage and cannon. They had thrown above 6000 shells into the town.

Yesterday the French retired about a league before Williamstadt, and had suspended the firing. An officer, who left the place last night, says that the brave garrison was still under arms, and in high spirits.

Hague, March 6. We have received accounts that General Dumourier, to avoid the difficulties of transporting the heavy artillery over the bad roads, had fitted out some vessels to carry part of his train, with a sufficient quantity of ammunition, with which he intended himself to go down the Scheldt, and land them at Oldenborch, in the District of Breda. That he had been told, that the Dutch Fort of Bath would hinder the passage of these vessels, but that he had nevertheless attempted it; that he was actually driven back by the guns of Bath, and obliged to send his vessels with the artillery back to Antwerp.

Hague, March 8. Intelligence has been

* Cagliari is the chief city in the island of Sardinia.

received here, that an advanced corps, under the Archduke Charles, is in possession of Tongres; that the Austrian army has taken Liege; that Ruremonde has been taken by Prince Frederick of Brunswick; and that the French have evacuated Fort St. Michael.

Frankfort, March 9. Königstein surrendered to the Prussians yesterday, and the late French garrison, which occupied that fortress, consisting of about 440 men, are arrived in this city.

Dort, March 15. Intelligence has just been received from Williamstadt, that the garrison made a sally, with 45 men only; that they spiked three eighteen pounders, which were in the battery under the dyke, killed 20 Frenchmen, and took nine prisoners, without losing a single man.

Hague, March 15. It appears, by recent accounts received here, that 48 pieces of cannon were taken at Liege, and very large magazines of hay, corn, and above 40,000 muskets.

Hague, March 17. Intelligence is just received here, that the French have raised the siege of Williamstadt, evacuated Klundert, and retreated towards Antwerp, after setting fire to the village of Moerdijk, and to their own batteries, and leaving some cannon behind them.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

PARIS, Feb. 22.

THE following decret was passed.

1. The National Convention put the French in mind, that the despots in coalition threaten liberty.

2. All Frenchmen unmarried, or widowers without children, from the age of 18 to 40 years, are provisorily ordered to be in readiness for military duty at a moment's warning. They shall be at the disposal of the Minister at War, and the Generals, until the army shall be completed. The Executive Power is charged to give an account to the National Convention of the number of citizens whom it shall have employed for the defence of the country.

3. The National Convention, in the name of the French nation, calls forth 300,000 men.

4. The number of people shall be the basis of the contingents.

March 6. A letter from the Commissioners sent to Belgium was laid before the Convention, in which the state of affairs there is thus described:

"Every thing is in a most alarming situation; the army which retired from Aix-la-

Chapelle, and its environs, is almost entirely disbanded; the enemy will perhaps to-morrow, or perhaps this evening, be in Liege—where all our provisions are collected, and which contains immense treasures!"

In the midst of their embarrassments, the Convention declared, on the 7th inst. "That in consideration of multiplied acts of aggression, THE FRENCH REPUBLIC IS AT WAR WITH THE KING OF SPAIN."

On the 10th, Cambon read the plan of a decree, which was adopted with some amendments by the Convention, and in consequence of which it was enacted,

I. That the French Generals shall be authorized to declare that the Stadtholder has forfeited all his official employments.

II. That Nobility and every species of tyranny, under which the people groan, shall be abolished.

III. That Commissioners shall be sent from the Convention, the moment that Holland is in the power of the French.

March 12. Noon. The sitting of last night was filled up chiefly with accusations against the Commissioners in Belgium, and of the Generals.

The Commissioners sent to inspect the conduct of the army in Belgium thus speak of the troops retiring before the Austrians:

"The battalions of volunteers and troops of the line, which have been obliged to retreat, are composed of two classes. One of them consists of intrepid soldiers, whose retreat has been effected with order; the second class consists of cowards, unworthy of the French name, who, at the moment of battle, only seek pretences for flying, by calling out Treachery! in order to cover their timidity. A great part of these dastards have carried confusion to Brussels. We have met some of them who were flying even after the danger was past."

March 13. Our fleet in the Mediterranean has been so much shattered by the storms it encountered, that the ships which composed it are returned to Toulon, without having in any degree accomplished the object of their voyage.

Since the news of the checks our armies have received, this metropolis has never been free for a moment from alarm and agitation. On the 8th, the theatres and public places of every description were shut; the alarm-drum was beaten, to call the citizens to their respective sections; and the black flag, the signal of the country being in danger, hoisted on the tower of the church of Notre Dame. The Mayor, at the same time, published the following proclamation, inviting the citizens

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to fly to arms, since, should they delay, all would be lost.

"To arms, citizens, to arms!—If you hesitate, all is lost!!!—A considerable portion of the Republic is invaded; Aix la-Chapelle, Liege, Brussels, may be even now in the possession of the enemy; the heavy artillery, the baggage, the treasure of the army have been obliged to fall back precipitately toward Valenciennes, the only town which can for a moment impede the progress of the enemy. All that cannot follow will be thrown into the Meuse. General Dumourier is making requests in Holland; but if considerable levies of recruits do not support him, Dumourier, and with him the flower of the French armies, may be irretrievably lost.

"Parisians! consider the magnitude of the danger. Will you permit the enemy again to ravage this land of liberty, to desolate with fire your towns and your villages?

"Parisians! It is particularly against you that this abominable war is directed. It is your wives, your children, whom they wish to massacre. It is Paris that they mean to reduce to ashes. Remember that the insolent Brunswick has sworn not to leave one stone upon another.

"Parisians! Once more save the Commonwealth; once more set an example; rise—arm—march! and these bands of

slaves will again recoil before you. The last effort is required; it must be a terrible—a finishing blow. This campaign decides the fate of the world. Kings must be terrified; they must be exterminated. Men of the 14th of July, and the 5th of October, men of the 10th of August, rise!!!

"Your brethren, your children, pursued by the enemy, perhaps surrounded by them, invoke your assistance; your brethren, your children, massacred in the plains of Cham-paigne, and under the smoking ruins of Lille; your brothers killed at Jemappe—Rise, and revenge their death.

"Let all our arms in the Sections be occupied. Citizens! repair (hither, and swear to save the country—save it. Woe to him that hesitates. Let thousands of men march from Paris. This is the moment of deadly combat between men and Kings—between slavery and liberty.

(Signed) "PACHE."

The language of this proclamation plainly manifests the distracted state of the Republic.

The Convention has not been less anxious in adopting prudent measures for the occasion.—To spur on the young men to the armies, a decree has been framed, abolishing the power of making wills, to the end that the children may in future divide equally the inheritance of their parents.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

FEB. 25.

AT half past six, the three battalions of guards destined for foreign service were drawn up on the Parade before the House guards. At seven the King, attended by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and several general and other officers, came down the Mall from Buckingham House. His Majesty was mounted upon a beautiful white charger, and wore a General's uniform.

After his Majesty had been about half an hour on the parade, the battalions passed him by companies, moving to slow time, the officers saluting as they passed. They then went off by Storey's-gate, and took the road to Greenwich. When the whole had passed, his Majesty, with his suite, fell in the rear of the battalions, and accompanied them to the place of their embarkation.

The march was honoured with the presence of the Queen and the three eldest Princesses. The Duke of Clarence, in a coach and six, likewise accompanied the march of the battalions.

The embarkation took place immediately on their arrival at Greenwich.

MARCH 2. At a Meeting of the Lords Lieutenants of several counties in England and Wales, at the St Alban's Tavern, on this day, for the purpose of drawing lots to determine the precedence of the militia of the said counties, during the continuance of the war, the following numbers were drawn by the respective Lords Lieutenants attending, or by the persons appointed for that purpose, viz.

Bedford	-	42	Hereford	-	25
Berks	-	30	Hertford	-	44
Bucks	-	38	Huntingdon	-	12
Cambridge	-	11	Kent	-	7
Chesster	-	16	Lancaster	-	37
Cornwall	-	34	Leicester	-	2
Cumberland	-	20	Lincoln	-	3
Derby	-	26	Middlesex	-	23
Devon	-	41	Monmouth and		
Dorset	-	43	Brecknock	-	14
Durham	-	10	Northfolk	-	6
Essex	-	21	Northampton	-	45
Gloucester	-	8	Northumberland	-	22

Birmingham	15	Westmoreland	29
Oxford	9	Wiltshire	35
Salop	28	Worcester	36
Somerset	40	Yorkshire W. Riding	39
Southampton	6	— N. Riding	33
Stafford	27	— E. Riding	32
Suffolk	19	Cardiff	17
Surrey	18	Denbigh	7
Sussex	24	Glamorgan	5
Warwick	31	Montgomery	13

AMHERST.

At 12. Between seven and eight o'clock, a detachment of the Guards, commanded by Col. St. Leger, marched from the Parade, in St. James's Park, to the Tower wharf, where they embarked, accompanied by

Brook Watson, Esq. Commissary General for Holland. The Privates are all artificers of ability; the non-commissioned have most of them been upon recruiting parties, and are picked men, returned since the departure of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

This detachment completes the number of Guards originally ordered for service in Holland.

His Majesty's Attorney General has directed an attachment to be laid on a sum of money lying in the Bank, to the amount of 100,000*l.* sterling, in the name of Messrs. Bourdieu and Chollet, agents for the French Republic.

PROMOTIONS.

ALLEXANDER Lord Loughborough to be Lord Chancellor.

Robert Graham, esq. to be Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales.

John Anstruther, esq. to be Solicitor-General to his Royal Highness.

The Prince of Wales to be Colonel in the army (his commission bearing date Nov. 29, 1792) and Colonel Commandant of the 10th or Prince of Wales's own regiment of light dragoons.

Earl of Westmeath to be a Privy Counsellor in Ireland.

Elizabeth Lady Cathcart to be Lady of the Bed-chamber to the younger Princesses.

Molyneux Lord Shulbham, Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart. and Matthew Barton, esq. Admirals of the Blue, to be Admirals of the White.

Marcus Arbuthnot, Robert Roddam, and William Lloyd, esqrs. Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. John Evans, and Mark Milnauke, esqrs. Vice Admirals of the Red, to be Admirals of the Blue.

Nicholas Vane, esq. Sir Edward Vernon, Knt. Richard Edwards, Thomas Graves, Robert Digby, and Benjamin Marlow, esqrs. and Sir Alexander Hood, K. B. Vice Admirals of the White: Sir Chaloner Ogle, Knt. and Samuel Lord Hood, Vice Admirals of the Blue, to be Vice Admirals of the Red.

Sir Richard Hughes, Bart. John Elliot, William Hotham, and Joseph Peyton, esqrs. Vice Admirals of the Blue; John Carter Allen, esq. Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart. Sir John Laforey, Bart. and John Dalrymple, esq. Rear Admirals of the Red, to be Vice Admirals of the White.

Herbert Sawyer, esq. Sir Richard King, Bart. and Jonathan Faulkner, esq. Rear Admirals of the Red; Philip Affleck, esq. Sir John Jervis, K. B. Adam Duncan, Richard Braithwaite, and Phillips Colby, esqrs. Rear Admirals of the White, to be Vice Admirals of the Blue.

Thomas Fitcherbert, Samuel Cornish, John Brisbane, Charles Woseley, and Samuel Craufston Goodall, esqrs. Hon. Keith Stewart, and William Henry Duke of Clarence, Rear Admirals of the Blue, to be Rear Admirals of the Red.

Captains, Richard Onslow, Robert Kingmill, Sir George Collier, Knt. George Bowyer, Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Rowland Cotton, Benjamin Callwell, and the Hon. William Cornwallis, to be Rear Admirals of the White.

Captains William Allen, John Macbride, George Vandepu, Charles Barker, John Gell, William Dickson, and Alan Gardner, to be Rear Admirals of the Blue.

George Murray and Robert Linzee, esqrs. and Sir James Wallace, Knt. to be Colonels of Marines.

Thomas Coxhead, esq. of Epping, to be a Knight.

Robert Graham, Sylvester Douglas, Thomas Plumer, and William Garraw, esq. to be King's Counsel.

William Grant, esq. to take precedence next to Mr. Graham, and John Anstruther, esq. next to Mr. Plumer.

His Royal Highness Prince William to be Captain of a company in the first regiment of foot-guards.

Lord Mulgrave to be Colonel of the 21st reg. of foot.

Lord Chief Baron Eyre to be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Sir Archibald Macdonald, Knt. to be a Sergeant at Law.

John Scott, Knt. to be Attorney-general.

John Milford, esq. to be Solicitor-general.

Giles Rooke, Sergeant at Law, to be King's Sergeant at Law.

Sir Archibald Macdonald, Knt. to be Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Francis Ford, of Embury-court, esq. to be a Baronet.

John Duke of Ahol to be Governor in Chief and Captain-General of the Isle of Man, and Lieutenant of the same,

Lord

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

Lord Chief Baron Macdonald to be a Privy Councillor.

Lord Charles Fitzgerald, Arthur Viscount Gosford, and William Forward, esqrs. to be Privy Councillors of Ireland.

Rev. Polihott Herbert Walker Cornwall to be Dean of Canterbury.

Rev. John Luxmore, M. A. to be Prebendary of Canterbury.

Rev. John Priddyman, to the Archdeaconry and Precentorship of Lincoln Cathedral.

Rev. Thomas Pearce, Prebendary of Chester, to the degree of D. D.

Rev. Doctor Ihham, to be Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, vice Lord Viscount Tracy, dec.

His Grace William Duke of Manchester to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Huntingdon.

Sir John Temple, Bart. to be his Majesty's Consul General in the Eastern States of America.

Phineas Bond, esq. to be his Majesty's Consul General in the Middle and Southern States of America.

John Lord Viscount Mount Stuart to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Glamorgan.

The honour of Knighthood on John Dryden, of Canon's Ashby, in the county of Northampton, esq. and on John Henslow, esq. Surveyor of his Majesty's Navy.

R. Osborne, esq. to be Recorder of Hull. Colonel Woodford, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Duke of Gordon's regiment of Light Dragoons.

Bruce Bolwell, esq. to be Commander of the 1st of Cheshirefield East-Indianmen, to be Marine Paymaster and Naval Store-keeper at Bengal.

The Rev. Dr. Gregory, to a prebend in the Cathedral of St. Paul.

Dr. Thomas Gisborne, and Dr. William Herben, jun. to be her Majesty's Physicians in extra.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for MARCH 1793.

IN January, at New Hampshire, North America, aged 98, Mr. Webster Groves, who had written with much credit prior to the American revolution, "on the Commercial Intercourse between Great Britain and America," which was improved on afterwards by Dr. Franklin.

Lately, at his villa, near Orleins in France Comte, M. Savary, author of several ingenious pieces, particularly "The dangers of a Seditary Life." He was the descendant of the celebrated Savary, translator of the Koran, author of an Arabic Dictionary, and other works.

Lately, at Orleins, in Provence, Mr. Tiffot, author of "Sketches of Society, Modern depravity," &c.

Feb. 10. Dendy Titcher, esq. at Stamford, Lincolnshire.

12. At the Manse of Longforgan, Scotland, the Rev. George Lyon, of West Oakle, in his 84th year and 55th of his Ministry.

14. At Nottingham, in his 71st year, Thomas Plowman, gent. Deputy Register of the Archdeaconry of Nottingham.

16. Dr. Aylmer, Prebendary of Bristol and Rector of Bradford, Wilts.

The Rev. William Fryer, Rector of St. Michael, Spurriergate, York.

Mr. John Gold, Secretary to St. George's Hospital, and to the Hyde Park Trust.

Mr. James Tew, Attorney, in Lyon's-inn, aged 77.

18. Mr. Walker, Engraver, aged 66.

Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. Pearson, So licitor in Bishgill-street.

19. Mr. Thomas Farley, Shipwright, at Foulstone.

Mr. John Thorpe Schoolmaster at Market Deeping in Lincolnshire.

At Dublin, William Dawson, esq. of Carrick Macrofts.

21. Mr. Yvon Thomas, one of the Directors of the London Assurance.

Mr. Holland, of Clifswick, brother of the late Mr. Holland of Dairy-lane theobald and father of Mr. Charles Holland of the Bath theatre.

Mr. Hunt, of Stamford, who served the office of Mayor in 1788.

Lord Vane, esq. brother to the Rev. Sir Henry Vane, bart. Prebendary of Durham.

At the Milton of Buchanan, Scotland, Duncan McCulloch aged 104. He was a weaver, and could walk at the age 20 miles a day.

21. Mr. Peter B. Hunt, Common councilman of Bread street Ward.

Mr. Robert Williams, of Kingwood, aged 102.

A Tottenham High Cross, Mr. John Gullinard, formerly Silk-weaver in Spital-fields.

Thomas Edmunds, esq. Justice of Peace for Glamorganshire, and Colonel of the 1st reg. of guards.

At Exeter, Edward Drewe, esq. late Major of the 35th reg.

22. At Combe St. Nicholas, Somerset, aged 80, the Rev. Christopher Touchell upwards of 40 years Vicar of that place, and Rector of Stockley English, Devon.

23. Goulston Bruce, esq. Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.

In Dublin, Charles Stewart, esq. Representative in the Irish Parliament for the county of Cavan.

24. Richard Holford, esq. of Ilford.

Dr. George Monro, at Edinburgh, late his Majesty's Physician at Minorca.

25. Mr

25. Mr. Richard Johnson, of Bridelane, Fleet-street.

At Moulton, in Northamptonshire, James Robinson, esq. son of Sir George Robinson, bart.

At Lanton, in Northumberland, in his 84th year, Alexander Davison, esq. Justice of Peace for that county.

26. The Rev. Thomas Vernon, Rector of Lower Aichly, in Worcestershire.

In Edinburgh, Major James Johnson, in the East India Company's service.

Lately, at Liverpool, the Rev. Ralph Nicholson, formerly Fellow of Brazen Nose College, Oxford.

Lately, John Walkinshaw Crawford, of Crawfordland, esq. in the 70th year of his age.

27. Stephen Pitt, esq. of Camden-house, Kensington.

28. Sir Thomas Mills, knt. at Mary-le-bone.

MARCH 1. Mr. Francis Roger Lucadou, Merchant, of Throgmorton-street.

At Llandiloe, Montgomeryshire, Mr. Valentine Jones, late Surgeon of the first troop of horse guards, and many years surgeon of the Welch charity school.

2. In Charles-street, Middlesex hospital, Mr. H. Meyer, of Amsterdam.

3. At the Bishop of Ely's house, Dover-street, the Right Hon. Lady Dover.

At Chertley, Mr. Clark, in his 83d year, father of Alderman Clark.

Lately, at Plymouth, the Rev. Mr. Kinsman, 30 years Minister of the Methodist Meeting there.

4. At Barton, near Hereford, the rev. Digby Cotes, M. A. Rector of Dore, Vicar of Bromyard, and a Justice of Peace for Herefordshire.

The Duke de Penthièvre, at his estate at Vernon. His daughter was married to the infamous Duke of Orleans, from whom she was just divorced.

5. At Greenwich, Mr. William Mouat, of Thornton-row, aged 84.

Mr. Richard Fyddell, Merchant, at Bristol.

Mr. Joseph Parker, of Stoke Newington, Gentleman.

Lately, at Derby, aged 107, Mr. Cotgrave, a schoolmaster there.

6. The Right Hon. Lord Barrymore. Conducting a number of French prisoners from Rye to Dover by the Berkshire militia, under the command of his Lordship, the whole party halted at the turnpike at the top of Folkestone-hill. After taking some refreshment, on regaining his seat in his vehicle, a fusée, which he carried with him, went off and shot him through the head. He died in a few minutes, and so finished a short, foolish, and dissipated life, which had passed very discreditably to his rank as a Peer, and not

less so as a member of society. He was born August 14, 1769.

The Rev. William Stoccombe, Rector of Oake, Curate of Hillfarrance, and Justice of Peace for Somersetshire.

William Smith, Esq. of Headington-hill, near Oxford.

The Hon. Mrs. Drummond, widow of the late Mr. Drummond, Banker.

9. Mr. Archibald Hamilton, of Bedford-row, formerly a Printer, in Falcon-court, Fleet-street.

R. S. Bird, esq. of Chapel-street, Bedford-row.

Mr. Slack, Cotton Merchant, Newgate-street.

Robert Butts, esq. of Gifford Herts, aged 83.

Mr. John Lardner, Heberdasher, in the Borough.

Lately, H. B. Stainsford, esq. of Woodford.

11. William Earl of Besborough, Viscount Duncannon, Baron Ponsonby, in Ireland, and Baron Ponsonby, of Dublin, in England, aged 89. He married Caroline, eldest daughter of William Duke of Devonshire. She died January 20, 1760.

In Berwickshire, aged 82, John Spottiswoode, esq. He was third in lineal descent from Sir Robert Spottiswoode, President of the Court of Session, and Secretary of State to Charles III. and fourth from John Spottiswoode, Archbishop of St. Andrews and Lord High Chancellor for Scotland.

At Coxhoe, near Durham, Robert Wemyss Spearman, esq.

Mr. J. Morton, Aucklam, aged 82.

12. Mr. John Nelson, Builder, of Chatham Dock yard.

Sir Robert Lawley, bart. Member for Warwickshire.

Mr. Edward Atkins, of West Smithfield.

13. Mr. William Thrale, of Chislewick, Brewer.

14. At Dynevor Castle, Carmarthen-shire, the Right Hon. Cecil Rice Cardonnel, Baroness Dynevor in her own right. She was the only daughter of Lord Talbot, and was married in 1766 to George Rice, esq. Treasurer of his Majesty's Chamber.

15. The Rev. Henry Pemberton, son of the Rev. Jeremy Pemberton, of Trumpington, Cambridgeshire.

Mr. John Connel, Brewer, at Plymouth.

16. In Gray's-inn, William Brimago, esq. Barrister-at-Law. He was an American Loyalist, and by his attachment to his King and country, became an exile and lost a handsome estate.

Miss Pegge, only daughter of Samuel Pegge, esq. of Middlesexland Yard, Whitehall.



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L O N D O N :

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Stonehouse's Translation came too late for this Month. It will be inserted in our next. We shall have no objection to receiving and inserting *Accounts of Irish Literature*, if our Correspondent will point out how we are to procure the Books.

We shall be glad to insert any genuine *Account of the late Mr. Rumley*, if the Correspondent who recommends it will procure it for any of the persons he mentions.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from April 6, to April 13, 1793.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	5 11 4	5 4	4 2	6 3	9

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middlesex	6 3 0	0 4	3 3	3 0	0
Surrey	6 3 4	0 3	11 2	11 4	2
Hertford	5 11 0	0 4	2 2	9 4	6
Bedford	6 0 4	4 3	11 2	10 4	4
Huntingdon	5 9 0	0 4	6 2	8 4	0
Northampton	6 0 4	4 3	3 2	5 4	4
Rutland	6 4 0	0 4	7 0	0 5	0
Leicester	6 8 0	0 4	7 2	5 5	2
Nottingham	6 11 4	8 4	9 2	9 5	0
Derby	7 1 0	0 4	9 2	11 5	2
Stafford	6 5 0	0 4	7 2	11 4	9
Salop	6 4 4	9 4	4 2	11 5	3
Hereford	5 7 5	2 3	11 3	3 4	10
Worcester	5 8 4	2 4	1 2	11 4	2
Warwick	5 11 0	0 4	3 3	3 4	1
Wiltis	6 0 0	0 3	7 2	10 5	1
Berks	6 5 0	0 3	6 2	11 4	4
Oxford	6 0 0	0 3	5 2	10 4	5
Bucks	6 1	0 4	1 2	9 4	3

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Effex	6 0 4	1 3	11 2	7 3	10
Kent	5 7 4	1 3	8 2	9 3	10
Suffex	5 6 0	0 3	8 2	7 0	0
Suffolk	5 8 3	9 3	11 2	4 3	6
Cambridge	5 4 0	0 4	0 1	11 3	10
Norfolk	5 7 3	8 3	6 2	5 3	6
Lincoln	6 0 4	6 3	11 2	0 4	4
York	5 6 4	3 3	9 2	2 4	5
Derham	6 4 0	0 0	0 2	8 4	8
Northumberl.	5 4 4	6 3	3 2	3 3	8
Cumberland	6 6 5	7 4	6 2	6 0	0
Westmorl.	7 0 5	1 3	11 2	9 0	0
Lancashire	6 3 0	0 4	5 2	6 4	10
Chefhire	5 11 0	0 4	2 2	7 0	0
Gloucester	6 4 0	0 3	11 3	1 4	7
Somerset	6 6 0	0 3	4 2	0 4	2
Monmouth	6 7 0	0 3	8 0	0 0	0
Devon	6 6 0	0 3	0 1	11 4	7
Cornwall	6 3 0	0 3	0 2	0 0	0
Dorset	6 8 0	0 3	5 2	9 5	0
Hants	6 3 0	0 3	9 2	11 4	5

WALES.

North Wales	6 3 5	3 3	9 2	1 0	0
South Wales	6 4 0	0 4	0 1	8 0	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
MARCH		
28—29	72 — 79	N. E.
29—29	78 — 40	N. E.
30—29	95 — 37	N. E.
31—29	— 40	N. E.
APRIL.		
1—29	— 57	S.
2—29	— 34	N. N. W.
3—29	— 25	W.
4—29	— 46	N. W.
5—29	— 46	N.
6—30	— 45	N.
7—30	— 44	N. E.
8—30	— 43	E.
9—30	— 42	E.
10—30	— 43	N. E.
11—30	— 43	N. N. W.
12—29	— 42	N. E.
13—29	— 42	N. N. E.
14—29	— 43	N. N. E.
15—29	— 42	N. W.

16—29	— 62	— 39	N.
17—30	— 65	— 42	W.
18—29	— 20	— 50	W.
19—29	— 51	— 41	N. W.
20—30	— 15	— 43	N.
21—30	— 06	— 49	S. S. E.
22—30	— 15	— 50	S. W.
23—29	— 83	— 50	F.
24—29	— 64	— 48	N.
25—29	— 71	— 47	N. N. E.

PRICE of STOCKS,

April 25, 1793.

Bank Stock, 169 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per Cent. Ind. Ann —
5 per Cent. Ann. 178 $\frac{1}{2}$	India Bonds, 35. dit.
New 4 per Cent 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	South Sea Stock, —
3 per Cent. red. 76 $\frac{1}{2}$	Old S. S. Ann. —
$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	New S. S. Ann. —
3 per Cent. Conf. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per Cent. 1751, —
$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 77	Exchequer Bills 75.
3 per Cent. 1786, —	dit.
Bank Long Ann. —	New Navy and Vict
Do. St. 1778, 10	Bills, 9 per C. dit.
India Stock, 212 $\frac{1}{2}$	Scip 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

T H E
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
 AND
L O N D O N R E V I E W,
 For A P R I L 1793.

AN ACCOUNT OF OLD PARR.

[WITH AN ORIGINAL PORTRAIT FROM A PICTURE BY RUBENS.]

THOMAS PARR was the son of John Parr, a husbandman of Winnington, in the parish of Alderbury, in the county of Salop, where he was born in the year 1483. Though he lived to the vast age of upwards of 152 years, yet the tenor of his life admitted but of little variety; nor can the detail of it be considered of importance, further than what will arise from the gratification of that curiosity, which naturally enquires after the mode of living which could lengthen life to such extreme old age. He appears to have been the son of a husbandman, laboured hard, and lived on coarse fare. Taylor the Water Poet says of him,

Good wholesome labour was his exercise,
 Down with the lamb, and with the lark would rise;

In mere and toiling sweat he spent the day,
 And to his team he whistled time a way;
 The cock his night-clock, and till day was done,

His watch and chief sun-dial was the sun.
 He was of old Pythagoras' opinion,
 That green cheese was most wholesome with an onion;

Coarse messin bread, and for his daily swig,
 Milk, butter-milk, and water, whey and whig:

Sometimes mætheglin, and by fortune happy,
 He sometimes sipp'd a cup of ale most nappy,
 Cyder or perry, when he did repair
 To a Whiffen ale, wake, wedding, or a fair;
 Or when in Christmas-time he was a guest
 At his good landlord's house amongst the rest:
 Eise he had little leisure-time to waste,
 Or at the ale house huff-cap ale to taste;
 Nor did he ever hunt a taven fox,
 Ne'er knew a coach, tobacco, or the —

His physick was good butter, which the soil
 Of Salop yields, more sweet than Candy oil;
 And garlick he esteem'd above the rate
 Of Venice treacle, or best mithridate.
 He entertain'd no gout, no ache he felt,
 The air was good and temperate where he dwelt;

While mavisses and sweet-tongued nightingales
 Did chaunt him roundelays and madrigals.
 Thus living within bounds of Nature's laws,
 Of his long lasting life may be some cause.

And the same writer describes him in the following two lines:

From head to heel, his body had all over
 A quick set, thick set, natural hairy cover.

The manner of his being conducted to London is also noticed in the following terms: "The Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surry, Earl Marshal of England, on being lately in Shropshire, to visit some lands and manors which his Lordship holds in that county, or for some other occasions of importance which caused his Lordship to be there, the report of this aged man was signified to his honour, who hearing of so remarkable a piece of antiquity, his Lordship was pleased to see him; and in his innated, noble, and christian piety, he took him into his charitable tuition and protection, commanding that a litter and two hoiies (for the more easy carriage of a man so feeble and worn with age) to be provided for him; also that a daughter of his, named Lucy, should likewise attend him, and have a horse for her own riding with him; and to cheer up the old man and make him merry, there was an antiqued-faced fellow with a high and mighty no beard that had also a horse for his carriage. These

were all to be brought out of the country to London by easy journeys, the charge being allowed by his Lordship; likewise one of his Lordship's own servants, named Bryan Kelly, to ride on horseback with them, and to attend and defray all manner of reckonings and expences. All which was done accordingly as follows.

"Winnington is a parish of Alderbury, near a place called the Welch Pool, eight miles from Shrewsbury; from whence he was carried to Wem, a town of the Earl's aforesaid; and the next day to Shiffnall, a manor house of his Lordship's, where they likewise stayed one night: from Shiffnall they came to Wolverhampton, and the next day to Birmingham, and from thence to Coventry. Although Master Kelly had much to do to keep the people off, that pressed upon him in all places where he came, yet at Coventry he was most oppressed, for they came in such multitudes to see the old man, that those that defended him were almost quite tired and spent, and the aged man in danger of being stifled; and in a word the rabble were so unruly, that Bryan was in doubt he should bring his charge no farther, so greedy are the vulgar to hearken to, or gaze after novelties.

"The trouble being over, the next day they passed to Daintree, to Stony Stratford, to Radburne, and so to London; where he was well entertained and accommodated with all things, having all the aforesaid attendance at the sole charge and cost of his Lordship."

When brought before the King, his Majesty, with more acuteness than good-manners, said to him, "You have lived longer than other men, what have you done more than othermen?" He answered, "I did penance when I was an hundred years old*." This journey, however, proved fatal to him; owing to the alteration in his diet, to the change of the air, and his general mode of life, he lived but a very short time, dying the 5th of November 1635†, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

After his death his body was opened, and the following account drawn up by the celebrated Dr. Harvey, some part of which we shall leave in the language in which† it was originally written.

"Thomas Parr was a poor country-

man of Shropshire, whence he was brought up to London by the Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and died after he had outlived nine Princes, in the tenth year of the tenth of them, at the age of 152 years and nine months.

"Being opened after his death (anno 1635, Nov. 16.) at the command of the King,

"*Habitu erat corporis enfarco, pectore piloso, et in exteriori cubito pilis adhuc nigricantibus, tibiis vero depilatis et glabris.*

"*Genitalibus erat integris, neque re-tracto pene neque extenuato, neque seroto distento ramice aquoso, ut in decrepitis solet, testiculis etiam integris et magnis; adeo ut non asensibile vero fuerit, quod de eo vulgo prædicatur, eum annum post annum ætatis centesimum, incontinentiæ convictum pœnas publice dedisse: quin neque uxor ejus, quam anno ætatis suæ centesimo et vigesimo duxerat viduam, ex percussatione distenti posset, eum cum ipsa rem habuisse, juxta atque alii mariti solent; et usque ad duodecim annos retroactos solutum cum ea frequentatim congressum.*

"Further, that he had a large breast, lungs not fungous, but sticking to his ribs, and distended with blood: a lividness in his face, as he had a difficulty of breathing a little before his death, and a long lasting warmth in his nupts and breast after it; which signs, together with others, were so evident in his body, as they use to be on those that die by suffocation. His heart was great, thick, fibrous, and fat. The blood in the liver blackish and diluted. The carriage, or the sternum not more bony than in others, but flexible and soft. His viscera were found and strong, especially the stomach; and it was observed of him, that he used to eat often by night and day, though contented with old cheese, milk, coarse bread, small beer, and wine; and which is more remarkable, that he eat at midnight a little before he died. His kidneys covered with fat, and pretty sound; only on the interior surface of them were found some aqueous or serous abscesses, whereof one was near the ligaments of a luncæ, with a yellowish water in it, having made a roundish cavity, impressed on that kidney; whence some thought it came

* Puck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, p. 51, subjoined to his Life of Cromwell.

† The author of a book entitled "Long Livers," 8vo. 1722, which Oldys in his MS. notes on Fuller ascribes to one Robert Samber, against all evidence says, p. 89, that Parr died sixteen years after he had been presented to the King, 24th of Nov. 1651.

that a little before his death a suppression of urine had befallen him; though others were of opinion, that his urine was suppressed upon the regurgitation of all the ferosity into his lungs. Not the least appearance there was of any stony matter, either in the kidneys or bladder. His bowels were also sound, a little whitish without. His spleen very little, hardly equalling the bigness of one kidney. In short, all his inward parts appeared to healthy, that if he had not changed his diet and air he might, perhaps, have lived a good while longer.

"The cause of his death was imputed chiefly to the change of food and air; forasmuch as coming out of a clean, thin, and free air, he came into the thick air of London; and after a constant plain and homely country diet, he was taken into a splendid family, where he fed high and drank plentifully of the best wines, whereupon the natural functions of the parts of his body were overcharged, his lungs obstructed, and the habit of the whole body quite disordered; upon which there could not but ensue a dissolution.

"His brain was found, entire and firm; and though he had not the use of his eyes, nor much of his memory, several years before he died, yet he had his hearing and apprehension very well, and was able even to the hundred and thirtieth year of his age to do any husbandman's work, even thrashing of corn."

The following summary of his life is copied from Oldys's MS. notes on Fuller's Worthies:

Old Parr was born 1483. Lived at

home until 1500, at. 17. when he went out to service.

1518, at. 35. returned home from his master.

1522, at. 39. spent four years on the remainder of his father's lease.

154, at. 60. ended the first lease he renewed of Mr. Lewis Porter.

1563, at. 80. married Jane, daughter of John Taylor, a maiden, by whom he had a son and a daughter, who both died very young.

1564, at. 81. ended the second lease which he renewed of Mr. John Porter.

1585, at. 102. ended the third lease he had renewed of Mr. Hugh Porter.

1588, at. 105. did penance in Alderbury church, for lying with Katharine Milton, and getting her with child.

1593, at. 112. he buried his wife Jane, after they had lived 32 years together.

1605, at. 122. having lived 10 years a widower, he married Jane, widow of Anthony Adda, daughter of John Lloyd, of Giffell's, in Montgomeryshire, who survived him.

1635, at. 152. he died, after they had lived together 30 years, and after fifty years possession of his last lease.

The Print of Parr in our present Magazine is taken from a Drawing of him after a picture by Rubens, in the possession of Mr. Puce, of Foxley, near Hereford. Rubens saw Parr at Shrewsbury, when he was above 140 years of age, and painted him. The picture represents Parr with a complexion as delicately incarnated as that of a young woman.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND IN 1792.

By EDMUND TURNOR, Esq. F. R. S.

(ABRIDGED FROM THE PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS OF LAST YEAR.)

ON the 25th of February 1792, about a quarter before nine in the evening, an earthquake was felt all over a tract of country extending from Derby to Boston on the north, from Derby to Leicester on the west, and from thence to Peterborough

* Taylor the Water-port says, that he took his last lease of his landlord for his life, but being desirous for his wife's sake to renew it for years, which his landlord would not consent to, he, to give himself the appearance of rejuvenescence, adopted the following trick: "Having been long blind, sitting in his chair by the fire, his wife looked out of the window, and perceiving Edward Porter, the son of his landlord, to come towards their house, which she told her husband, saying, "Our landlord is coming hither;" "Is it so?" said old Parr; "I prithee, wife, lay a pin on the ground near my foot, or at my right toe;" which she did; and when young Master Porter, yet forty years old, was come into the house, after salutations between them, the old man said, "Wife, is not that a pin on the ground near my foot?" "Truly husband," quoth she, "it is a pin indeed;" so she took up the pin, and Master Porter was half in a maze, that the old man had recovered his sight again. But it was quickly found out to be a witty conceit, thereby to have them suppose him to be more lively than he was, because he hoped to have his lease renewed for his wife's sake."

on the south. The concussion, as it was felt in the above towns and intermediate places, is described to have been accompanied with a rumbling noise like thunder, or wheels passing over a pavement, and consisted in two undulatory shocks in quick succession: different people estimated it from a quarter of a minute to a minute. In Rutland, no material hurt was done by it; some who were standing were seen to reel, and one who was walking was thrown against a wall by it, but not hurt; a stack of wood was thrown down, and some said a chimney. The season was at the conclusion of a frost; there had been a little rain, and a thaw was beginning. The barometer gradually fell from the 23d to the 26th of February. The direction of the shock was from west to east.

Mr. Turner remarks, that nearly the same tract of country was affected by an earthquake which came in the same direction in 1710, and is described (in the XIth volume of the Philosophical Transactions, page 722) "as beginning in Derbyshire, and passing off the Island through Lincolnshire and part of Cambridgeshire, its direction being from west to east;" circumstances which tend to confirm the hypothesis of Mr. Mechel, who says, that earthquakes are caused by the steam raised by waters, suddenly rushing in upon subterraneous fires; which steam, the moment it is generated, infinitesimally itself between the state of the earth, and causes the undulatory motion beforementioned.

THE HOLY VIAL FORMERLY MADE USE OF IN THE CORONATION OF THE KINGS OF FRANCE,

[WITH AN ENGRAVING.]

"SACRE' on les Rois chez vous" said a Frenchman in one day to the celebrated Lord Peterborough. "On les sacre, et on les *massacre* quelquefois," was the lively reply, which may now most absurdly better become the mouth of a Frenchman than of an Englishman. The Holy Vial, la Sainte Ampoule, Sancta Ampulla formerly made use of in the august ceremony of crowning the Kings of France, was kept in the ancient and venerable Abbey of St. Remi at Rheims. Tradition pretends, that this Vial filled with oil descended from heaven for the baptism of Clovis according to the rites of the Catholic Church in the year 496. It was formerly brought in great ceremony from the Abbey of St. Remi to the Metropolitan Church of Rheims by four men of rank, who were filed the Hostages of the Holy Vial, preceded by the Abbot of the Convent, where it

was deposited upon the High Altar, and the oil contained in it applied to anoint the breast, the hands, and the head of the new sovereign. This relic of superstition, rendered however venerable by long usage, and by the sacred use to which it was applied, has not escaped the fury and ravages of the modern French, of whom one may well speak in the words of Ilay applied to Hannibal (*see* Page 274.)

The Plate represents the Vial, which is of agate, encased in a case of gold filigree, which was worn by the Abbot round his neck, when he carried it in procession to the cathedral of Rheims. The day after their coronation, the Kings of France used to visit the tomb of St. Remi, in the convent of his name; and after having heard mass, used to proceed to the great court of the Abbey, and touch for the Evil.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AN original Letter, in the hand-writing of a man who made some noise in England during the latter part of the last century, addressed to Sir Gregory Page, Bart. having fallen into my hands, I am induced to transmit it to you for publication. The writer of it, HUGH SPEKE, was of a Gentleman's family in the West of England, and had been called to the Bar. Being of a busy and enterprising disposition,

he engaged deeply in the politics of the reigns of Charles II. and James II. On the death of the Earl of Essex in the Tower he took some pains, in conjunction with Lawrence Braddon, whom Burner describes as an honest but enthusiastic man, to pry into that mysterious transaction; and believing that he had discovered circumstances sufficient to warrant suspicion of foul play, he transmitted the result of his enquiries

in a letter to Sir Robert Atkins, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. For this he was arrested at the suit of the Duke of York in an action of Scandalum Magnatum for 100,000*l*. But though the defendant was, as he says, put to the expence of 1000*l*. in his defence, the cause was not tried. He was, however, prosecuted for writing the letter, and, being found guilty, was fined 10*l*. for which he became a prisoner four years. He afterwards was employed by King James, whom he deceived, and rendered an acceptable service to the Prince of Orange by a forged Declaration, which Burnet (*History of His Own Times*, 8vo, Vol. II. p. 536.) speaks of in the following terms: "A bold man ventured to draw and publish another Declaration in the Prince's name. It was penned with great spirit; and it had as great an effect. It set forth the desperate designs of the Papists, and the extreme danger the nation was in by their means, and required all persons immediately to fall on such Papists as were in any employments, and to turn them out, and to secure all strong places, and to do every thing else that was in their power in order to execute the laws, and to bring all things again into their proper channels." This fell all men at work: for no doubt was made that it was truly the Prince's Declaration. But he knew nothing of it; and it was never known who was the author of so bold a thing. No person ever claimed the merit of it; for though it had an amazing effect, yet, it seems, he that contrived it apprehended that the Prince would not be well pleased with the author or such an imposture in his name." In this last assertion, however, the Bishop was mistaken, as Mr. Speke, in a Volume entitled "Some Memoirs of the most remarkable Passages and Transactions of the late happy Revolution in 1688, &c." 12mo, 1769, printed at Dublin, expressly claims the merit of the Declaration, and describes the manner in which the business was conducted; which was, as he declares, not altogether (at least after the circulation of the paper) without the Prince's knowledge. By the following Letter Mr. Speke appears to have met with the usual rewards of a partizan—neglect and contempt by those he had been employed by and served. I am, &c.

C. G.

Sr

Sept. 2d 1716.

THIS Book which I now Presume to send you hath been Presented to the King, Prince Princess and several of the Nobility in favour with his Majesty, and to such others as have a due Regard for the happy Revolution, and are true Lovers of our Present happy Establishment under his Majesty.

And I hope you will on perusal of ye sd book consider my reall services and sufferings set forth therein, and as the Nobility to whom I sent it, have been soe generous as to send me noe less then two Guineas a Peice, and his Grace John Duke of Marlborough, Duke of Devon, Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Portland & Ld Viscount Townshend were soe kind as to send me five Guineas each, and all others to whom I sent it made me noe less a Return yn one Guinea for the same, in consideration of my signal services specified therein; But the French translation of my book in manuscript as Presented to his Majesty, being nicely translated by a very Polite hand, and nicely transcribed and well and Richly bound, cost me noe small sum, which exhausted me as to what I had soe rec'd from Persons of Quality and others, And afterwards I was soe very unfortunate as to be taken up on escape warrant by a virulent Creditor of my wicked wife, with whom I had not lived for 13 years for her most wicked count of life, and the very day I was to be introduced to his Majesty by a Great Nobleman being taken up as aforesaid, I lost ye hopes of Receiving his Majesties kindness & Bounty, in being immediately made a close Prisoner on ye acct of my wicked wife, and am made very miserable thereby. Whatever kindness you shall now be pleased to shew me after ye Perusal of my said book shall be most gratefully rec'd and acknowledged by

Sr

Your most devoted humble servant

HUGH SPEKE.

Shall some days hence send a faithful Person to receive yr kind generosity.

I am now a close Prisoner in Newgate being taken up on Escape Warrant. being before for 12 months a Prisoner in the Rules of ye Kings Bench on this Alehouse Keepers acct whom I never saw or heard of till arrested by him.

Mr.

Mr. Lownds Secretary to ye Lords of ye Treasury and some others of ye House of Comons were so kind as to send me two Guineas each of ym, And as his Majestie hath shewn you a token of his favour in making you a Bart. I am fully sensible you are a true Lover of ye Present happy Establishment under his Majestie, which is all owing to the happy Revolution wch was ye basis and foundation of our Present happy Settlement, and I am forced now to apply myself to such worthy Good Persons as you are in order to pay off this virrulent Creditor of my most wicked wife, that I may be able to wait on his Majestie in Person, And as God Almighty hath Blessed you with great success in yr affairs by yr own inge-

nuity and industry, I hope you will have a heart to consider ye misfortunes of a Gentleman in distress by unforeseen accidents, for when I came into England about 2 years and three agoe little dreamed of falling into these misfortunes on the acct of my profligate wife, and the troubles I have met with on her most wicked acct hath cost me in Law and otherwise on her acct above 500l, which is a case without paralell. Whatever you shall be pleased to send inclosed to me sealed in a paper directed to Hugh Speke Esqr, and inclosing it to Mr Martin master of ye Generall Penny Post office next St Mary Overs Church in Southwarke will come safe to my hands.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN a Chapel on the South side of the Chancel of Hackney Church, belonging to the Earl of Hillsborough, is a handsome Mural Monument to the Memory of **SIR THOMAS ROWE**, with the following singular Inscription; which if you think worthy a corner in any part of your respectable Magazine, you will oblige

A VERY CONSTANT READER.

HERE, under fine of Adam's first defection,
Rests in the hope of happy resurrection
Sir Henry Rowe, son of Sir Thomas Row,
And of dame Mary, his dear yokefellow:
Knight and right worthy (as his father late)
Lord Mayor of London, with his vertuous mate
Dame Susan, his twice fifteen years and seven:
Their issue five surviving of eleven.
Four named here, in these four names forepast,
The fifth is found it Echo sound the last.
Sad Orphans all, but most their Heir (most Debtor)
Who built them this, but in his heart a better.

Pie obiit Anno Salutis 1612. Die Novembr. 12. Aetatis 68.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE ROT IN SHEEP.

TAKE of Roman wormwood and Spanish radish, equal parts, and reduce them to powder. For one hundred distempered sheep, take two ounces of this powder, four ounces of pounded juniper berries, and about seven or eight pounds of melfin of oats: add a small handful of salt, and half the weight of the whole of common wormwood powdered —

Throw this composition into the troughs or mangers where they feed, every week, or at least, once in the month of March, again about Easter, and lastly in the latter end of June. Thus they will be preferred against the distemper; or if they should catch it, it will make but small progress.

The Holy Vial at Rheims.



FRAGMENT OF AN ORATION ON DEMOSTHENES,

BY THE LATE VENERABLE EARL OF MANSFIELD WHEN HE WAS A STUDENT OF
CHRIST-CHURCH, OXFORD.

QUANIUM ad veram eloquentiam adipiscendam innumera ea Præcepta quæ Rhetorum libris traduntur, viderint hujus Artis Magistri, quod exemplis potius quam præceptis ars ea (si qua est) discenda sit nemo certè dubitabit. Quod imitatione magis quam regulis ad bene dicendum formemur hujus instituti ratio docet, quæ optimum in aliquo scribendi genere exemplar ad imitandum proponi jubet. At *eloquentiæ* quem præ Demosthenes, sumamus *Magistrum*? Quam orandi legem potius quam nobilissimam ejus pro Ctesiphonte Orationem? Ctesiphontem in judicium vocavit Æschines quia Demostheni immerenti et contra leges coronam decrevisset. Prima pars accusationis legum continet interpretationem satis acutam. Altera Demosthenis vitæ tam privatæ quam publicæ reprehensionem sanè gravem. Eundem ordinem in defensione suâ quivis alius orator observasset, at non Demosthenes. Quâ solemnitate exordii animos auditorum incitat! Deosque deasque omnes benevolentiae viam in civitatem testes adhibet! Quam sibi modestâ meritorum in cives suos commemoratione ad se audiendum munivit viam! Dum nihil aliud videtur elaborare quàm ut cum æquo animo judicis audiant, efficit ut prosequantur benevolo. Mentibus omnium ad lenitatem misericordiamque erga se revocatis, de legibus pauca discipat. Quâ subtilitate Æschinis interpretationem oppugnat et evertit, suam defendit et probat: Quam acuta et enucleata est hæc tota disceptatio, quam piebâ! Festinat enim ad res suas pro Republicâ gestas (quod validissimum causæ firmamentum videbatur) orationem convertite, et in uberiori administrationis suæ campo spatari.

Sed alia videamus, exspectaculum sanè Deo dignum, ecce hominem patriæ inimicos suos facientem, inter Græciæ incolumis corruptelas incorruptum, inter fractæ ruinas erectum! Audiamus eandem in dejectâ civitate, de gloriâ, de libertate sententias proferentem et inspirantem quas Republicâ florente Pericles. Audiamus, *ratione* non eventu, *honestate* non utilitate, consilia perpendentem et eadem in Foro, trutinâ actionis examinantem quæ in Sylvæ Academi Plato. Audiamus eandem contra Tyrannidem Alexandro vivo, fulminantem quâ Cæsare mortuo Tullius.

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Nemo rerum frequentia crebrior quam Demosthenes in nullâ oratione tanto splendore, divina hæc oratoris vis et anima eloquentiæ enitescit quanto in hac pro Ctesiphonte. De rebus a se gestis eodem animo et ingenio (a quo gestæ erant) magnifice dicit. Non enim lapidibus civitatem stabilitam—præclare dictum, si post Marathonis victoriam dixisset Miltiades, quanto autem sublimius *idem* post Cheroneæ cladem dicere audere, quanto gloriosius *populo applaudente* posse. Tullium aliàs divinum, de se ipso loquentem *summo aurium fastidio* audimus. Demosthenem *nullo*, quia, pro periculo, *non* in gloriam merita sua referre, et nisi laceffitus omnino fuisse videtur. Nullibi se *patrem patriæ dicit*, sed ubique *ostendit*, non laudat administrationem suam sed narrat, non jactat sed defendit. Veruntamen, constat neminem *melius* unquam laudatum fuisse, quia per singulas orationis partes admirabilem se *efficit*, nec *appellat*.

Est omnino ingrata et invidiosa ad dicendum materies, *sui ipsius prædicatio*, at Demostheni in hac causâ præcipue difficilis, coram populo, enim qui quod malè successit, malè susceptum fuisse plerumque judicat. Gloriam sibi sumit rei gestæ *permagna* quidem, sed eventu Republicæ *calamitosa*.

Quâ gravitate de consilii sui ratione disserit! Quàm *divino* incremento surgit argumentorum series! Quod decretum proposuit, cum præco concionari juberet, *officii* sui (quod tale quo nihil melius inveniri potuit), *sapientiæ* docet fuisse. Quod, virtute assiduitate, consiliiis suis successum meruit, benevolo et diligenti civi, debitam coronam sibi vendicat. Quod *eo carui* non culpæ suæ, sed fortunæ dandum esse ostendit. Quâ tamen celsitudine animi (qui nil nisi grande concepit) victis Atheniensibus probat eas sententiæ parendum, et cum Philippo congregiendum fuisse, licet eventum (quem nemo suspicatus est) planè prævidissent omnes. Nihil unquam de *amore patriæ* mirabilius, nihil de *glorioso periculo*, turpi *securitati de morte servituti præferendâ*, concipere Brutus et Cato, quam quæ hunc orationis locum illustrent. Exemplo *majorum*, qui pro communi Græciæ salute periclitavère, sententiam defendit suam laudatione, iudicibus eandem animi

K k

magnitudinem

magnitudinem insinuat, cum (*quasi Deos*) efficit Demosthenes illos, qui Themistoclem in *exilium* sequi, quam domi *servare* maluê. Non amplius Chæronæ infortunium videtur, *patum* laudibus cohortati et elati extra se rapiuntur *auditores omnes* et eodem animi ardore inflammantur, succellunt *Deorum* arbitrio tribuunt, quod *patriæ virtutis æmuli* prælium commiserit *terro triumphant*.

Eæ sententiæ vi suâ non placent tantum sed *persuadent*, sed languentia populi corda *divino* quodam furore excitant, *verborum splendore* illustratæ, *collectam* oratoris potentiam explicant.

Demosthenis orationem, *naturalis* ornat non fucatus nitor, ita verbis est aptus, ut ea res ipse peperisse, ita porro pressus ut *dilucidè* potius quam eloquenter dicere videatur. Diffusior Æschines, sed in *summa ubertate* luxuries inest. Multa sunt *huic* quæ detrahetes *ambitiosa* ornamenta, illi quod *addas* nihil, aliquanto *dulcior* Isocrates sed cum *satiè* delectat. Demostheni rerum *magnitudine* occupato, non *vacat esse deserto*; minime vacat de maximis Græciæ *periculis*, post *Elatæam* captam dicenti, *pigmentis* fucisque pucilli sententiam explicare. Quanto tamen *efficacior*, subitæ hujus exhortationis contra Philippum dignitas quam contra Xerxem quindecim annis elaborati sermonis elegantiz. Tam felici facilitate fluit oratio, ut omnino elaborata appareat, tantâ tamen arte *celatur* ars, tantâ curâ fluitur hæc jucunda verborum conclusio, ut *versum* quandam numerumque conficiat, cujus syllabas *mensurare* maximi critici non dedignantur. At figurarum copiâ, vi, sublimitate, facile omnes antecellit Demosthenes. Quibus transitionibus puncta argumentorum occulit et velat! *Æstu* quodam ingenii sui procið abreptus, aliud agere videtur cum in ipsâ digressionem quam maximè causa sit. Quâ continuatâ metaphorarum connexione contra Græciæ *proditores* invehitur! Probationem offert nihil mali fecisse Athenienses, scilicet, *exemplum majus*; et unâ jurandi figurâ probationem hanc in eximiam *sublimitatem* mutat.

Sunt hæc magna quidem, sed sunt *majora*.

Quis flexanimam Demosthenis potentiam dignè explicaverit, quæ summisso placidoque principio in animos omnium, velut in *accessus* agros taciturno roris imbre leniter influentes, *incendium* quod reliquerit Æschini, *extinguit*, populi que furorē placat. Mox vehemens et acer

vi quâdam incredibili, auditores extra se, contra Æschinem calumniatorem odio, mercenarium Philippi contemptu proditorum patriæ iâ rapit. Nullâ peroratione ad commovendum utitur, nullas animi perturbationes velle concitare videtur Demosthenes, sed sententis tam novis, tam integris attonitos judices percillit, tam *densis*, velut turbine quodam violento, quocumque velit, præcipitat. Non ad inaccutiam contra Æschinem Athenienses hortatur, sed Græcæ Diis iratis fuentem coarctat, non implorat misericordiam suorum civium, sed quæ pro patriâ passus est, vivis coloribus depingit. Sic, omnem artificii suspicionem tollit, et in narrationibus non *advocati* studium sed *testis* fidem, in argumentis, non rei exultationem, sed iudicis auctoritatem habet, Æschini, quem adversarii crimina laborans periculis amplificantiem, suâ mellifluâ insinuatione extenuantem videmus, plaudimus, et ingenii famam concedimus. Demostheni, qui sub historici personâ oratore celat, qui te feci eâ audaciâ quam veritas sola parit, beneficiorum cives, benevolentiz suæ Deos testes adhibet, credimus et favemus. Cicero, placatis iudicum animis quantum ipsi patiuntur accepit, tanta tamen ejus fauenda, ut quidvis impetrare posse videatur. Non *petit* Demosthenes sed *rapit*, sed impetu quodam penè divino, sententias de eorum manibus *extorquet*. Dulci Ciceronis arte veluti, Særenum cantu, delectati iudices cum illo malunt errare, quam cum aliis rectè sentire. Demostheni tanta auctoritas inest, ut *pudent* dissentire, et cum fulmine eloquentiæ *transversâ* feruntur auditores, non oratoris arte abripi, sed naturam sequi, sed rectè rationi se parere credunt. Cum orationes suas contra Clodium aut Catilinam figuris augeat, elocutione Tullius exornat, circumstantis populi clamoribus etiam admiratione excipitur. Cum Demosthenes contra Æschinem iis affectibus, qui ab ipsâ *naturâ* oriuntur, suam animat iracundiam, dicentis obliviscuntur Athenienses, et (ut historiz proditum est) eodem furore *omnes* inflammant *mercenarium* Æschinem appellant.

In aliis orationibus gravis, in aliis subtilis, in hæc omnigenæ penè eloquentiâ leges exhibet Demosthenes, quippe digna causa, dignus adversarius, digna totius Græciæ expectatio, ut summus oratoris vires, et se ipsam *superare* laboraret. In hæc unâ, plura quam in aliis omnibus, sublimitatis exempla reperit Longinus. Hanc velut

Int *optimum* Atticæ eloquentiæ exemplar,
Latino sermone, Tullius edidit.

The rest of this exquisite Oration
is wanting, and who shall attempt to

supply its deficiency? The statue that
Praxiteles left imperfect what Grecian
artist dared to finish?

L A T I N V E R S E S,

BY THE LATE VENERABLE EARL OF MANSFIELD WHEN HE WAS A STUDENT OF
CHRIST-CHURCH, OXFORD.

ÆDES BLENHEMIANÆ.

QUÆ quondam Phæbo, placidæque
triciata Minervæ

* Mænna, camminibus dixit studiosa ju-
ventus

Augustas arces, herois clara Britannii

Præmia, Germanæ monumenta perennia
palmæ

Jam canere aggreditur. Tuque, O † Ari-
conia Musa

Quæ patriâ Britonum celebrâsti voce
triumphos [laborum

Verba loquens socianda tubis, *nunc* læta
Nunc iterum charos (si quando) revolve

penates [vigorem

Alticemque domum, da (nam potes una)
Da Latæ pondus Mutæ, numerosque

potentes.

Secreti quâ Collis inextricabilis error
Henricum pulchre Rosamundæ amplexi-
bus olim

Dulcia felicitii libantem obliviam regni
Celabat, circum nymphamque tenebat
amatam [vivam

(Immemorem fanæ melioris) myrtea
Non cupidis Satyris, non ipsi pervia

Phæbo, [avenâ

Quâ Pater Angliacam dulci † Chaucerus
Captus amore loci, et salientis murmure

rivi [puellas

Musam exercebat, Faunos Dryadasque
Fabellis mulcens lepidis et sub lare parvo

Regum æquabat opes, animosus Apol-
line, vates) [auras

Nunc Domus æthereas turrito vertice ad
Surgit sublimis, latè spatiola patefcunt

Atria (*Gentis* opus), quoties tert omnia
ciicum

Spectator faciles oculos, studiosque tuendi
Urit inexpectum, vasti miratur honores

Eximios operis, foribus decora alta co-
lumnas

Arte laboratas, tectique immobile robor

Digna Domus Domino, quam pugnis,
nulle suoque [vates

Sanguine victor emit. Sileant sublimia
Pergama Neptuni fabricata et Apollinis

arte [bello

Hanc majora domum fundabant numina,
Libertas defensâ, fides, invictaque virtus.

Blenhemii per quos ingens, stat gloria
campi

Abripiet tandem diri inclementia fati
Qui vicere duces, et qui cecinere potas,

Hic tamen æ eam memores per sæcula
famam

Servabunt aites, vivo de marmore vultus
Mariburgi sperant. En per laquearia tecti

Egregios calamitratibus, hic victor ovantes
Uiget equos, Boios patriis à finibus ar-
cens

Extorres (at tu dictis Bavaie maneres)
Parte aliâ cinctus viridanti tempora lauri

Ordinibutque Deum adscriptus, succedit
Olympo.

Hic celebres operum Pallas studiosa, la-
bores [dua bella

Churchilli, incolumem quem sæpe per ar-
Ipsa manû ducens, ad magnos impulit

ausus

Subtilidepinxitacu, Gallumque subactum,
Argumentum ingens! Intentus cæderu-
bescit [itans

Danubius, turmis victor fugientibus in-
Vindicat oppressas urbes, et regna tuetur.

Non movet attonitus lustrantem singula
musam [luxu

Numinibus, plusquam regali splendida
Ampla domus, multoque auro pretiosa

supellex

Bellica sed varias virtus expressa per artes
Majorum sed fama, sed inclita facta tro-
phæis

Servata egregiis, Heros Churchillus,
ubique

* Some years before there had been a prize for a Latin Poem upon Peckwater Quadrangle,
at Christ Church, Oxford.

† Alludes to the Poem of "Blenheim," written by John Philips, who was educated at
Christ Church.

‡ Rosamond's Bower was near Woodstock, and Chaucer lived in a small house at Wood-
stock, which is shewn to this day.

Eximio ante alios vultûs spectandus honore
[tannos.]

Occurrit, crebrâque accendit laude Bri-
Ullane gens claros dominis regnata su-
perbis [Turreni *]

Hâc pensat mercede duces? Parvo ossa
Conduunt tumulto, nec debita præmia
laudi [iûm]

Respondent patriæque favor. Devictor Ibe-
Condæus, post bella secundò Marte per-
acta [phæa]

Surgere Versalias arces, regemque tro-
Educantum astris, alieno parva labore
Alpexit, pars ipse latens neglecta muni-
phi.

Fortunate! tuis tua fama, et gratia factis
Nunquam aberit, tantos meruisti solus
honores, [tantos.]

Sola etiam merito quæ redderet Angli,
Ecce quibus conjux animam viduata
mariti [lumnæam]

Illustrem accumulat donis, raptique co-
Marlburiî memorem, monumentum in-
signe beati [iem:]

Connubii attollens, mæstum solatur amo-
Sorte columna pari, parili spectabilis arte
Despicit æro subiectam vertice Romam,
Impar fama ducum, licet et pacaverit
Istum [dem.]

Trajanus, magnamque habuit victoriam lau-
Ille rudes turmas Romano milite gravit.
Agmina sed longis vicissis exerceat bellis
Gloria Marlburiî, lætiumque ulciscier
orbem. [lantes]

Ardet Blenheimias aquilas sublime vo-
Musæ sequi, tanti temeraria desineantus,
Lenius aggrediare melos, dulces Hyme-
næos [iem,]

Marlburiî memora, piumpque uxoris amo-
Quem nisi cum vitâ nequeunt dissolvere
fata

Egregiæ pietatis opus, fideique jugalis
Præclarum exemplar! Nec designare
Camæna

Officium viduæ illustris. Perière sepulchri
Janidudum Carui vestigia, gratia facti
Sed manet æternum, vivitque insignis
amore

Mausoli conjux versu laudata perenni,
Oh si Wollæus (nunc sæpe vocatus),
Apollo

Respiciet sedes, pietas æterna vigeret,
Et tua carminibus celebrata modisque
lyrarum

Divinis centum nomen supra ardua cœli
Sidera, Churchillii famam supra ire vi-
deres.

† Tuque adeo stirpis præstans et nominis
hæres

Marlburiî, quem nunc alio sub sole mo-
rantem [luptas]

Non ignara quies, quem non damuola vo-
Ventolæ non gentis amor, nec inanis
hiantem [taflus]

Splendor opum tenet, aut peregrini gloria
Sed mentis cultura, sed experientia reium
sciendi [cupido]

Atque hominum, nunquamque explenda
Huc ades, et propius dilectas protege
musas. [palarî]

Jam nunc Blenheimii Dominiûs consuesce
Dicier, en Dominum te jam tua rura sa-
lutant,

Te sylvæ, saltusque nec illætabilis echo.
Hic vinces thiorient luci (loca grata
Camænis) [agros,]

Hic campi longotque patens prospectus in
Hic nemus, umbrosique vetultis quiculus
horti. [perennes]

Quid memorem fontes gelidos, scabiasque
Dulcis aquæ, inductolque alienis vallibus
amnes. [famas]

Nunc tandem nimæ Romana palatia
Define, et Italicum tecti laudare decorem.
Ipse domi, cellas vario de marmore por-
tas [longo]

Attonitus lustia, camerarumque ordine
Undique dispositas ferias, speciosa supellex
Gallorum tibi vilis erit, laqueisque reni-
dens

Auratiæque trabes, picturatiue tapetes.
Ipse veni, penititque arces absolvo su-
perbas,

Artificum iudex acer, fautorque benignus,
Nunc athletarum lucrantia membra ca-
dentum [venas,]

Inspecte, et extantes contento in corpore
Innexolque pedes pedibus, validosque la-
certos. [potenter]

Nunc Veneris cerines artus, Paphiamque
Os spirans flammam, et molles vel in ære
papillas, [anima]

Jam placeant vivis tibi ducta coloribus
In te æque acies, morientumque agmina
mixtum [teque læta]

Quadrupedumque viûmque, Jovi jam tes-
Et lusul tenerique Deûm spectantur amores,
Quoters cunque pedem, clariorum exprella
tueri [Apellis]

Ora hominum poteris, seu te delectat
Praxitelliue labor, operumque hic uni-
cus ingens

Materis Churchillus, avitâ laudenepotem
Pertentans, annuum specie non pascat
inani.

Huc ades, infans agit discordia gentes,
Tu cole pacificas artes, peragenique ca-
nenda

* Turrene is buried in the Abbey of St. Denis,

† Lord Bladford, who was then abroad.

Et memoranda canens, tibi consonet aula
lyrarum,

Et fidicon citharæque modis, ac voce
canti. [chordas

Quando etiam digitis argutus tu quoque
Tange sciens, præclara Britannum facta
ducemque

Marlburium (sæcli decus immortale beati),
Et toties Ludovici immensa clade revicta
Agmina, et incanâ raptos de vertice laurus.
Versalæque ipsâ trepidantem in sede ty-
rannum, [olim

Audax musa canat, quem non Nassovius
Quem non Europæ vis conjurata refiegit.
Cum te lene melos, cum te argumenta
parabunt [puellam

Mollia Churchillii memorâ de stirpe *

Quæ pulchræ soboles Sacharissæ pulchrior
ipsâ [thæris

Hæc arbuta colit, reddens potiora Cy-
Aut nemere Idalio, votumque inspirat
amorem. [men,

Spenceri lyra dulce canat peramabile no-
Quem cunctis voluit Britonum præcellere
nymphis

Ipsâ Venus, voluit divini gratia vultus,
Et gentile decus formæ, centumque le-
pores

Eloqui, vocesque et dos innata placendi
Cantanti Ithacæ resonabunt carmina musæ.

. A translation of these beautiful
lines is requested.

ACCOUNT OF WILLIAM EARL OF MANSFIELD.

(Continued from Page 165.)

WHATEVER propensities Lord Man-
field might have towards polite lite-
rature, he did not permit them to divert
his attention from his profession. He
soon distinguished himself in an extraor-
dinary manner, as may be seen by those
who are conversant with, or chuse to re-
fer to the Books of Reports. In the year
1736 the murder of Captain Porteous by
a mob in Edinburgh, after he had been
reprieved, occasioned a censure to fall on
that town, and a Bill of pains and penali-
ties was brought into Parliament against
the Lord Provost and the city, which,
after various modifications and a firm and
unabated opposition in every stage of its
progress, passed into a law. In both
Houses Mr. Murray was employed as an
Advocate, and so much to the satisfac-
tion of his clients, that afterwards, in
† Sept. 1743, he was presented with the

freedom of Edinburgh in a gold box,
professedly, as it was declared, for his
signal services by his speeches to both
Houses of Parliament in the conduct of
that business. Before this period, we
believe, Mr. Murray could be considered
only in his noviciate at the bar.

On the 20th of Nov. 1738, he mar-
ried Lady Elizabeth Finch, daughter of
the Earl of Winchelsea, and in the
month of November 1742, was appoint-
ed Solicitor General in the place of Sir
John Strange, who resigned †. He like-
wise was chosen to represent the town of
Boroughbridge in Parliament, for which
place he was also returned in 1747 and
1754.

In the month of March 1746 7 he
was appointed one of the Managers for
the impeachment of Lord Lovat by the
House of Commons, and it fell to his lot

* Lady Diana Spencer, afterwards Duchess of Bedford.

† Boyse's Historical Review of the Transactions of Europe, 1747, Vol. I. p. 403.
Tindal, the Continuator of Rapin, however, entertained a different opinion in this matter.
He says, " Counsel, to very little purpose, was heard both for and against it at the bar of
the House; where the arguments urged on both sides by the gentlemen of the long-robe,
were weak beyond all contempt." Continuation of Rapin, Vol. XX. p. 339. 8vo edit.
This account, considering the persons engaged in this business, is not very credible.

‡ On this occasion a Doggrel Poem was published by one Morgan, a person then at the
Bar, entitled " The Causidicade," in which all the principal lawyers were supposed to urge
their respective claims to the post. At the conclusion it is said,

Then Murray, prepar'd with a fine panegyric
In praise of himself, would have spoke it like Garrick;
But the President stopping him said, " As in truth
" Your worth and your praise is in every one's mouth,
" 'Tis needless to urge what's notoriously known,
" The office, by merit, is your's, all must own;
" The voice of the public approves of the thing,
" Concurring with that of the Court and the King.

to observe on the evidence previous to the Lords giving their judgment. This task he executed with so much candour, moderation, and gentleman like propriety (so different, we are sorry to add, from what has since been observed in the same place), that Lord Talbot, at the conclusion of his speech, paid him the following compliment: "The abilities of the learned Manager who just now spoke, never appeared with greater splendour than at this very hour, when his candour and humanity has been joined to those great abilities which have already made him so conspicuous, that I hope one day to see him add lustre to the dignity of the first civil employment in this nation." Lord Lovat himself also bore testimony to the abilities of his adversary: "I thought myself," says his Lordship, "very much loaded by one Murray*, who your Lordships know was the bitterest evidence there was against me. I have since suffered by another Mr. Murray, who, I must say with pleasure, is an honour to his country, and whose eloquence and learning is much beyond what is to be expected by an ignorant man like me. I heard him with pleasure, though it was against me. I have the honour to be his relation, though perhaps he neither knows it nor values it. I wish that his being born in the North may not hinder him from the preferment that his merit and learning deserves." After the torrents of invective we have lately heard, to the reproach of the national character, poured forth from the same place, it may not be improper, on the present occasion, to insert the conclusion of Mr. Murray's speech. "I have said thus much to shew, that the noble Lord's alledging he wants assistance, or has not his witnesses, may be of more service to him than any assistance or witnesses he could have; and to shew that the Commons have not taken upon themselves this prosecution to lay the noble Lord at the bar under any disadvantages in his defence. From the witnesses who have been examined, the case must appear to your Lordships such as no advantages could have enabled him to get the better of. There are many circumstances which induced them to single out this prosecution; many circumstances of a public, many of a peculiar nature. I am almost tempted to mention some of them;—but, in part, they have occurred to your Lordships in the course of the examination;

and I refrain, lest I should drop any thing that might tend to inflame. Every thing of that sort has by every body been carefully avoided upon this occasion. That *Ciceronian eloquence*, as he calls it, from principles of justice and humanity, has not been used against him. Every gentleman who has spoke in this trial, has made it a rule to himself to urge nothing against the prisoner but plain facts and positive evidence, without aggravation. They have addressed themselves to your judgment and not to your passions. I dare say your Lordships have observed, that though the evidence given consists of a variety of facts, some more directly affecting the noble Lord, others less, and some, perhaps, not affecting him at all, neither in the summing up the evidence nor in what I have now troubled your Lordships with, has any thing been mentioned as direct evidence against him, which it is not so. Circumstances which only tend to corroborate, have been mentioned in that light; and evidence which no way affects him has not been repeated or observed upon at all.

"My Lords, the whole is now before your Lordships: it is your province to make the conclusion which ought to be drawn from the premises."

During the time Mr. Murray continued in office, he supported with great ability the Administration with which he was connected; and, as may be concluded, rendered himself obnoxious to those who were in opposition. The principles of his family, in which we may presume him to have been educated, have been already noticed; and therefore it will create no surprize that, in the confidence of friendly intercourse, or in the moment of exhalation, he should have uttered sentiments which youth and inexperience only could palliate. In the year 1753, accident brought forwards a charge against him, which we shall relate in the words of Lord Melcombe's Diary:

"Messrs. Fossitt (Fawcett), Murray, and Stone, were much acquainted, if not school fellows in early life. Their fortune led them different ways: Fawcett's was to be a country lawyer and Recorder of Newcastle. Johnson, now Bishop of Gloucester, was one of their associates. On the day the King's birth day was kept they dined at the Dean of Durham's, at Durham; thus Fawcett, Lord Ravensworth, Major Davison, and one or two

* One of the evidences against him.

more; who retired after dinner into another room. The conversation turning upon the late Bishop of Gloucester's preferments, it was asked who was to have his Prebend of Durham: the Dean said, that the last news from London was, that Dr. Johnson was to have it: Fawcett said, he was glad that Johnson got off so well, for he remembered him a Jacobite several years ago, and that he used to be with a relation of his who was very disaffected, one Vernon *, a mercer, where the Pretender's health was frequently drunk. This passing among a few familiar acquaintance, was thought no more of at the time: it spread, however, so much in the North (how I never heard accounted for), and reached town in such a manner, that Mr. Pelham thought it necessary to desire Mr. Vane, who was a friend to Fawcett, and who employed him in his business, to write to Fawcett to know if he had said this of Johnson, and if he had, if it was true.

" This letter was written on the 9th of January; it came to Newcastle the Friday following. Fawcett was much surprised, but the post going out in a few hours after its arrival, he immediately acknowledged the letter by a long, but not very explicit answer. This Friday happened to be the club day of the neighbouring gentlemen at Newcastle. As soon as Lord Ravensworth, who was a patron and employer of Fawcett, came into the town, Fawcett acquainted him with the extraordinary letter he had received; he told him that he had already answered it, and being asked to shew the copy, said he kept none, but desired Lord Ravensworth to recollect if he held such a conversation at the Deanry of Durham the day appointed for the birth-day. Ravensworth recollected nothing at all of it: they went to the club together, and Ravensworth went the next morning to see his mother in the neighbourhood, with whom he staid till Monday; but this thing of such consequence lying upon his thoughts, he returned by Newcastle. He and Fawcett had another conversation, and in endeavouring to refresh each other's memory

about this dreadful delinquency of Johnson, Fawcett said he could not recollect positively at such a distance of time, whether Johnson drank those healths, or had been present at the drinking of them, but that Murray and Stone had done both several times. Ravensworth was excessively alarmed at this with relation to Stone, on account of his office about the Prince; and thus the affair of Johnson was quite forgotten, and the episode became the principal part. There were many more conferences between Ravensworth and Fawcett upon this subject, in which the latter always persisted that Stone and Murray were present at the drinking, and did drink those healths. It may be observed here, that when he was examined upon oath, he swore to the years 1731 or 1732, at latest. Fawcett comes up as usual about his law business, and is examined by Messrs. Pelham and Vane, who never had heard of Murray † or Stone being named: he is asked, and answers only with relation to Johnson, never mentioning either of the others; but the love of his country, his king, and posterity burned to strongly in Ravensworth's bosom, that he could have no rest till he had discovered this enmity. Accordingly, when he came to town, he acquainted the ministry and almost all his great friends with it, and insisted upon the removal of Stone. The ministry would have slighted it as it deserved, but as he persisted and had told so many of it, they could not help laying it before the king, who, though he himself slighted it, was advised to examine it, which examination produced this most injudicious proceeding in Parliament ‡."

This is Lord Melcombe's account; and the same Author informs us, that Mr. Murray, when he heard of the Committee being appointed to examine this idle affair, sent a message to the King, humbly to acquaint him, that if he should be called before such a tribunal on so scandalous and injurious an account, he would resign his office and would refuse to answer. It came, however, before the House of Lords, 22d January 1753, on the motion of the Duke of Bedford. The debate

* This Vernon is said to have devised an estate to Mr. Murray, which is still in the possession of the family.

† This transaction, however, appears to have been no secret some years before, being alluded to in the following lines of a poem called "The Processionade," published in 1746.

This new-fangled Scot who was brought up at home
In the very same school as his brother at Rome,
Kneel'd conscious, as though his old comrades might urge
He had formerly drank to the King before George.

‡ Lord Melcombe's Diary, p. 229.

was long and heavy, says Lord Melcombe; the Duke of Bedford's performance moderate enough; he divided the House, but it was not told, for there went below the bar with him the Earl Harcourt, Lord Townshend, the Bishop of Worcester, and Lord Talbot only. The Bishop of Norwich and Lord Harcourt both spoke, not to much purpose; but neither of them in the least supported the Duke's question. Upon the whole, Lord Melcombe concludes, "It was the worst judged, the worst executed, and the worst supported point that I ever saw of so much expectation."

On the advancement of Sir Dudley Rider to the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench in 1754, Mr. Murray succeeded him as Attorney General; and on his death, Nov. 1756, again became his successor as Chief Justice.

On leaving Lincoln's Inn, the late Mr. Yorke, who was a Member of the Society, paid him a compliment of regret, in a speech, to which Lord Mansfield returned the following answer, which was taken down in short-hand by the late Counsellor Munckley:

"I am too sensible, Sir, of my underserving the praises which you have so elegantly bestowed upon me, to suffer commendations so delicate as yours, to insinuate themselves into my mind; but I have pleasure in that kind partiality which is the occasion of them; to deserve such praises is a worthy object of ambition; and from such a tongue flattery itself is pleasing.

"If I have had in any measure success in my profession, it is owing to that great man who has presided in our highest courts of judicature the whole time I attended the bar: it was impossible to attend him, to sit under him every day, without catching some beams from his light (in this place he enumerated Lord Hardwicke's particular excellencies—and then went on).

"The disciples of Socrates, whom I will take the liberty to call the great *lawyer* of antiquity, since the first principles of all law are derived from his philosophy, owe their reputation to your having been the reporters of the sayings of their master: if we can arrogate nothing to ourselves, we may boast the *school* we were brought up in; the scholar may glory in

his master, and we may challenge past ages to shew us his equal.

"My Lord Bacon had the same extent of thought, and the same strength of language and expression; but his life had a stain.

"My Lord Clarendon had the same abilities and the same zeal for the constitution of his country; but the civil war prevented his laying deep the foundations of law; and the avocations of politics interrupted the business of the chancellor.

"My Lord Somers came the nearest to his character; but his time was short, and envy and faction sullied the lustre of his glory.

"It is the peculiar felicity of the great man I am speaking of, to have presided very near twenty years, and to have shone with a splendour that has rose superior to fashion, and that has subdued envy.

"I did not intend to have said, I should not have said so much upon this occasion, but that in this situation with all that hear me, what I say must carry the weight of testimony, rather than appear the voice of panegyric.

"For you, Sir, you have given great pledges to your country, and, large as the expectations of the public are concerning you, I dare say you will answer them.

"For the society, I shall always think myself honoured by every mark of their esteem, affection, and friendship, and shall desire the continuance of it no longer than while I remain zealous for the constitution of this country, and a friend to the interests of virtue."

Lord Mansfield was sworn Chief Justice of the King's Bench on the 8th November 1756, and took his seat on the bench on the 12th of the same month. He was called Serjeant, and sworn Chief Justice before the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, at his house in Great Ormond Street, in the presence of the three Judges, and most of the officers of the Court of King's Bench. The motto on his rings was "*Servate domum.*"

Immediately afterwards the great seal was put to a patent, which had before passed all the proper offices, creating him Baron of Mansfield, to him, and the heirs male of his body.

[To be continued.]

D R O S S I A N A.

N U M B E R X L I I I.

ANECDOTES of ILLUSTRIOUS and EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,

PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES !

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 186.]

BENSERADE.

THIS elegant writer's Address to his Bed reminds one of the elegant simplicity of a Greek epigram :

Theatre des ris & des pleurs,
Lit, ou je nais, & ou je meurs,
Tu nous fait voir comment voisins
Sont nos plaisirs & nos chagrins.

Motley stage of hopes and fears,
Seat of pleasure, seat of tears,
Alas ! too plainly dost thou show
How near allied are joy and woe.

DE LA CHAIR ET DU SANG.

SENECAI.

Dr. Johnson, in his celebrated character of Aliger, in the Rambler, had, in his usual strong and forcible manner, delineated the foolish and wretched situation of a man who, as Charron expresses it, has not " un train de vie certain," a certain and appropriated designation of his time and talents.—Senecai, the celebrated French epigrammatist, has treated the same subject in a more lively and not less expressive manner, in a copy of verses which are written with such a delicacy of description and finesse of expression, as render any attempt to translate them hopeless. He entitles them

L'IRRESOLU.

Pendant que Luc delibere
Sur ce qu'il doit devenir,
Et s'il est bon de se faire,
Homme d'église ou d'affaire,
Avocat ou mousquetaire,
Plus vite qu'un souvenir,
Le temps a l'aile legere
Part, pour ne plus revenir,
Ses beaux jours vont s'embrunir,
Et la vieillesse commence.
Auparavant qu'il commence
Il seroit temps de fuir,
Flottant dans l'incertitude,
Luc reste insensiblement,
Inutile également
Pour la guerre, pour l'étude,
Le monde & la solitude.

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Quant à moi, je prevois bien
Que cherchant trop à se connoître,
Ce qu'il peut ce qu'il veut être,
Enfin Luc ne sera rien.

On the subject of the choice of a profession Dr. Johnson with his usual strength of remark says, " I have ever thought those happy that have been fixed from the first dawn of thought to some state of life, by the choice of one whose authority may preclude caprice, and whose influence may prejudice them in favour of his opinion. The general precept of consulting the genius is of little use, unless we can tell how that genius is to be known. If it is only to be discovered by experiment, life will be lost before the resolution can be fixed. If any other indications are to be found, they may, perhaps, be easily discerned.—At least, if a miscarry in an attempt be a proof of having mistaken the direction of the genius, men appear not less frequently mistaken with regard to themselves than to others, and therefore no one has much reason to complain; that his life was planned out by his friends, or to be confident that he should have had either more honour or more happiness, by being abandoned to the choice of his own fancy." A celebrated teacher of youth complains excessively of the enquiries of parents to him, to know for what their sons are fit, or for what they have a genius? His reply is, " Your sons are fit for most of the common situations in life, in which diligence and integrity will enable them to do well;—and as for a particular genius for any thing, I have never, in the course of my long habits of educating youth, known six boys who appeared to me to have it." The extreme folly that many persons have to bring up their children for professions that require scholarship, in spite of the genius of their children, and in spite of their own power to assist them during the long and previous institution for them, appears extremely ridiculous. Old Montaigne, dans son vieux Gaultois, said

L I

with

with his acuteness of remark, thus dismissed this point:—"Si le disciple se rencontre de si diverse condition qu'il aime mieux ouïr une fable que la narration d'un beau voyage ou d'un sage propos, quand il l'entendra; qui au son du tabourin qui arma la jeune ardeur de ses compagnons, se destourne à un autre qu'il appelle au jeu de batteleurs; qui par souhait ne trouve plus plaisant & plus doux revenir poudreux & victorieux d'un combat que de la paume ou du bal avec le prix de cet exercice; je n'y trouve aucun remède sinon qu'on le mette patissier dans quelque bonne ville (fust il fils d'un Duc) suivant le précepte du Platon, Qu'il faut colloquer les enfans, non selon les facultez de leur pere, mais selon les facultez de leur ame."

The sensible old Gascon is a great friend to public education, and that a young man should begin early to see something of that world in which he is destined to live and to act. "Toute estrangereté & particularité dans nos mœurs & condition est evitable, comme ennemie de la société." Indeed it has been generally remarked, that young persons coddled in a private education, and brought up like plants in a hot-house, have never that raciness and firmness of character which distinguish those who have been brought up in a public manner. To the former, on their entrance into the great scene of action, every thing is new; they have their lesson absolutely to learn for conducting themselves in it; they are more likely to become dupes to the designs and artifices of others, who are better acquainted with it; they are completely helpless, and not unfrequently by their follies and peculiarities wretched to themselves and troublesome to others. Nor have they, indeed, as has been sometimes pretended, a greater chance of being less vicious, as well as less wise, than those educated in a different manner. The essence of virtue consisting in action, in a private seminary fewer collisions of interests, fewer sacrifices of oneself to others can occur. There are, at the same time, fewer observers of one's conduct, and, as Dr. Johnson used to say, in general the conduct of those persons is the worst who have nobody to remark it; and, added to, private vices are much more dangerous than social ones; a greater facility of gratifying them is afforded, and there is less check upon them; for

want of amusement and observation they have time to possess the whole mind. In a public education the discipline of tuition is better and more strict, and the emulation, that great incitement to diligence, much greater, and one mind acts with the force of many minds: what one boy has learned he tells to his comrade, with all the ardour that accompanies new and fresh instruction, and communicates his own portion of intellect to him, and that in a way very different from the dull, dry, precepts of a pedagogue. The temper and disposition, no less than the talents of a young man, are more exercised in a public school than in a private seminary; the one has formed his character, and the other has his still to form. The one is like an ideal machine, the other is like a machine that has been tried, and its powers well ascertained by friction and impediment. When the young man from a private seminary comes into the world, he appears in it like a young bird that has been tumbled from its nest into the air, without having made any previous essay of his wings. "It may sometimes happen," said a distinguished master of a college in Oxford, "that a young man with private tuition may know more than another brought up at a public school, but the latter has always one advantage over him, he knows much better what to do with his knowledge."

To an excellent instructor of youth, may we not well apply these few lines from Lucretius, which he addresses to the moral philosophers of his time:

At nisi purgatum est pectus, quæ prælia nobis,
Atque pericula tunc ingratis insinuan-
dum?
Quantæ conscindunt hominem cuppe-
dinis acres
Sollicitum curæ? Quantique perinde
timores?
Quidve superbia, spurcities, petulantia,
quantas
Efficiunt cladeis? Quid luxus, desi-
dieisque?
Hæc igitur qui cuncta subegerit, ex
animoque
Expulerit dictis, non armis; nonne de-
cebit,
Hunc hominem numero divum digna-
rior esse?

But, ah! what horrid strife and fear
molest [breast]

The uninstructed mind and unpurg'd
fell

Fell lust still goads it with perpetual
sling,

Anxiety, for ever on the wing,
Each idle wish, each wild untam'd
desire,

The untutor'd bosom (as they list)
inspire.

Her unresist'd poison sloth supplies,
And luxury, that nothing satisfies;
Conceit, at other's failings over nice,
Disdaining what it most requires, advice;
Pride, that to others just pretensions
blind,

Prefers its glorious self to all mankind;
These, these, fell passions of despotic
sway,

Minds unimprov'd and subjugate obey.
Those then who teach us fully to con-
troul,

By words, not arms, these tyrants of the
soul,

Who the ferocious savage breast refine,
And its lost throne to reason's power
assign;

Such, such as these, will gods them-
selves replace,

The friends and patrons of the human
race.

It seems strange that our English school-masters do not make more use of the Book of Proverbs, as a subject for themes and verses to their scholars, than they usually do. Much use is made of this excellent book of morality in foreign seminaries. It contains instructions for every possible situation in life, delivered in a very pleasing and impressive manner. Montaigne's Treatise upon Education is addressed to a distinguished Lady of his times, the Countess of Foix, and may be perused with great instruction by the philosopher, the moralist, the parent, and the school-master. J. J. Rousseau most certainly, in his "Emile," took a great deal from it. Montaigne, on account of some strong expressions that he has, has been accused of want of religion, and of scepticism in his Essays. His device was, "Que fais-je?" What do I know? Some persons of less knowledge than this learned and ingenuous Frenchman, have in their hearts at least, perhaps, felt the reverse, "Que ne sais-je pas?" What do I not know? The last act, however, of Montaigne's life was his conformity to the rites of the Catholic Church. He died as he rose up in his bed to adore the consecrated wafer that was brought to him by the priest of his parish.

Friendship made a great feature in Montaigne's character. Whoever can read with dry eyes, and without rapture, the letter that he wrote to his father, giving an account of the sickness and death of his friend, the celebrated Etienne de la Boetie, whom he always called "mon frere," is much to be pitied, or much to be envied. Dr. Johnson had never read Montaigne; he said so one day to a friend of his, adding, "There must be something in it, Sir; a book that has outlived its century cannot be a bad book."

ETIENNE DE LA BOETIE

was of the opinion of Dr. Johnson, that in general the older men grow, the worse they become. He died at 33 years of age, and on his taking leave of Montaigne, he told him, that he had most probably lived with more innocence and less artifice (*avec plus de simplicité & moins de malice*), than if he had been permitted to live till he had become possessed with the desire to enrich himself with the cares of managing his fortune." Yet Horace says, a man may become better as he becomes older,

Lenior & melior sis accedente senectâ;
or, in the words of another Poet,
Grow wiser and better as life wears
away.

M. de la Boetie's manner of taking leave of his wife is very affecting—"Ma semblance—my likeness," said he, "or rather, perhaps, my counterpart, having been joined to you in the holy tie of marriage, which is one of the most respectable and inviolable that the Creator has ordained here below for the support of human society, I have loved, cherished, and esteemed you, from the very bottom of my soul, and I am sure that you have returned to me a reciprocal affection, for which I cannot sufficiently thank you. I hope that you will be satisfied with the fortune that I have left you, though, alas! I know but too well how inferior it is to what you merit."

M. de la Boetie translated Xenophon's beautiful little treatise upon Economics, from the Greek. It will, I trust, soon appear in an English dress, by a celebrated scholar of our times. Boetie was a very good poet for his age, the reign of Henry the Third of France, L 12

and wrote a very celebrated treatise, intitled, "Sur la Servitude Voluntaire." He wrote likewise some Latin verses. His different compositions were publish-

ed with dedications to the great men of his time, by his friend Montaigne.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT OF MR. JOHN SMEATON.

BY MR. JOHN HOLMES, WATCHMAKER, OF THE STRAND.

(Concluded from p. 167.)

MR. Smeaton having now got into full business as Civil Engineer, it is not my intention, nor is it in my power, to enumerate the variety of concerns he was engaged in; I shall touch upon some of the principal ones slightly. He made the river Calder navigable; a work that required great skill and judgment, owing to the very impetuous floods in that river; he planned and attended the execution of the great Canal in Scotland, for conveying the trade of the country either to the Atlantic or German Ocean; and having brought it, I believe, to the place originally intended, he declined a handsome yearly salary, in order that he might attend to the multiplicity of his other businesses.

On the opening of the great arch at London-bridge, the excavation around and under the sterlings was so considerable, that the bridge was thought to be in great danger of falling. He was then in Yorkshire, and was sent for by express, and arrived with the utmost dispatch; I think it was on a Saturday morning, when the apprehension of the bridge was so general, that few would pass over or under it. He applied himself immediately to examine it, and to sound about the sterlings as minutely as he could, and the Committee being called together, adopted his advice, which was, to repurchase the stones that had been taken from the middle pier, then laying in Moorfields, and to throw them into the river to guard the sterlings*. Nothing shews the apprehensions of the bridge falling more than the alacrity with which this advice was pursued; the stones were repurchased that day, horses, carts, and barges were got ready, and they began the work on Sunday morning. Thus Mr. Smeaton, in all human probability, saved London-bridge from falling, and

secured it till more effectual methods could be taken.

In the summer of 1771, when, through the multiplicity of his business, he was travelling in Ireland, Scotland, and England, I concluded a joint purchase for himself and me, of the works for supplying Deptford and Greenwich with water, which, being an extensive undertaking, we saw from the first would require much pains and address to manage; and soon after, by papers put into our hands, we found that for a long series of years it had been a losing pursuit to all former proprietors; this, therefore, called forth all his skill, and our joint address in the management. His language, either in speaking or writing, was so strong and perspicuous, that there was no misunderstanding his meaning, and I had that confidence in his abilities, as never to consider any plan of improvement which he proposed, but only to see it executed with scrupulous exactness; at the same time, he was so open to reason in all matters, that during a constant communication of our opinions for upwards of twenty years, after we had laid them fully before each other, we always agreed, *never had the slightest difference*, and brought this undertaking to be of general use to those it was intended for, and moderately beneficial to ourselves.

The vast variety of mills Mr. Smeaton constructed, so greatly to the satisfaction and advantage of the owners, will shew the great use he made of his experiments in 1752 and 1753; and indeed he scarcely trusted to theory in any case where he could have an opportunity to investigate it by experiment; and for this he built a steam-engine at Aushorpe, and made experiments thereon, purposely to ascertain the power of Newcomen's steam-engine, which he improved and brought to

* This method of stopping the impetuous ravages of water, he had practised before with success, on the river Calder. On my calling on him in the neighbourhood of Wakefield, he shewed me the effects of a great flood, which had made a considerable passage over the land; this he stopped at the bank of the river, by throwing a quantity of large rough stones, which, with the sand and other materials washed down by the river filling up their interstices, had become a barrier to keep the river in its usual course.

a far greater degree of certainty, both in its construction and powers, than it was before.

Mr. Smeaton, during many years of his life, was a constant attendant on Parliament, his opinion being continually called for; and here his strength of judgment and perspicuity of expression had its full display: it was his constant custom, when applied to, to plan or support any measure, to make himself fully acquainted with it, and see its merits before he would engage in it; by this caution, added to the clearness of his description, and the integrity of his heart, he seldom failed having the Bill he supported carried into an Act of Parliament. No one was heard with more attention, nor had any one ever more confidence placed in his testimony; in the Courts of Law he had several compliments paid him from the Bench by Lord Mansfield and others, for the new light he threw on difficult subjects.

About the year 1785, Mr. Smeaton's health began to decline, and he then took the resolution to endeavour to avoid all the business he could, so that he might have leisure to publish an account of his inventions and works, which was certainly the first wish of his heart; for he has often told me, "he thought he could not render so much service to his country as by doing that." He got only his account of the Edystone Lighthouse completed, and some preparations to his intended Treatise on Mills, for he could not resist the solicitations of his friends in various works; and Mr. Aubert, whom he greatly loved and respected, being chosen Chairman of Ramsgate Harbour, prevailed upon him to accept the place of Engineer to that harbour; and to their joint efforts the public is chiefly indebted for the improvements that have been made there within these few years, which fully appears in a report that Mr. Smeaton gave in to the Board of Trustees in 1791, which they immediately published.

Mr. Smeaton being at Austhorpe, walking in his garden on the 16th of September last, was struck with the palsy, and died the 28th of October. In his illness I had several letters from him, signed with his name, but wrote and signed by another's pen; the diction of them shewed the strength of his mind had not left him.—In one written the 26th of September, after minutely describing his health and feelings, he

says, "in consequence of the foregoing, I conclude myself nine-tenths dead, and the greatest favour the Almighty can do me (as I think) will be to complete the other part; but as it is likely to be a lingering illness, it is only in his power to say when that is likely to happen."

Having given a few traits of the life and works of Mr. Smeaton, chiefly from memory, I shall now briefly sum up his character from my own knowledge.—Mr. Smeaton had a warmth of expression that might appear to those who did not know him well to border on harshness; but those more intimately acquainted with him, knew it arose from the intense application of his mind, which was always in the pursuit of truth, or engaged in investigating difficult subjects. He would sometimes break out hastily, when anything was said that did not tally with his ideas; and he would not give up any thing he argued for, till his mind was convinced by sound reasoning.

In all the social duties of life he was exemplary; he was a most affectionate husband, a good father, a warm, zealous, and sincere friend, always ready to assist those he respected, and often before it was pointed out to him in what way he could serve them. He was a lover and encourager of merit wherever he found it; and many men are in a great measure indebted for their present situation to his assistance and advice. As a companion, he was always entertaining and instructive, and none could spend their time in his company without improvement.

As a Civil Engineer, when his works are published, they will do his talents more justice than I can. I have spent many evenings with him in the last twenty years, in a Society of Civil Engineers, which he was one of the first to promote, and where he was always heard with great attention, and held in particular esteem. As a man I always admired and respected him, and his memory will ever be most dear to me.

P. S. Since writing the above, I perceive I have left unnoticed Mr. Smeaton's improvement of the Air Pump, of the Pyrometer and Hygrometer, and his experiments on many other philosophical matters, which, I trust, will appear when his life and works are published.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

O N M U S I C.

SIR,

THE following LETTERS upon MUSIC, written by a celebrated Professor of that elegant Art, appeared some Years ago in a Morning Paper. They appear to me worthy of a Situation more dignified than that of an ephemeral Publication, and in that Confidence are sent to enrich your Collection.

HARMONICUS.

Docti rationem Artis intelligunt, indocti voluptatem. CICERO.

LETTER I.

ON SINGING.

AS a real lover of Music, and an admirer of fine performances in that delightful entertainment, I am induced to send you a few observations upon *Singing*, which I have been led to the consideration of, from remarking the unlimited praise bestowed upon the performers in the present Oratorios of both Theatres.

It would be more satisfactory and informing if we had more criticisms of a general nature, and not so many which speak of the positive merit of particular performers; as by the former kind we might be better enabled to judge for ourselves; and partial and interested intelligence from parties concerned would be easier discovered.—Music is a subject not often judiciously treated, and the true principles of performance in it not so easily to be discerned as one would imagine, from the decisive manner in which the merit of performers is announced. In regard to that material part of it *Singing*, it should be observed, first, that the voice is an instrument capable of producing the most delightful and affecting sounds; that the art of producing these sounds may be compared to that which produces them upon a violin, or some other musical instrument. The voice itself is a gift from Providence, and the excellency of its *nature* owing to no merit in the possessor; therefore, to say that a person is a fine singer for no other reason than that he, or she, may have a fine voice, would be as absurd as to say a man is good because he has great strength. If the tones of the voice are in their nature pleasing and expressive, the voice is good; but if these tones are produced in an unnatural manner, the voice is very imperfect, or the singer without skill in the art of singing; notwithstanding they

may be uttered by a good musician, and in various modes of execution. One property of a good singer is, that he “vowel well” (as our countryman Thomas Morley most comprehensively expresses it). Now it is certain that a singer does not vowel well, who cannot produce half a dozen sounds following when he descants, without making all sorts of grimaces; because every time the position of the lips, or the tongue, or any other part of the vocal organ which affects the articulation, is changed, the sound of the vowel is changed likewise. This hint may serve for the present to guide the judgment of those who are so forward to give such positive and superior merit to some singers at the expence of others.

LETTER II.

OF SPEAKING AND SINGING SOUNDS.

SOUND is the emphasis of the soul, whether we *speak*, or *sing*, or play upon an instrument; and whenever it is produced by feeling, is the effect of harmony, or agreement between it and its sentient principle. The sounds used in speech differ from those of Music in their *nature*. These latter have a command over all our various feelings; those of Music affect us only with certain sensations arising from the different modifications of *joy* and *sorrow*. The sounds of speech are unlimited, and, in a great measure, not to be described. Those of Music are limited, and subject to mathematical laws. The sounds of speech are continually varying their pitch, like those produced by sliding the fingers backwards and forwards upon the string of a *violin* or *violoncello*. Musical sounds are produced by fixing the finger on any given point of the string.—It is the same with the voice. In producing the speaking sounds, it is unfixed; in producing musical sounds, it stops the motion of its organ.

organ at uncertain points*. This difference between *speaking* and *musical* sounds is highly providential, for it is the nature of musical sounds to propagate endless vibrations; of those of speech, to destroy this propensity, by continually changing their pitch as above described; and if its general nature were not thus counteracted, silence would have no place, and the world would be destroyed by a mighty sound. This different tendency in speaking and in musical sounds may be observed very remarkably in a Cathedral Church; where the responses *spoken* by a congregation of thousands produce only an indistinct deal-noise†; while the *chanting* of a dozen singers shall resound through the whole church. I have, however, been particular in pointing out this difference between musical and speaking sounds, as from observations upon oratory and music I shall draw many of the criticisms I may hereafter send to you, and by their assistance I hope to be so far able to lead to the truth, that the sensible and unprejudiced person may form a natural judgment on these delightful arts (especially on Music, of which I intend chiefly to speak), and be enabled to distinguish *harmony* and *dissonance* in composition, from *noise* and *non-sense* in singing; the enchanting voice of melody, from unnatural *whining* and *barbling*; and the communication of a soul to an instrument, from the mechanical effects of a laborious practice.

LETTER III. OF ORATORIOS.

AS this is the season of Oratorical Performances, perhaps it may not be unentertaining to the lovers of that style of Music, to give some account of these compositions, and of their Composers.

An Oratorio is a sort of spiritual Music, full of dialogue, duettos, trios, ritornellos, chorusses, &c. The subject of it is usually taken from the Sacred Writings, and generally describes the life and actions of some Saint. The Music of an Oratorio should be in the finest taste, and most chosen strain; the chorusses, as they are often intended to represent the universal voice of a peo-

ple, poured forth in thanksgiving, prayer, triumph, or distress, should be inspired by a genius equal to the sublimity and extensiveness of his subject, capable of giving expression to the most solemn and affecting scenes of sorrow, affection, and humiliation. The Oratorios of Mr. Handel are undeniable proofs that he was blessed with these very rare and extraordinary powers. Such men seem to have been ordained by Providence to bring us, as it were, within the sight and enjoyment of an *hereafter*, and by their works build such monuments in the hearts of mankind, as remain for ever the living witnesses of the Divine Original from whence they sprung. The following is extracted from the History of the Life of this great man:

“Mr. Handel was born at Halle, a city in the Circle of Upper Saxony, the 24th of February 1684. His father was an eminent Physician. From his childhood he discovered so strong a propensity to Music, that his father, who intended him for the study of the Civil Law, took every method to oppose it, but in vain. At the age of seven years he went with his father to the court of the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels, where the Duke happening to hear him play upon the organ, told his father (whose disinclination to his son's being a Musician he had been informed of), that for his part he could not but consider it as a sort of crime against the public and posterity, to rob the world of such a rising genius. The Doctor in answer begged leave to inform his Highness, that though Music was an elegant art, and a fine amusement, it had little dignity, as having for its object nothing better than mere pleasure and entertainment. The Prince could not agree with him in his notions of Music as a profession, which, he said, were much too low and disparaging, as great excellence in any kind entitled men to great honour.—This conversation determined Handel's father to give his son a musical education, and which produced in him, perhaps, the greatest Musician that has ever yet appeared. After having been received with the greatest applause in the different Ger-

* I treat here of the Speaking and Musical Sounds in their separate state; how far they may be united, I must reserve the consideration to another opportunity.

† The discordant relation of the sound of one voice to that of another, in respect to pitch; is likewise another considerable cause of the vibrations clashing and destroying each other when numbers speak at the same time.

man Courts and in Italy, in returning from the last country he stopped at Hanover, and was recommended to his Electoral Highness by Baron Kilmanseck, who engaged him to stay in his Court, and settled a pension on him of fifteen hundred crowns per annum, to which was added the place of Chapel Master. Afterwards he obtained leave of absence for a twelvemonth, or more if he chose it. At this period he first visited England, in the winter of the year 1712. How he was received here may be imagined from the great solicitations made to him to renew his visit, which he obtained permission from the Elector to do in 1712. The great honours he received, and the success he met with in this country, are well known, and which were so great, as to make him forget his promise of returning to Hanover; and when, on the death of Queen Ann, his gracious patron was invited to the Throne of these kingdoms, he did not dare to shew himself at Court. However, his old friend the Baron Kilmanseck contrived a method of reinstating him in the favour of his Royal Master. The King was persuaded to form a party on the water: Handel was apprized of the design, and advised to prepare some music for the occasion. It was performed and conducted by himself, unknown to his Majesty, whose pleasure on hearing it was equal to his surprise; he was impatient to know whose it was. The Baron then produced the delinquent, as one that was too conscious of his fault to attempt an excuse for it, but sincerely desirous to atone for the same by all possible demonstrations of duty, submission, and gratitude.

"This intercession was accepted without any difficulty; Handel was restored to favour, and his Music honoured with the highest expressions of the Royal approbation; as a token of it, the King was pleased to add a pension for life of 20 l. per ann. to that of 200l. per ann. which Queen Ann had before bestowed upon him. From this period he went on with uninterrupted success for many years, acquiring additional fame and fortune. But the greatest abilities cannot secure a continuance of prosperity when attacked by envy, or overruled by power and faction. From some quarrels he had with his Singers, they, in conjunction with two or three Ita-

lian performers, had art enough to raise so strong an opposition to him, that both his fortune and constitution were reduced to the verge of destruction. In this exigence, after he had thoroughly experienced the impossibility of conquering the determined opposition of the Public, he first thought of introducing a new species of Music, borrowed from the Concert Spirituel of the French, and at this period began to compose his Oratorios: But still his ill-fortune did not leave him, and at length determined him to try the event of a peregrination to Dublin, to which capital he went in 1741. The reception that he met with from that generous and spirited people, at the same time that it shewed the strong sense they had of his extraordinary merit, conveyed a kind of tacit reproach on all those on the other side of the water who had enlisted in the opposition against him.—Mr. Pope, in the fourth Book of the Dunciad, has related this passage of his history by a miserable Phantom which is made to represent the Genius of the Modern Italian Opera—who says to the Goddess—

"But soon, ah soon! Rebellion will commence,

"If Music meanly borrows aid from Sense;
"Strong in new arms, lo, Giant Handel stands,

"Like bold Briareus with his hundred hands;
"To stir, to rouse, to shake the soul he comes,

"And Jove's own thunder follows Mars's drums:—

"Arrest him, Impress, or you'll sleep no more!—

"She heard—and drove him to the Hibernian shore."

"At his return to London in 1742, the minds of most men were more disposed in his favour. He immediately recommenced his Oratorios, and produced for the first time that inimitable one of *Samson*, and now fortune seemed rather to court and caress, than to countenance and support him. This return was the æra of his prosperity. From this period he continued his Oratorios with uninterrupted success, and unrivalled glory, till within eight days of his death. The last at which he presided was performed the 6th of April, and he expired on Saturday the 14th of April, 1759.

(To be continued.)

These compositions of his known by the name of the "Water-Music."

THE

[*Concluded from p. 177.*]

THE enemy, so terrified with this defeat, durst not venture their works again till midnight; towards morning removing some of their cannon, and the next night stealing away all the rest, save one piece for a memorandum: this one escaped nailing, which the Colonels durst not venture on its own mount, but planted at a distance, for fear of the mad men in the garrison.

One thing may not here be omitted. That day wherein our men gave Rigby that shameful defeat, had he destined for the execution of the utmost cruelty: he had invited, as 'tis generally confessed, all his friends, the holy abettors of his mischief, to come and see the house yielded or burnt; he having purposed to play his mortar gun with fire balls and grenades all the afternoon. But her Ladyship before two o'clock (his own time) gave him a very scurvy satisfying answer, so that his friends came opportunely to comfort him, who was sick of shame and dishonour, to be routed by a Lady and a handful of men.

After this he was hopeless of gaining the house by any means but starving us out, or withdrawing the water; which our Captains perceiving, presently sunk an eye to meet them in their works, if they would discover any mines to blow the towers or walls, in which we had diligent observers to hearken to any noise from their trench, that accordingly our men might direct their counter mine.

From this time to the 25th of May we had a continued calm, Mr. Rigby's spirit being laid within our own circle, so that we were scarce sensible of a siege, but only by the restraint of our liberty. But our men continually vexed their quiet, either by excursions of a few in the night, or by frequent alarms, which the Captains gave the soldiers leave to invent and execute for their recreation: sometimes, in spite of their perdues, they would steal a cord about some tree near the enemy's work, and bringing the end round, would make it terrible with many ranks and files of light matches: sometimes dogs, and once a forlorn horse, handsomely starred with matches, being turned out of the gates, appeared in the dark, like

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huge constellations. But the enemy so diseased and beaten both in jest and in earnest, many of them quitted their charge, the rest cried out for pay, ready to take any occasion to leave the plunder of Lathom House to others.—Colonel Rigby perceiving them ready to crumble into mutinies, endeavoured to cement the breaches with small pitiabilities of their pay; declaring it had cost him 2000*l.* of his own monies in the siege, who was never known to be worth one till he became a public robber by law; but you must remember he had been a lawyer, and a bad one.—All this cheap talk would not keep his soldiers from defection; many ran away, one whereof, escaped from the enemy's work at mid-day, came to us; from whom we received this intelligence. Our men not judging it safe to trust a fugitive enemy, would not yet venture upon another sally, imagining some treachery might have been weaved in all these plain webs, and covered by the artifice of this strange convert: but Rigby hearing of his renegado, presently smelt a plot, and every day and night doubled his guards: his men wearied out with extraordinary duty, and himself perplexed with fears and jealousies, was forced to call down Colonel Holland from Manchester, with his regiment, to his assistance.

About this time we discovered a cessation of their mine-works, the abundance of rain so slackening and loosening the earth, that their trench all fell in, with the death of three of their miners.

On Thursday May the 23d, Captain Edward Mofsley brought another summons to her Ladyship from his Colonels, Mr. Holland and Rigby (it not becoming Mr. Rigby's greatness to remit any thing of his former rigour), that her Ladyship should forthwith yield up the house, her arms and goods, all her servants, and her own person and children, into their hands, to be submitted to the mercy of Parliament: which being read, her Ladyship smiled, and in a troubled passion challenged the Captain with a mistake in the paper, mercy instead of cruelty. "No," says he, "the mercy of Parliament,"—when her Ladyship quickly and com-

posedly

posedly replied, "The mercies of the wicked are cruel; not that I mean," said she, "a wicked Parliament, of which body I have an honourable and revered esteem; but wicked factors and agents, such as Moore and Rigby, who, for the advantage of their own interests, labour to turn kingdoms into blood and ruin; that unless they would treat with her Lord, they should never have her, nor any of her friends, alive;" which the soldiers seconded with a general acclamation. The Captain finding her still resolute in her first intentions, in his discourse with her Ladyship, and some others, gave a tacit intimation (belike not without instruction from the Colonels) that her Ladyship might now have her own first conditions to quit the house; but she returned the Captain with the first answer, that she would never treat without commands from her Lord.

The same night one of our spies sent out for news approached the enemy's work, and taking the opportunity of a single centry, pistolled him, and entered the house with intelligence from his Lordship, "That his Highness Prince Rupert was in Cheshire, on his march for her Ladyship's relief;" which gave us joyful occasion that night to praise God for our preservation, and to pray for the Prince's victorious and happy approach.

24th and 25th, Friday and Saturday, were passed over in hopeful ignorance, for while we knew nothing we had good cause to hope well; it being the custom of the enemy to storm us with most hideous tales from their trenches, when they had the least foundation for a lie.

26th. On Sunday night our centries discovered a weakness in the enemy, by the thinness of their relief; wherefore the Captains agreed to sally out the next morning at three o'clock, with two hundred men. Captain Ogle and Captain Rawlstone were allotted for the action; but they, like good provident fellows, thrifty of their own lives, prevented the Captains this honour, who hearing of the Prince's victorious entrance into the county (by the defeat of Colonel Duckenfield, Mainwaring, Buckley, and others), who kept the pass at Stopford, the second key of the county, stole away betwixt twelve and one o'clock in the night.

27th. The next day Rigby drew up

his companies, and what fresh supplies he could raise, in all about three thousand—(Mr. Holland being retreated to Manchester, and Moore to Liverpool), unto Eccleston Green, six miles from Lathom, standing there in great suspense which way to turn. At last, imagining the Prince would march either through Blackburn or Lancaster for the relief of York, he intended not to come in his way, so directs to Bolton, formerly a garrison, and still fortified. In this town the Prince intended to take up his quarters, being truly certified by his scouts that it was then without enemy; but being happily prevented by Rigby, and some other auxiliaries from Colonel Shuttleworth, to the number of four or five thousand in all, his Highness on Tuesday drew up his army before the town, as truly happy of the occasion to fight with the merciless besiegers of a Princess in misery; and forthwith with gallantry and resolution led up his men to an assault.

The Earl of Derby, desirous of being one of the first avengers of that barbarousness and cruelty expressed to his Lady, with a part of the Prince's own horse charged a troop of the enemy, which bravely issued out of the town, to disorder and vex our foot in the assault: these he chased to the very walls, where he slew the ornet, and with his own hand took the colours, the first insignia taken that day, which he sent to his Highness.

At the first pass into the town, closely following the foot in their entrance, his Lordship met with Captain Bootle, formerly one of his own servants, and the most violent enemy against his Lady in the siege. Him he did the honour of too brave a death, to die by his Lord's hand, with some others of his good countrymen, that had three months thirsted for his Lady's and his children's blood.

29th. The Prince that day not only relieved, but revenged the most noble Lady his cousin, leaving one thousand six hundred of her besiegers dead upon the place, and carrying away seven hundred prisoners, for a perpetual memorial of this victory, in a brave execution of his own nobleness, and a gracious respect to her Ladyship's sufferings. The next day he presented her Ladyship with twenty-two Colonnels, which were three days before proudly

proudly flourished before her house, by the hands of the valiant and truly noble Sir Richard Crane, which will give honour to his Highness, and glory to the action, so long as there is one branch of that ancient and princely family which his Highness that day preserved.

A VIEW OF THE GARRISON, THEIR STRENGTH AND DISCIPLINE.

Her Ladyship commanded in chief, whose first care was the service of God, which in sermons and solemn prayers she duly saw performed. Four times a day was the commonly present in public prayer, attended by two little ladies her children, the Lady Mary and the Lady Catharine, for piety and sweetness truly the children of so princely a mother; and if daringness in time of danger may add any thing to their age and virtues, let them have this testimony, that though truly apprehensive of the enemy's malice, they were never startled with any appearance of danger.

HER CAPTAINS.

Captain Henry Ogle, Captain Edward Chisnal, Captain Edward Rawstorne, Captain William Farmer, Captain Molyneux Radcliffe, Captain Richard Fox, assisted in their consultations by William Farrington, of —, Esquire, who, for executing the commission of array, and attending her Ladyship in her troubles, had suffered the seizure of all his personal estate, and the sequestration of his lands.

THE SOLDIERS WERE THREE HUNDRED, proportioned to every Captain his number.

Their duty was every second night, one hundred and fifty upon the watch, excepting sixteen select marksmen out of the whole, who all the day kept the towers. The sallies were by lots; the Captains (drawn by her Ladyship) chose their Lieutenants. Without the bank is a deep ditch, fenced on each bank with strong palisadoes.

Upon the walls were seven towers, conveniently flanking one another within. The walls were lined with earth and sods, twelve yards thick, by the industry of the soldiers in the siege.

THE ORDNANCE.

Six sacres, two sling pieces upon the walls in every tower, one or two murtherers to scour the ditches. Our greatest fears were want of powder,

which had been suddenly spent, had not the Captains dispensed it frugally, and prohibited the soldiers from waste of shots. Every sally brought us in some new stock, which the soldiers found in the enemy's trenches, to encrease our magazine. This fear made the Captains sparing in their ordnance and sallies, who would else have prevented their near works: in the whole siege we spent but seven barrels, besides that we took from the enemy. In all the time they gave us neither assault nor alarm.

The provision would have lasted two months longer, notwithstanding the soldiers had always sufficient, whom her Ladyship had a care oftentimes to see served herself.

We lost but six men in the whole siege, four in service, and two by their own negligence or overdaringness, in appearing on the towers.

A VIEW OF THE ENEMY.

Sir Thomas Fairfax commanded in chief;—under him Colonel Ashton, Colonel Holland, Colonel Moore, Colonel Rigby, by turns assisting one another.

The common soldiers continually in league betwixt two and three thousand, which divided into tertias, seven or eight hundred watched every third night and day.

THEIR ARTILLERY.

One demi cannon, one culverin, a mortar-piece, and three sacres.

Their work was an open trench round the house, a yard of ditch, and a yard raised with turf, at the distance of sixty, one hundred, and two hundred yards from the walls.

Their sconces eight, raised in such places as might most annoy our men in the sally, built *directis lateribus*, two yards in rampier, and a yard of ditch in some places, stak't and palisadoed to keep off a violent assault.

Their pioneers were first sheltered by baskets and hurdles, afterwards by a kind of testudo, a wooden engine running on wheels, roofed towards the house with thick planks, and open for the enemy for liberty to cast up earth.

They shot one hundred and seven cannons, thirty-two stones, and four grenades; they spent, by confession of their own officers, near one hundred barrels of powder, lost about five hundred men, besides one hundred and forty maimed and wounded.

THE LONDON REVIEW,
 THE
 LONDON REVIEW
 AND
 LITERARY JOURNAL,
 For APRIL 1793.

Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

Poems by F. Sayers, M. D. 4s. Johnson. 1792

WE have hitherto forbore to notice the first edition of the greater part of these Poems, because adequately to estimate them required a certain attention to northern antiquities, which our avocations have from time to time resisted, and we were unwilling superficially to hurry over either the beauties or defects of a volume of this class. We shall now melt our collectanea for an account of the former publication into our analysis of this.

So essential is machinery to the higher forms of metrical composition, that every race or school of poets has patronized some system of ideal existences. The Greek and Roman versifiers drew unrivalled advantage from the established polytheism of their countries. The Troubadours of the Crusaders introduced among the poets of Italy and Spain, a wild recurrence to Arabic wizardry. Milton, Klopstock, and others, have endeavoured to familiarize a theory of Christian mythology, composed of the seraphs and fallen angels of the Talmud and the Apocalypse. Only the artificial rhymers of philosophical periods have been content with the frigid propriety of allegorical imagery. Of all these poetical creeds, the variety is by this time exhausted, and they pass by repetition; on which account the loftier walks of the muse have been gradually abandoned, and the heroic poem and ode have dwindled to the tale and the song. Our author has sought out among the religious books and traditionary ballads of the Goths for a new race of fictitious beings. From the Edda, the Voluspá, and the Sagas of the North, he has evoked the faded forms of Odin, and Bragi, and Thor; he has breathed into them a new glow of existence, and called us to take an

interest in their adventures. His imagination, chastened by classical study, has bestowed on these fabled powers a captivating elegance, without detracting from the majesty associated with their formidable attributes, with the character of the heroic nations they protected, with the sublime scenery of the lands in which they delighted. It is, however, but seldom that he swerves from the received and established attributes or enterprises of these deities, as recorded and consecrated in the fables of the Scandinavian Scalds, his predecessors.

The first poem, intitled "The Descent of Frea," he has called a masque, a name somewhat quaintly applied in our language to that class of stage-plays in which demons, genii, allegorical personages, or other more than human agents are brought upon the scene. Frea is the Queen of Beauty: she bewails Balder, "the lovely god," who was slain. She descends to the infernal regions, to intreat his return; which is obtained on a condition assented to by all the gods except Lok, who refuses to weep for her loss, and thus deprives her of hope for ever. The description of the dwellings of the dead is lofty and picturesque; Frea's complaint smooth and affecting; but it is in the Odes addressed to the Divinities in Valhalla that our Author's poetical force is principally displayed. They imitate the magnificence and profuse imagery of Pindar, without his unmotivated digressions. We shall quote the Address to Odin:

God of carnage, king of might,
 Clinging to thy sable steed,
 And dashing thro' the fight,
 Thou smil'st when thousands bleed:

Coucher

Couger of the ponderous spear,
Thou shout'st amid the battle's sound,
The armed sisters hear,
Viewless hurrying o'er the ground,
They strike the destin'd chiefs, and call them
to the skies.
Lo! from Schulda's misty towers
On jetty wing the raven flies,
And bears the deeds of future hours;
To thee he hastes—In solemn state
Thou read'st the dread commands of Fate
To listening deities;
Say, is it doom'd no parent's tear
Shall wet thy Balder's sable bier?
Wilt thou not weep thy child forlorn,
Thy blooming child, by Hela torn
From halls of bliss to caves of dark despair?

The Odes to Niord, to Surtur, and above all the second adjuration of Lok, are no less appropriate, and perhaps more vividly fancied.

This poem is somewhat reprehensible in departing from the received history of Balder. The story of Venus and Adonis seems to have floated in the Author's memory, and involuntarily to have mingled itself in his design. It was Nanna, not Frea, of whom Balder was fabled to be amorous. It was Hermod, his friend, who travelled to the abode of Hela to solicit his release. The death of Balder has already been treated in a dramatic form by a Danish writer, to whom Shakespeare and Klopstock have furnished many striking ideas, and who commits the same blunder as the poet of "Arthur; or, The Northern Enchantment," in confounding the three Nornies, who are the legislative, with the unnumbered Valkyries, who are the executive power of the celestial hierarchy of the Goths. No English masque seems better adapted than this for representation. The scenery offers moments for the most opposite splendors of decoration. The poetry has every variety of form, and deserves to be set to music; and the mythological system employed would naturally suggest choral dances at the end of the first act of Deufes (for such is the appropriate name of the terrific spirits of the Edda), at the end of the second act of Elves, whose elegant and winning forms, as alluded to in northern song, only the ignorance of modern painters can wish to distort.

Moina is a tale of two lovers, who after forcible separation meet again, are

buoyed up with hope by the predictions of a prophetess, and the death of their oppressor, but are finally fated to perish, Moina being buried alive, Carril casting himself from a rock. The dialogue of this poem has been neglected, and is barely sufficient to tell the story. Its dramatic form is merely made a vehicle for lyric effusions, and in these the author again displays an originality, a vigour, and a grace, certainly not surpassed by Macpherson, by Chatterton, or by Gray. These Odes, like those in Samson Agonistes, are not rhymed, and the lines are of unequal and irregular length. The dirges (or hearse songs, as our Saxon forefathers called them) for Harold, Moina, and Carril, are the more masterly of these Odes: their total want of resemblance is no humble proof of a creative invention. As a specimen of the peculiar manner of these chorusses the following may serve.

What sound celestial floats
Upon the liquid air?—
Is it the rustling breeze
From Glasior's golden boughs?
Is it the dark-green deep
Soft echoing to the notes of Niord's swans?
No—'tis Braga's harp!
Braga sweeps the sounding strings—
Mimer's stream inspires the god—
With swimming eyes and soul of fire
He pours the tide of harmony.

He whom Braga loves
Shall swell the solemn lay,
Shall strike the chords of joy,
And gently touch the shroud.

He whom Braga loves
Shall wake the din of war,
Inflame the chieftain's soul,
And send him in his glittering arms
To fields of blood.

From a note explanatory of an allusion in this Ode, it appears that the Goths entertained the same opinion with the Greeks of the musical talents of the swan. In the article *Cygne*, of the *Encyclopédie Methodique*, drawn up by M. Mongez, and by him read in 1783 before the Parisian Academy of Sciences, it is asserted that the same phenomenon has often been observed in France, although not touched by the more authentic naturalists. In *Vitalini Islandi Oratio Panegyrica in Rex Regis Danie Frederici V. Lipsie 1787*, these words are found:—*Denique*

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etiam in Islandia cygni sunt, quos eruditorum gratia hic memorare libet, cum aliquem mihi dilectissimum quondam præceptorum audiverim mirari, quod veteres de cantu cyneo tam multa prodiderint, quos tamen recentiori ævo, nec in his locis, nec in Italia, nec in ulla alia Europæ regione cantare quicquam audivisset, quare hoc ab iis traditum a plurimis pro mera fabula haberetur, quanquam forte non omni veritate destitueretur, adeoque nec temere negandum: audiivi ego et mirabar hunc sermonem, qui ipse in mea quidem patria sonoram illam et amœnam cygnorum vocem sæpius non sine voluptate audiveram: quare valde gaudebam, quod ego ipse testis oculatus atque auritus hanc antiquissimam traditionem contra recentiorum dubia confirmare possem, &c." So that this pretended superstition, or poetical fiction, seems, after all, to be a real fact.

Oswald is a monodrama, and in that respect a novelty to our literature.—Among the songs of Selma, in Ossian, we meet indeed with the complaint of Colma, which tells in a dramatic form, naturally, and with much tenderness, a complex and interesting story; but, as it includes no catastrophe, it must be ranked, with many similar soliloquies, in the class of elegiac compositions.

This piece has much sublimity and spirit: we shall transcribe the conclusion.—The old warrior is resolving upon suicide.

Yes, 'tis decreed—my helmet, shade again
Thy master's silver locks—from thy hard sides
Oft has the gleaming spunk burst forth amid
The tempest of the fight. Thou steel-ribb'd
curia!

Come to my breast again—how many a dart
Has hiss'd across thee, which thy firm-knit
plates

Drove from my glowing heart! now loose
and yielding,

Thou shalt protect no more. Again I raise
The weighty shield, whose dim-reflecting orb
So oft has shot a purple beam, deep dy'd
With hostile blood. And thou, O faithful
steel,

Who ne'er hast fail'd thy master's vigorous
arm

When rear'd to strike, swift speed me to the
Gods; [wet

Pierces me deep; thy blade was never
With braver blood than that which warms
my heart.

Father of Gods, when Oswald quits
the earth, [mild
Bear thou my orphan boy. How oft I've

To see his tender fingers grasp the spear,
And his young sinews struggling to uplift
His father's solid shield; to thee, oh Odin,
I early gave him: teach him, like his sire,
To scorn the coward's name, to joy in battle,
And when his warlike years have run in glory,
Give him a happy death in fields of blood.
My daughter too—be gone, womanly drops,
Nor cloud my dying hour—may Freia love
her,

Form her soft limbs to grace, and lead her
forth,

The blushing prize of valour. Ah! I faint!
What deadly throes deep tear me! 'Tis
enough—

My strength ebbs quickly—now, thou trem-
bling arm,

Feel my soul's latest fire. *(He stabs himself.)*
Yes, friendly steel, thy searching point is
most

With Oswald's blood.—What glorious vi-
sions rise!

I see the festive Gods at Odin's board!
I hear the splendid warriors' gladsome din!
You golden feat is vacant—'tis for me—
I come, I come, the gloom of death has
wrapt

My eyes in mist.—Hark! hark! the notes
of joy

Die on my ear—and now a louder peal
Bursts on my fluttering soul. *(He dies.)*

In the three pieces we have glanced over, the mythological imagery is principally derived from the superstitions attributed to the Gothic tribes, on the evidence of the Icelandic remains. By the accounts collected by Verstegan and others from our own monuments, it does not appear that precisely the same gods were worshipped in England. Tuisko, or Tewkes, the God of Discord, occurs, indeed, as well as Woden, Thor, Freya, and Surtur, in the Edda. His right hand was fabled to have been bitten off by the wolf Fenris, and a brazen statue of him with this mutilation is preserved at Paris in the museum or library of Saint Genevieve, by the name of a Hercules Ogmius: but Hermentew, Sieve, Termagaunt, and some others in favour with the pagans of Britain, are not alluded to in the Sagas. A complete treatise of British Mythology remains an important desideratum. Should any Fellow of the Antiquarian Society engage in this enterprize, he would do well to consult beside the usual authorities, "Suhm de Ethnicorum in Septentrione olim Cultu," and the no less pleasing than profound "Nordische Blumen" of Gräter. Shakespeare's Allusions to Danish Rites and Creeds are

are much more numerous than his commentators have noticed.

"Starno," as a tragic drama, is considerably superior to the other pieces. He is a Briton, the father of Daura, captured by Saxon invaders; he vows before battle to the Druids to sacrifice his noblest prisoner on the altar of Hesus. This prisoner is Kelrick, the lover of his Daura, her deliverer, her husband. Daura, after becoming aware of her situation, thus speaks.

Ye once-lov'd halls! where oft I've heedless
fray'd

Cheer'd by a mother's smile, where oft my
heart

Has leapt at sounds of joy, which echoed loud
Amid your vaulted domes—Ye once lov'd
halls!

Where from my father's limbs I oft have
pluck'd

The dotted mail of fight, and silent thank'd
The God who sav'd him in the hour of peril—
Ye scenes of past delight—ah! how I hate
you!

Bought with the price of blood, the blood of
him

I hold most dear.—Now, now, methinks I see
The fatal knife uprear'd—This hand shall—
no—

(STARNO enters with KELRICK.)

He lives, he lives, my father yet has spar'd
His daughter's life.—If thou hast ever joy'd
To see me climbing round thy weary limbs,
If thou hast ever wept for Daura lost,
Save him who sav'd thy child; his life is twin'd
With mine, and one blow stabs us both.—

Oh hear me—

By all thy fondness for my infant prattle,
By all the love my ripper years have shown
thee,

By my dead mother's shade—

This has a simplicity and a pathos seldom found in modern tragedy. The chorusses of the piece are decorated, as those of *Caractacus* ought to have been, with allusions to the supposed deities of the ancient British. For what reason Dr. Sayers takes his ideas of the druidical elysium from Ossian, rather than from the authors who supply the names of Hesus, Belinus, Andate or Andaste, Taranis, and Teutates, we know not. We suspect he is here confounding the religious notions of two nations nearly as distinct as the Celts and Goths, that is, the two great divisions of people speaking the Erse and the Welch dialects; the former of whom seem to have been, as described by Ossian, atheists; and the latter, as delineated by our Author, polytheists.

"Pandora," another monodrama, next presents itself. It has novelty; though the fiction be like all classical stories, trite: it is peculiarly fitted by the completeness of the action for this form of composition; and the abundance of narrative is introduced with dexterity, and made to result naturally from the speaker's state of mind. In this respect it may vie with the "Proserpina" of Goethe, and is certainly superior to the "Ariadne" of Gerstenberg.

"The Ode to Aurora" and "The Epigram to a Swallow" are superiorly well translated. "The War-Song" being one more original communication from the Erse, we shall insert it.

High o'er the hills the banners wave in air;

A band of heroes stalk in armed pride;

With Erin's gold the shining streamers glare;

Revenge, revenge, the starting Fingal cried!

Lo their glittering flags I spy,

The brown-curl'd sons of victory;

Now the boaster's pride is low—

Deeply strike th' avenging blow.

'Tis Dermot's colt! he breathes dismay;

Strong-arm'd warriors, feast no more;

Dermot's banners foremost play,

When the streams of battle roar;

Now the boaster's pride is low—

Deeply strike th' avenging blow.

See, the gore-stain'd eagle rose,

Fierce the host that Chult leads;

Scattering heads of flying foes,

Bloody thro' the fight he speeds;

Now the boaster's pride is low—

Deeply strike th' avenging blow.

Who is next? The dark brow'd king,

Drinking heaper of the sin;

When the thickening weapons ring,

Last shall Oscar's hand refrain;

Now the boaster's pride is low—

Deeply strike th' avenging blow.

Lo the son of Morni's near;

When the hosts of fight are mix'd,

When the green earth quakes for fear,

Firm his nervous foot is fix'd;

Now the boaster's pride is low—

Deeply strike th' avenging blow.

Enough, enough, too much for thee,

On the dark-brown hills I see,

They come, they come, the warlike trains

Drag nine weighty golden chains,

Nine hundred heroes at their head—

I see the gazing foe adread.

Before the hissing spear they see

As wreck along the dashing sea;

Shouts of warriors rend the skies,

Battle smites—arise, arise.

Now the boaster's pride is low—

Deeply strike th' avenging blow.

"Sir Egwin," which follows, is a fine Ballad. "The Invitation" and one of the Sonnets have great merit. On the whole, these Poems will command a permanent and applaudive attention, and will be numbered among the truly original exertions of English genius, which

has ever delighted rather to stamp a few unremoving vestiges in paths seldom frequented, than, by obeying what are called the laws of taste, to secure for its productions that general complacency, which seldom rises to the enthusiasm of admiration.

Travels during the Years 1787, 1788, and 1789, undertaken more particularly with a View of ascertaining the Cultivation, Wealth, Resources, and National Prosperity of the Kingdom of France. By Arthur Young, F.R.S. 4to. 11. 1s. Richardson.

(Continued from Page 191.)

THE French roads in general are spoken of in terms of the highest approbation: we shall select the following instance:—"The roads here (near Sejean) are stupendous works. I passed a hill cut through to ease a descent, that was all in the solid rock, and cost 90,000 livres (3,937l.), yet it extends but a few hundred yards. Three leagues and a half from Sejean to Narbonne cost 78,750l. These ways are superb even to a folly. Enormous sums have been spent to level even gentle slopes. The causeways are raised and walled on each side, forming one solid mass of artificial road, carried across the valleys to the height of six, seven, or eight feet, and never less than fifty wide. There is a bridge of a single arch and a causeway to it truly magnificent: we have not an idea of what such a road is in England."

Near this place Mr. Young visited a farm, where the celebrated Abbe Rosier used to speculate in husbandry. He found nothing remarkable. The Abbe, like every man who deviates from established modes, was ridiculed and calumniated by his neighbours.

Relative to the *maison quarrée*, at Nîmes, our Author expresses himself in the following manner:—"It is beyond all expression the most light, elegant, and pleasing building I ever beheld; without any magnitude to render it imposing, without any extraordinary magnificence to surprise, it rivets attention. There is a magic harmony in the proportions that charms the eye. One can fix on no particular part of pre-eminant beauty; it is one perfect whole of symmetry and grace. What an insatiation in modern Architects, that can overlook the chaste and elegant simplicity of taste manifest in such a work, and yet rear such piles of laboured folly and heaviness as are

to be met with in France."

Mr. Young relates the following instance of ignorance in a well-dressed French merchant, which is truly wonderful. "He had plagued me," says he, "with abundance of tiresome foolish questions, and then asked me, for the third or fourth time, what country I was of? I told him I was a Chinese.—How far off is that country? I replied, 200 leagues. *Deux cent lieues? Diable! c'est un grand chemin.*—The other day a Frenchman asked me, after telling him I was an Englishman, if we had any trees in England? I replied, that we had a few.—Had we any rivers? Oh, none at all. *Ab ma foi, c'est bien triste!*—This incredible ignorance, when compared with the knowledge so universally disseminated in England, is to be attributed, like every thing else, to Government."

After complaining much of the intolerable inns, bad victuals, and filth, on the roads in the South of France, Mr. Y. observes, that there have been writers who have looked upon such observations as arising merely from the petulance of travellers, but it shews their extreme ignorance. Such circumstances are political data. We cannot demand all the books of France to be opened in order to explain the amount of circulation in that kingdom; a Politician must therefore collect it from such circumstances as he can ascertain; and among these, the traffic on the great roads, and the convenience of houses prepared for the reception of travellers, tell us both the number and condition of these travellers. The roads and bridges in Languedoc are splendid and magnificent, but one fourth of the expence would have answered the purposes of real utility. But what traveller, with his person surrounded by the beggarly filth of an inn, and his senses

offended, will not condemn such inconsistencies as folly, and with for more comfort, and less appearance of splendour.

The subsequent account of Bearne is strongly illustrative of the influence of Government on the happiness and prosperity of a nation. "A succession of many well-built, tight, comfortable farming cottages, built of stone, and covered with tiles; each having its little garden, enclosed by clipped thorn hedges; with plenty of peach and other fruit trees, some fine oaks scattered in the hedges, and young trees nursed up with so much care, that nothing but the fostering attention of the owner could effect any thing like it. To every house belongs a farm, perfectly well enclosed, with grass borders, mown and neatly kept around the fields, with gates to pass from one inclosure to another. The men are all dressed with red caps, like the Highlanders of Scotland. There are some parts of England (where small yeomen still remain) that resemble this country of Bearne; but we have very little that is equal to this ride of twelve miles from Paris to Manenge. It is all in the hands of little proprietors, without the farms being so small as to occasion a miserable and vitious population. An air of neatness, warmth, and comfort breathes over the whole. It is visible in their new-built houses and stables, in their little gardens, in their hedges, in the courts before their doors; even in the coops for their poultry, and the styes for their hogs. A peasant does not think of rendering his pig comfortable, if his own happiness hangs by the thread of a nine years lease. We are now in Bearne, within a few miles of the cradle of Henry IV. Do they inherit those blessings from that good Prince? The benignant genius of that good Monarch seems to reign still over the country; each peasant *has the soul in the pot*."

In the neighbourhood of Tours, where the chalk hills advance perpendicularly towards the river, they present an uncommon spectacle of singular habitations; for a great number of houses are cut out of the white rock, fronted with masonry, and holes cut above the chimnies, so that you sometimes know not where the house is from which you see the smoke issuing. These cavern-houses are in some places in tiers, one above another. Some with little scraps of gardens have a pretty effect. The people seem well satisfied with their habitations, as good and comfortable. The

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following facts may serve to reconcile some of our grumblers to the climate of England, that everlasting subject of complaint. Speaking of the time he passed at Liancourt, Mr. Y. observes: "Amusements, in truth, ought to be numerous within doors, for in such a climate none are to be depended on without. The rain that has fallen here is hardly credible. I have for five-and-twenty years past remarked in England, that I was never prevented by rain from taking a walk every day, without going out while it actually rained. It may fall heavily for many hours; but a person who watches an opportunity may get a walk or a ride. Since I have been at Liancourt, we have had three days in succession of such incessantly heavy rain, that I could not go one hundred yards from the house, to the Duke's Pavillion, without danger of being quite wet. For ten days, more rain fell here; I am confident; had there been a gauge to measure it, than ever fell in England in thirty."

On his return Mr. Young takes a cursory view of Paris. We shall select one of two subjects which other travellers have not noticed; and first, the *Halle aux Bleds*, or corn market. "It is a vast rotunda, the roof entirely of wood, upon a new principle of carpentry, to describe which would require plates and long explanations; the gallery is 150 yards round, consequently the diameter is as many feet; It is as light as if suspended by the fairies. In the ground area, wheat, pease, beans, and lentils, are stored and sold: in the surrounding divisions flour, on wooden stands. You pass by stair-cases doubly winding within each other, to spacious apartments for rye, barley; oats, &c. The whole is so well planned, and so admirably executed, that I know of no public building that exceeds it in either France or England. And if an appropriation of parts to the conveniences wanted, and an adaptation of every circumstance to the end required, in united with that elegance which is consistent with use; and that magnificence which results from stability and duration, are the criteria of public edifices, I know nothing that equals it. It has but one fault, and that is situation; it should have been upon the banks of the river, for the conveniency of unloading barges without land-carriage."

With an extract from Mr. Young's account of his interview with Mr. Lavoisier, a man whose name needs no

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served pre-eminence among the philosophers of Europe, we shall conclude our detail of this first excursion.

"Madame Lavoisier, a lively, sensible, scientific Lady, had prepared a *dejeuner Anglois* of tea and coffee; but her conversation on Mr. Kirwan's Essay on Phlogiston, which she is translating from the English, and on other subjects which a woman of understanding, who works with her husband in his laboratory, knows how to adorn, was the best repast. That apartment, the operations of which have been rendered so interesting to the philosophical world, I had pleasure in viewing. In the apparatus for aerial experiments nothing makes so great a figure as the machine for burning inflammable and vital air—it is a splendid machine. Three vessels are held in suspension with indexes for marking the immediate variations of their weights; two that are as large as half hogheads contain, the one inflammable, the other vital air; and a tube of communication passes to the third, where the two airs unite and burn, by contrivances too complex to describe without plates. The loss of weight of

the two airs, as indicated by their respective balances, equal at every moment the gain in the third vessel from the formation or deposition of the water. If accurate (of which I must confess I have little conception), it must be a noble machine. M. Lavoisier, when the structure of it was commended, said, *Mais oiii, Monsieur, et même par un Artiste François* with an accent of voice that admitted their general inferiority to ours. Another engine M. Lavoisier shewed us, was an electrical apparatus enclosed in a balloon, for trying experiments in any sort of air. His pond of quick-silver is considerable, containing 250lb.; and his water apparatus very great; but his furnaces do not seem so well calculated for the higher degrees of heat as some others I have seen. I was glad to find this gentleman splendidly lodged, and with every appearance of a man of considerable fortune. This ever gives one pleasure. The employments of a state can never be in better hands than of men who thus apply the superfluity of their wealth."

(To be continued.)

The Antigallican; or, Strictures on the present Form of Government established in France. 8vo. Price 1s. Faulder.

WHEN we hear of the form of Government established in France, we feel ourselves inclined to add, in the words of Milton,

"If form it may be called, which form has none;"

for in truth, to dignify the transactions of that miserable nation with the name of Government, would, in our opinion, be a scandalous perversion of a term which demands respect. That from evil good will be ultimately produced, we can hardly now entertain a doubt. The false glare of metaphysics which has ruined and dishonoured the French nation, is likely to be extinguished, and with it the expectations of those who hoped to introduce their levelling schemes into this country. The more they are canvassed, the more their native deformity appears. Of those who have contributed to expose the views of

the adherents of France, no one has been more successful than the author of the present pamphlet, which sets in a very clear point of view the dangerous consequences which may be apprehended in altering the present happy system of Government under which this country has flourished in wealth and peace, undebauched by new-fangled vagaries of Atheistical Philosophy, uncontaminated by the murderous practices of a nation, of whom, as the present writer justly observes, it may be said, as Livy said of Hannibal, "*Inhumana crudelitas; perfidia plus quam Punica, nihil veri, nihil sancti, nullus Deorum metus, nullum jusjurandum, nulla religio*;" who are stained with the most inhuman cruelty, and with perfidy worse than that of Carthage—who have no veneration for the Duty—no sanction of an oath—no religion.

Travels in India during the Years 1780, 1781, 1782, and 1783. By W. Hodges, R. A. 4to. 1l. 1s. Edwards. 1793.

FEW of our readers are unacquainted with the merit of Mr. Hodges as a painter. The many beautiful Views which

we have from time to time exhibited from his Drawings must have already diffused his fame wherever the European Magazine

zine has obtained admission. We are now to view him as a writer, and in that capacity the present work will be no diminution of his reputation.

"The intimate connection," says Mr. Hodges, "which has so long subsisted between this country and the Continent of India naturally renders every Englishman deeply interested in all that relates to a quarter of the globe which has been the theatre of scenes highly important to his country; and which, perhaps at the moment when he peruses the description of it, may be the residence or the grave of some of his dearest friends.

"It is only matter of surprize, that of a country so nearly allied to us so little should be known. The public is, indeed, greatly indebted to the learned labours of gentlemen who have resided there for the information which they have afforded concerning the laws and the religion of the Hindoo tribes, as well as for correct and well-digested details of the transactions of the Mogul Government. But of the face of the country, of its arts and natural productions, little has yet been said. Gentlemen who have resided long in India lose the idea of the first impression which that very curious country makes upon an entire stranger: the novelty is soon effaced, and the mind, by a common and natural operation, soon directs its views to more abstract speculation; reasoning assumes the place of observation, and the traveller is lost in the philosopher."

To supply, in some degree, this hiatus is Mr. Hodges's design; and from the information of some who have viewed the scenes he describes he has not been unsuccessful. His Travels appear to have comprized the term of three years, and include descriptions, among other places, of Madras, Calcutta, Banglepoot, Monghier, Chandernagore, Patna, Benares, Chunar, Alhabad, Cawnpoor, Lucknow, Agra, Gwallior, &c.

We shall not follow Mr. Hodges regularly through the course of his Travels, but shall select a few such passages as may afford our readers specimens of the manner in which this very pleasing volume is executed.

The horrible ceremony of a Hindoo female devoting herself to the flames with the dead body of her husband is thus described:

"The person whom I saw was of the Bhye (merchant) tribe or cast; a class of people we should naturally suppose exempt from the high and impetuous pride of rank, and in whom the natural desire to preserve

life should in general predominate, undiverted from its proper course by a prospect of posthumous fame. I may add, that these motives are greatly strengthened by the exemption of this class from that infamy with which the refusal is inevitably branded in their superiors. Upon my repairing to the spot, on the banks of the river where the ceremony was to take place, I found the body of the man on a bier, and covered with linen, already brought down and laid at the edge of the river. At this time, about ten in the morning, only a few people were assembled, who appeared destitute of feeling at the catastrophe that was to take place; I may even say, that they displayed the most perfect apathy and indifference. After waiting a considerable time, the wife appeared, attended by the Bramins and music, with some few relations. The procession was slow and solemn; the victim moved with a steady and firm step; and, apparently with a perfect composure of countenance, approached close to the body of her husband, where for some time they halted. She then addressed those who were near her with composure, and without the least trepidation of voice or change of countenance. She held in her left hand a cocoa-nut, in which was a red colour mixed up, and dipping in it the fore-finger of her right hand she marked those who were near her to whom she wished to shew the last act of attention. As at this time I stood close to her, she observed me attentively, and with the colour marked me on the forehead. She might be about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, a time of life when the bloom of beauty has generally fled the cheek in India; but still she preserved a sufficient share to prove that she must have been handsome; her figure was small, but elegantly turned; and the form of her hands and arms was particularly beautiful. Her dress was a loose robe of white flowing drapery, that extended from her head to the feet. The place of sacrifice was higher up on the bank of the river, a hundred yards or more from the spot where we now stood. The pile was composed of dried branches, leaves, and rushes, with a door on one side, and arched and covered on the top: by the side of the door stood a man with a lighted brand. From the time the woman appeared, to the taking up of the body to convey it into the pile, might occupy a space of half an-hour, which was employed in prayer with the Bramins, in attentions to those who stood near her, and conversation with her relations. When the body was

taken up she followed close to it, attended by the Chief Bramin; and when it was deposited in the pile she bowed to all around her, and entered without speaking. The moment she entered, the door was closed; the fire was put to the combustibles, which instantly flamed, and immense quantities of dried wood and other matters were thrown upon it. This last part of the ceremony was accompanied with the shouts of the multitude, who now became numerous, and the whole seemed a mass of confused rejoicing. For my part, I felt myself actuated by very different sentiments: the event that I had been witness to was such, that the minutest circumstance attending it could not be erased from my memory; and when the melancholy which had overwhelmed me was somewhat abated, I made a drawing of the subject, and from a picture since painted the annexed plate was engraved."

In the course of his Travels Mr. Hodges had an opportunity also of seeing a curious savage sacrifice, of which he gives the following account:

"The ceremony took place about nine o'clock. Before a small hut, and about six feet from the ground, was raised a kind of altar made of bamboos. The grand sacrifice was preceded by the decollation of a kid and a cock, the heads of which were thrown upon the altar, and there remained: little attention however was paid to this part of the ceremony by any of the party present. An hour or more afterwards, we were apprised that the principal rite was about to be performed, and we repaired in consequence, without loss of time, to the place of rendezvous.

"The people had purchased a fine large buffalo, which they had fattened, and were now dragging with ropes, by the horns, towards the place where the kid and the cock had been already sacrificed. The animal was brought, with much difficulty, to the place of sacrifice, where the chief of the village attended: he was perfectly naked, except a cloth round his middle, and held a large and bright sabre in his hand. The place round the altar was soon crowded with people; men, women, and children attended, and the young men were all perfectly naked. To prevent the escape of the animal, they first ham-stringed him, and then began the dreadful operation. The chief stood on the left side of the animal, and with his sabre striking the upper part of the neck, near to the shoulder, must have given exquisite pain to the poor animal, who expressed it with great violence, by writhing, bellowing,

and struggling with those that held him; indeed, their utmost exertions were scarcely sufficient to prevent him from breaking away. This horrid business continued for the space of more than a quarter of an hour, before the spine of the neck was cut through. When the animal fell, the Melchisedeck of the day still continued his work, and it was some time before the head was perfectly separated. Previous to the last stroke, he seemed to pause, and an universal silence reigned: when this was given, he stood perfectly erect, and, by raising the arm which held the sabre to the utmost extension, seemed to give the signal to the multitude, who rushed in and began scooping up the blood of the animal, which had liberally flowed from him on the ground. This they drank up, mixed as it was with the dust and loam, and besmeared each other with their hands. Bodies of them rushed over bodies, and, rolling in confused heaps, they appeared like an assemblage of demons or bacchanals in their most frantic moments. The body was next cut to pieces, and devoured; the head, however, was reserved, as those of the kid and the cock: so various are men in their conceptions concerning what may be most acceptable to the Deity. After the completion of this sacrifice, they retired to their several habitations in parties, and began the rejoicing of the day, which, indeed, was devoted to universal revelling and intoxication; and I could have wished, for the honour of the fair-sex, that these latter excesses had been confined to the men. After the rites of Bacchus had far exceeded the bounds of temperance, those who were capable of sustaining an erect position began dancing, men and women promiscuously; others, in parties, roared out their extravagant joy in such strains as may be supposed adapted to the present state of performers, and the night concluded with a dead silence."

The scenery of the country, as it appeared to Mr. Hodges, affords a very pleasing landscape.

"From Calcutta to Mongheir the face of the country is extremely varied. Bengal, however, to the entrance into the province of Bahar, is almost a perfect flat, or the rise is so gentle as not to be perceived. The soil is rich, consisting chiefly of a black earth, intermixed with fine sand. From Rajemaha it assumes a different character; hills are seen rising in many parts into mountains, and covered with immense forests of timber: the soil here is also more arid, and the air drier, than in the lower parts of Bengal; the heat in

the months of March, April, and May, is immoderate; and, until it becomes tempered by the rains that constantly fall in June and July, it is dreadful to the bearers of the pallankeens to travel in the middle of the day: the dust and heat are then, indeed, so intolerable, that they are frequently under the necessity of putting down their burthens, and sheltering themselves beneath the shade of the banyan trees, many of which are found on the road, particularly by the side of wells, or some little choultry on the borders of a tank; the numbers of these rural accommodations for travellers reflect the highest credit on the care of the old Hindoo and Moorish Governments. It is particularly mentioned in the life of the Emperor Shere Shah, that, although a usurper who obtained the empire by the most atrocious acts, he paid the most humane attention to the comforts and accommodations of his people; he caused wells to be dug at every coss (or two miles), and trees to be planted on the road side. At many of these wells have I halted in my journeys; they are, in general, from ten to fourteen feet in diameter, and lined with stone: the masonry excellent; and they are raised from the surface of the ground by a little wall two feet high. I should have remarked that, throughout Bengal and Bahar, the water is excellent. It is extremely pleasant to observe the variety of travellers that are to be met with on the road; either passing along in groups, under the shade of some spreading tree, by the side of the wells, or tanks. In one part may be seen the native soldiers, their half pikes sticking by their side, and their shields lying by them, with their sabres and matchlocks; in another part is, perhaps, a company of merchants engaged in calculation, or of devotees in the act of social worship; and in another, the common Hindoo pallankeen bearers baking their bread. This operation is performed in an easy and expeditious manner by these people: they make a small hole in the earth, of about a foot in diameter, in which they light a fire, and on the top of the fire they place a flat iron plate, which they always carry with them, and which they support with stones; they mix their flour with a little water, and bake their cakes, which are soon dressed, are very wholesome, and, I think, not unpalatable. On the whole I must say, that the simplicity and primitive appearance of these groups delighted me."

Nor will the water prospect afford less entertainment.

"From Mongheir I embarked, and returned by water to Calcutta; and here I had an opportunity of observing a series of scenery perfectly new; the different boats of the country, and the varied shews of the Ganges. This immense current of water suggests rather the idea of an ocean than of a river, the general breadth of it being from two to five miles, and in some places more. The largest boats sailing up or passing down appear, when in the middle of the stream, as mere points, and the eastern shore only as a dark line marking the horizon. The rivers I have seen in Europe, even the Rhine, appear as rivulets in comparison of this enormous mass of water. I do not know a more pleasant amusement than sailing down the Ganges in the warm season; the air, passing over the great reaches of the river many miles in length, is so tempered as to feel delightfully refreshing. After sunset the boats are generally moored close to the banks, where the shore is bold, and near a gunge or market, for the accommodation of the people. It is common, on the banks of the river, to see small Hindoo temples, with gauts or passages, and flights of steps to the river. In the mornings, at or after sunrise, the women bathe in the river; and the younger part, in particular, continue a considerable time in the water, sporting or playing like Naiads or Syrens. To a painter's mind the fine antique figures never fail to present themselves when he observes a beautiful female form ascending these steps from the river, with wet diaphery, which perfectly displays the whole person, and with vases on their heads, carrying water to the temples. A sight no less novel or extraordinary is the Bramins at their oraisons, perfectly abstracted, for the time, to every passing object, however attractive. These devotees are generally naked, except a small piece of drapery round the middle. A surprising spirit of cleanliness is to be observed among the Hindoos: the streets of their villages are commonly swept and watered, and sand is frequently strewed before the doors of the houses. The simplicity and perfectly model character of the Hindoo women cannot but arrest the attention of a stranger. With downcast eye and equal step they proceed along, and scarcely turn to the right or to the left to observe a foreigner as he passes, however new or singular his appearance. The men are no less remarkable for their hospitality, and are constantly attentive to accommodate the traveller in his wants. During the whole

whole of the journey in my pallankeen, whatever I wanted, as boiling water for my tea, milk, eggs, &c. &c. I never met with imposition or delay, but always experienced an uncommon readiness to oblige, and that accompanied with manners the most simple and accommodating. In perfect opposition is the Mussulman character;—haughty, not to say insolent; irritable and ferocious. I beg, however, to be understood of the lower classes; for a Moorish Gentleman may be considered as a perfect model of a well-bred man. The Hindoos are chiefly husbandmen, manufacturers, and merchants, except two tribes—the Rajapoots, who are military, and the Bramins, who are ecclesiastics. The Mussulmans may be classed as entirely military, as few of them exercise any other employment, except collecting the revenues, which under the Moorish Governments have been always done by military force."

The plates are fourteen in number,

The *Reveries of Solitude*; consisting of Essays in Prose, a new Translation of the *Muticpula*, and Original Pieces in Verse. By the Editor of *Columella*, Eugenius, &c. 8vo. 5s. Robinson.

WE rejoice to see our old acquaintance again in print. The Author of "*The Spiritual Quixote*," and of "*Columella*," &c. has claims upon the gratitude of the public. This miscellaneous volume contains some very pretty and sprightly verses. It has, however, very great pretensions to the notice of the public for its pieces in prose, and more particularly for the following Essay, which, in these times of seduction and sedition, cannot be too much recommended to their attention, and is more likely to serve the cause of real liberty and good government than much more elaborate and more metaphysical disquisitions.

"ON OFFICIOUS DEMAGOGUES."

"Towards the end of last autumn, I spent a month with an old acquaintance in the country:—he is the clergyman of a large village, in a sequestered valley, inhabited chiefly by substantial farmers, and the cottagers employed by them in the cultivation of their farms. As I am an early riser, I was highly gratified to observe with what cheerfulness and alacrity they all went out in the morning to their respective employments; the plowman whistling after his team; the woodman with his bill-hook, followed by his faithful cur; the milkmaid singing beneath her cow; and the

besides the Map; the subjects as follow: 1. Pagoda at Fanjore. 2. Calcutta. 3. Pals at Sicri Gully. 4. Zananah. 5. Banyan Tree. 6. Mahometan Women by Moon-Light. 7. Peasant Woman of Hindostan, &c. 8. Column. 9. Procession of a Hindoo Woman to Sacrifice. 10. Bidjegur. 11. Palace at Lucknow. 12. Agra. 13. Mollah and Mussulman Woman. 14. Gwallior.

"The drawings from which the plates for this work are engraved," says Mr. Hodges, "I have already mentioned, were made upon the spot, and to the utmost of my ability are fair and accurate representations of the originals. Of the execution of the plates, while I feel that too much cannot be said, my senses sufficiently convince me that it is unnecessary to say any thing."

In this we agree with Mr. Hodges, and shall add, that his book has every advantage which can be derived to it from excellent print and paper,

sober farmer superintending the whole; and on a Sunday attending the public worship, as their ancestors had done before them; and respectfully bowing to their Rector as he passed by them, entirely satisfied with the plain doctrine with which he supplied them. And such is the case, I am persuaded, in many of the less frequented parts of the kingdom, where luxury, and the examples of the wealthy and extravagant, have not yet extended their baneful influence.

"Woe betide those officious patriots, then, who, under a pretence of improving the condition of these contented, inoffensive mortals, shall attempt to rob them of their present share of felicity!

"But, alas! as we rode over once or twice a week to a large clothing town, at about five miles distance, we there found the public-house where we put up our horses, filled with a mob of ragged wretches, belonging to the different branches of the trade, drinking pots of ale, and listening to a seditious newspaper (which, I found, was sent down gratis every week), tending to persuade them, "that the nation was "on the brink of ruin; that trade was "languishing under the burthen of our "taxes; and, from the defects in our "Constitution, and the bad management "of public affairs, there were no hopes," "without

" without some *great change*, of better
" times."

" I asked a clothier with whom my friend was acquainted, Why those poor people appeared so wretched? and, Whether their trade was really on the decline? — It was never more flourishing, said he: and those fellows might live as happily as any people in the kingdom, but that every Monday morning they spend half their week's wages which they receive on Saturday night, in an ale-house, regardless of the remonstrances of their wives, and the cries of their children, and then complain of the taxes, and listen to any one who would persuade them that the fault is in the *Constitution*, or in the public Administration, instead of their own idleness and extravagance.

" There have been few Governments so corrupt or oppressive, in which any great change or revolution has been attempted, without producing more evils than it was intended to remove. It is a well-known fact in the Roman history, that more blood was spilt in *four months*, amidst the commotions which succeeded the death of Nero, than had been shed in the *fourteen years* even of that most cruel and bloody reign. A fact worthy the attention of those officious demagogues who are daily disquieting the minds of the people, and by indecent reflections on the most respectable characters, and inflammatory representations of the (unavoidable) imperfections in all human institutions, exciting them to riots and insurrections!

" Thus it was in the last century. Although from the reign of Henry the VIIIth to that of Charles the III many encroachments had been made on the freedom of our Constitution, yet these were now given up to the firm remonstrances of some virtuous Members of the Long Parliament. But, by the intrigues of some *officious* or disappointed Patriots, the people, who were in general rich and happy, were yet drawn in to cut each other's throats, in order to redress grievances, which, though they heard of, they neither saw, felt, nor understood. But

" Hard words, jealousies, and sects,
" Set folks together by the ears;"

Hud.

and the contest was long and bloody, and ruinous to all parties.

" In our present prosperous situation, some ingenious Gentleman, who has nothing to *do*, and nothing to *lose*, sits down in his study (his garret perhaps), and from visionary ideas of absolute perfection, forms a system of government, such as never really existed; which, without any regard to the peace or happiness of the *present* generation, but from a *tender* regard to *posterity* forsooth, some discontented statelinen or enthusiastic patriots would endeavour to obtrude upon their fellow-citizens by devaluation and slaughter; and, under a shew of *liberty*, deprive thousands of their *property*; and, instead of reforming, destroy the Constitution, dissolve the bonds which unite society, and introduce universal anarchy and licentiousness.

" Such patriots, though their intentions may be good, are like anxious mothers, who, by officiously giving their children physic when they do not want it, debilitate their constitutions, and often bring them into a consumption. Such *state quacks*, as they are properly called, with the most pompous and flattering professions, frequently *kill*, but seldom *cure*, their deluded patients.

" If our Constitution is a little out of order, and labours under any chronic complaint, let us not endeavour to precipitate a cure by *bleeding* and *purgings*, or any violent methods; but let nature, assisted by gentle alteratives, do her own work. " In James the II^d's time," says the good Lord Lyndleton*, a Revolution became *necessary*; and that necessity produced one." As no such necessity however now exists, let us not be trying experiments: nor quit a tolerable share of substantial felicity under our present Constitution, for a phantom of perfection, which will forever frustrate our expectations.

Imitations of Martial. Parts I. and II. Quarto. Faulder.

THESE Imitations are very well done; the poetry of them is good, and some of the applications peculiarly happy. They have been attributed to

a very learned and ingenious man, from whom in very early life indeed the public received far greater favours.

* Persian Letters

A Schizzo on the Genius of Man, in which, among various Subjects, the *Métier* of Mr. Thomas Barker, the celebrated young Painter of Bath, is particularly considered, and his Pictures reviewed. By the "Author of an Excursion from Paris to Fontainebleau." Printed for the Benefit of the Bath Casualty Hospital: Octavo. 6s. Robinfons.

HYPER-CRITICISM itself would disdain to speak ill of a book of which the profits arising from the sale are to be so usefully and so generously applied: In this entertaining little work, there is much more to commend than the mere good intention of the Publisher. A great and nearly a self-taught genius in painting is in-

troduced to the knowledge of the public in a very lively and animated manner. The description of his works is made with much good taste and feeling, and the digressions on other subjects are handled very much *à la Siceni*, doing no less honour to the heart than to the head of the writer.

BREAD-FRUIT-TREE EXPEDITION.

[Continued from P. 188.]

BY the 19th of July the purport of our voyage being completed, we sailed on that day, having on board 2,630 BREAD-FRUIT TREES, and other plants, in the highest perfection.—We found that the Pandora had sailed from Matavai-Bay on May 9, 1791, with several of the Bounty's mutineers on board, who had parted from Christian, who, with the remaining part of the crew, and some natives, had sailed from thence, with an intent of forming a settlement:—we also learnt that the Discovery and Chatham had sailed from the same day on the 24th of January 1792. Thus, during a residence of more than three months in this island, our friendly intercourse with these good people was never once suspended by any untoward accident. Nothing material took place, from our leaving Otaheite until the 25th of July 1792, when we saw the island of Whytootaky, discovered by Capt. Bligh in the Bounty—it exhibits a most delightful prospect, being agreeably diversified—it has a gentle slope from the hills, which are of a tolerable height, down to the sea-coast. This is guarded by a chain of breakers, preventing its being approached by boats; and the water is too deep to allow ships to anchor: we found no bottom with an hundred and eighty fathoms of line. It lies in latitude 18. 49. S. longitude 200. 18. E.—On the 2d of August we fell in with three islands, discovered by a Spaniard in the year 1784, and by him called Myawger, the account of which is in the hands of Mr. Dalrymple, and by him communicated to Capt. Bligh: they lie in latitude 18. 29. S. longitude 182. E. and on the 5th we fell in with a group of islands, which extend from east to west, from longitude 182. to 178. E. and between latitude 170. and 19. S. They consisted of about forty, part of which were seen by Capt. Bligh, in the Bounty's launch, and called after his name. The

persons of the natives; their language; canoes, and weapons, being nearly the same as the Friendly Islanders, together with their vicinity, they may be considered as part of the same group. Some of these were the most romantic and picturesque that the human mind can form; and we regretted much our short stay amongst them. From this time until the 1st of September we experienced pleasant weather, without any thing particular occurring, when on that day we got sight of land; and from that moment to the 20th, no people ever suffered more through anxiety than we did.—This land proved to be one of the New Guinea Islands which form Endeavour Straits, but considerably to the eastward of that known track through with Capt. Cook passed. We followed the Assistant, with boats a-head to guide us, and found our water daily shoal from seventy-four to four fathoms: We never saw no visible means to pursue our course, as islands, breakers and shoals presented themselves in every direction. To return the way we came was now rendered impossible, as the easterly monsoon was blowing, and the passage through which we had come was too narrow to allow us to beat back; our situation, therefore, became extremely critical: in one day we had broken two of our anchors, in anchoring to avoid danger; add to this, a small allowance of water in this sultry climate. The great consumption of that article, owing to the plants, had obliged us, very early in our voyage, to be economical: it now became necessary to diminish our former scanty allowance, and one pint of pure water, besides our usual allowance of grog, was the daily portion of each man. However, by dint of great attention and perseverance, we overcame all our difficulties by the 20th, when we found ourselves once more in an open sea.

[To be continued.]

• Edward Harrington, Esq.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, FEB. 22.

MR. GRENVILLE, after stating the great inconveniencies that had arisen to public business, and the injury to individuals, from the non-attendance of Members, when Election Committees were to be ballotted for, moved seven Resolutions to the following effect:—That the House should be called over on the 6th of March; that the ballots for the remaining Election Committees should take place the next day, and on the 12th of March, and that those Members who did not attend the ballots should be named by the Speaker, and if they could not alledge a sufficient excuse, to be taken into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

Lord Weymbe opposed the motions, but they were supported by the Speaker, Mr. Fox, and others, and passed.

The Chairman of the Stockbridge Committee reported, that Major Scott, and J. Cator, Esq. the sitting Members, were not duly returned, but that Captain Porter and J. Barham, Esq. should have been the returned Members for Stockbridge. Ordered accordingly.

BARRACKS.

Mr. M. A. Taylor then made his promised motion relative to the erection of Barracks in the internal parts of the kingdom. He reprobated the measure as contrary to the Constitution, as dangerous to our liberties, and as calculated for the purpose of over-awing and curbing the people. In support of these opinions, he made several quotations from Harley, Pultney, Pelham, Lord Kaimes, and Judge Blackstone; and after reprobating Administration for their general conduct, he concluded by moving in the words of Judge Blackstone, "that the uniform and persevering opposition made by our ancestors to the erection of Barracks, was founded on a just understanding of the true principles of our excellent Constitution, and upon high and legal authorities, whose recorded opinions were, that soldiers should be quartered with the people—and that no camps, no barracks, no inland fortifications, could be permitted with safety to the liberties of the people."

The Secretary at War, Mr. Minchin, and Lord Mulgrave, were hostile to the motion; they argued the necessity of the times, as a justification of the mea-

sure; which, instead of being dangerous to the liberties of the country, operated to the maintenance of the public tranquillity; and, instead of exciting jealousy or alarm in the people, was applauded as a measure founded in wisdom, and approved of in the clearest possible way; several parts of the kingdom having solicited the erection of Barracks, instead of a continuance of the established mode of quartering the troops at inn and public-houses, which in times of war was ruinous to innholders and publicans, and in all time injurious to the morals and health of the men so quartered.

Major Maitland, Mr. Courtenay, and Mr. Grey, supported the motion, condemning the measure of Barracks as a new and unconstitutional one, and as placing the British army in a shape it had never before appeared in.

Mr. Fox commented upon the arguments which had been offered against the motion, and declared it to be his opinion, that the erection of Barracks would prove detrimental to the liberty of the subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the existence of Barracks had been stated as new and extraordinary in this kingdom; but Gentlemen would recollect this assertion to be unfounded, for there had long been Barracks in Westminster, Portsmouth, Chatham, Dover, Tynemouth, and Plymouth: in Scotland, at Edinburgh, Fort George, Stirling, Fort Augustus, and Fort William. After stating these facts, he declared the extension of Barracks to be a measure of political safety, which if Ministers had omitted to adopt, they would have been guilty of a criminal neglect of public duty. He concluded by moving, for the purpose of ridding the House of the motion before them, That the Order of the Day should be now read.

This motion being carried without a division, the House proceeded to the Order of the Day. Mr. Taylor's motion was consequently lost.

MONDAY, FEB. 25.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to take into consideration the income and expenditure of the East India Company's settlements. Mr. Dundas stated, that by accounts received by the Ganges, the contribution of

1,200,000. from Tippoo Sultan had been paid. Of this sum 500,000. was to be distributed to the army; and 700,000. applied to any exigency.

The exports to India and China had increased very rapidly from 1784, when they amounted to 400,000. whereas they last year amounted to above one million.

In future it was intended that leave should be given annually to transfer to England debts to the amount of half a million, in order to prevent persons in India from engaging in foreign trade. By this transfer interest would be reduced to six per cent. and this transfer of debt would increase the surplus in such a degree, that in eight years the whole amount of the debts bearing interest in India would be only three millions sterling. Below three millions it would not be wise to reduce it; because the existence of some debt would bind the natives to the Government of this country, and attach them more strongly to its interests. The Right Hon. Gentleman reverted to the debts at home, for the discharge of which two methods had been suggested.—The first was by instalments. The second, of which he approved, was by raising the capital one million. This last method would increase the export trade, and had received the approbation of a large assembly of Proprietors of East India Stock; and if adopted, the interest would be reduced to six per cent. On the present day he wished to avoid saying anything on the business of the renewal of the Charter; but he could not deny himself the expression of the satisfaction he felt in announcing to the House that at the end of the war, which at its commencement had been declared by some ruinous to the Company—that that Company, so far from being in a state of ruin, was enabled by a surplus on her revenue and trade, to add from this time forwards, the sum of 500,000. annually, to the revenue of Great Britain.

Taking the current Rupee at 2s. the Pagoda at 8s. and the Bombay Rupee at 2s. 3d. he concluded with moving the following Resolutions:

That the average Revenues of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, from 1787 to 1790, amounted to ———— 6,897,730
The Charges for the same period 5,233,717

The nett Revenues on the same average ———— 1,614,013
The Country ceded by Tippoo Sultan ———— 390,000

The future Revenues of India per Estimate per annum ———— 6,963,625
The future Charges ———— 5,342,575

Nett Revenues, deducting Charges 1,611,050

The Debts in India ———— 9,084,550
The Debts in India bearing interest 6,669,082
The amount of Interest received per Ganges ———— 561,923

The nett Surplus per Estimate 1,059,127

Prime Cost of Goods, on average of three years, from 1790 to 1793, per annum, including Customs, Freight, and Charges 4,186,597

Annual average amount of Goods sold ———— 5,103,094
Exceeding Prime Cost and Charges 916,497

Prime cost and charges of Goods to be sold annually in future, are per estimate ———— 4,244,698

Annual sale of Goods amount in future ———— 4,988,300
Exceeding prime cost and charges 743,602

Profit on Private Trade, (on average of three years 83,393
Estimated in future, at ———— 70,000

Net annual surplus on the whole Trade and Revenues, after payment of dividend of 8 per cent. estimated at ———— 1,239,241

Transfer Debt paid off in England in three years ———— 2,821,183

Debts at home, exclusive of Capital Stock, including 1,354,050l. of Transferred Debt ———— 10,610,069

Company's Effects in England, atfloat, and including Quick Stock in China, calculated (exclusive of some old debts) at 13,015,449

Assets in India, by last advices 4,980,405
Exclusive of debts due to the Company ———— 3,518,893

The Resolutions were read, and ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday se'night.—Adjourned.

TUES.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

Sir John Honeywood, the Chairman of the Dartmouth Election Committee reported,

That the sitting Members, J. C. Villiers, and E. Balfard, Esqrs. are duly elected and returned.

SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Wilberforce made his promised motion, "That the House would on Thursday resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of the circumstances of the Slave Trade."

Sir William Young opposed the motion, considering the agitation of the business in the present times to be dangerous. He was desirous of time to induce the West Indians to co-operate with us, and concluded by moving an amendment to the word Thursday, for the purpose of inserting in its stead the word, "this day six months."

The amendment was supported by Mr. Cawthorne, Mr. Este, Mr. Dent, Lord Sheffield, and Mr. Gascoyne, who severally contended that the discussion of the question in the present state of Europe, would be dangerous, impolitic, and useless.

The original motion was supported by Mr. Buxton, Mr. M. Montague, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Wilberforce, who observed, that it went merely to the form of reviving the Resolution agreed to in the House in the last Session, and could not be rejected by the House unless in direct opposition to those measures they had resolved to pursue, after a full and mature investigation of an immense mass of evidence, and which Resolutions had been founded on the permanent basis of justice and humanity.

The question being put, the House divided, and the original motion was negative, there being—Ayes 53—Noes 61—Majority 8.

The question being put, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on that day six months,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved an adjournment of the question to Thursday se'nnight.

Mr. Cawthorne and Sir William Young resisted the proposition, as did Mr. Jenkinson, who observed, that the question ought to sleep; the stirring of it at present he deemed dangerous, and had therefore voted against the original question.

Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Wilberforce agreeing that the business could

be brought before the House in another shape, consented to withdraw the motion for postponing the question.

The motion to defer the Committee for six months was then put and carried without a division.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.

R. P. Carew, Esq. the Chairman of the Committee appointed to consider of the Right of Election for Pomfret, reported that right to be in the inhabitants householders.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

Mr. Burke stated, that the Managers appointed by the Commons had been in a peculiar situation that morning. The House of Peers had attended Westminster-Hall earlier than usual, and had not sent word to the Commons; the consequence of which was, that there was no House at the proper time. Under those circumstances the Managers had felt it necessary to go into the Hall. Without a House having been previously formed, the Managers had acted for the ends of substantial justice, and submitted their conduct to the candour of the House.

Mr. Pitt moved, that the House highly approved of the conduct of the Managers, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

CANAL LABOURERS.

Sir C. Morgan moved for leave to bring in a Bill to restrain labourers from making Canals in the time of the corn harvest.

Mr. Sheridan said, on the first blush and face of the Bill, he should oppose it, because it went to restrain the most useful class of men, who dug the earth, and held the plough, from making as much of their labour as they could.

Mr. Hussey moved an amendment, that canals be not cut in that season.—After some conversation the original motion was agreed to, and leave given.

CANAL SHARES.

On the motion of Mr. Powys, the House went into a Committee on the report of resolutions respecting the produce of Canals, &c. Sir George Howard in the chair.

After Mr. Powys had made a great number of pertinent observations on canals, and how necessary it was that private emolument in this case should be united with public benefit, he moved two Resolutions:

"1st. That it was proper and necessary to bring in a Bill for regulating the

the transfer of shares in all transactions relating to canals.

"2d. That the tolls to be taken ought to be limited to a certain degree."

After some conversation, the first of these Resolutions passed.

As to the second, Mr. Powys contended, that it was proper, because it had happened of late, from a want of a regulation of this sort, that the Proprietors of Canals had got the most extravagant profits, and therefore to prevent the public from being imposed upon, it was necessary they should be limited.

One Hon. Member wished his grandchildren might be born web-footed, that they might be able to swim in water, and live on fish, for there would not be a bit of dry land in this island to walk upon.

On the other side it was contended, that if the tolls were limited, there was an end of all Canals: that they were most beneficial to the public, and to the country at large, and ought to receive the greatest encouragement.—Mr. Wigley therefore moved, that the Chairman might leave the chair.

The Committee divided, when there appeared,

For leaving the chair	-	-	25
For the second Resolution	-	-	27

Majority 4

So that the second Resolution was negatived.

The House came to several Resolutions to prevent delay attending the Trial of Mr. Hastings.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

No House.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

In a Committee of Supply came to the following resolutions,

387,710*l.* for rebuildings and repairs of the Navy for 1793.

669,205*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* for the Ordinary Navy.

6,700*l.* for Civil-List Establishments in Upper Canada.

50,000*l.* for Civil ditto, for Nova Scotia.

4,400*l.* for New Brunswick.

1,900*l.* for St. John.

1,800*l.* for Cape Breton.

1,182*l.* 10*s.* for Newfoundland.

4,250*l.* for Bahama Islands.

500*l.* Salary to Chief Justice of Bermuda, to 24th June 1794.

600*l.* to Chief Justice of Dominica, for 1793.

4,657*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* for Civil Establishment, N. S. Wales, to Oct. 10, 1793.

37,657*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* for Monies pursuant to Addresses.

500*l.* for Ditto, to John Dalley, Esq. for his inquiry into the emoluments of the Offices of the Customs of Scotland.

1,600*l.* for Monies issued to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

218,031*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* for American Loyalists, and Florida Sufferers, to Oct. 10, 1793, pursuant to 18 Geo. 3.

58,500*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for Ditto, to Oct. 10, 1793, pursuant to Act 30 Geo. 3.

56,370*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* for Provisions and Articles for New South Wales, and Expence of Convicts there.

3,722*l.* 12*s.* for Expences of the Prosecution of Mr. Hastings.

11,021*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* for Convicts in the Thames.

12,407*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* for Ditto, at Portsmouth.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House having waited until a quarter after six for the attendance of Mr. Sheridan to make his promised motion, the Order of the Day was called for from several parts of the House.

Mr. Stewart immediately rose, and observed that the House was indecently treated in being thus kept in waiting by a Member who had pledged himself to make a motion, but who was not, at that advanced hour, in his place; he therefore moved, "That this House do now adjourn."

Mr. Sheridan entering, made a short apology for keeping the House waiting, and then stated his object to be the obtaining a Committee to enquire into the seditious practices which, it had been reported, had had an existence in the country. He contended for the necessity of such enquiry, to satisfy the country that there had existed real and solid cause for that alarm which had been excited. His own opinion was, that the alarm was merely a manoeuvre of Administration, to get rid of the question of Parliamentary Reform, which might have put to the test the political consistency of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) and those who with him, on a former occasion, were zealous in that cause.—The Hon. Gentleman went over much of the old ground of argument to prove that the alarm of danger had been excited

sited by Administration for sinister purposes. He reprobated their subsequent conduct in the Alien Bill, in the system of Barracks, and in their countenance to the Society against Republicans and Levellers, all of which he represented to be hostile to the Liberty and to the Constitution of the country. He remarked upon the invidious reports which had been propagated against him, and against those with whom he acted, and particularly upon an insinuation that he had held a correspondence with the enemies of this country, which correspondence had been detected, but which, from motives of delicacy, had not been brought forward.—He, however, challenged the Right Hon. Gentleman, or any other person, to state, if his letters had been opened, any improper matter they contained. If he had been so far noticed as to have his letters opened, he asked one favour more, which was, that they might be published. After animadverting upon the conduct of those who had seceded from his side the House to rally round the Throne; after animadverting upon and reprobating the Sermon of the Bishop of Bangor, and Dr. Farham's Letter; and after having exhorted his Hon. Friend (Mr. Grey) to persevere in his object of a Parliamentary Reform, he concluded by moving the appointment of a Committee.

Mr. Lambton seconded the motion.—He contended, that the loyalty of the people had been libelled by the measures of Administration, and reprobated, as unjust and unfounded, the Charge of Mr. Justice Ashhurst to the Grand Jury.

Mr. Wyndham opposed the motion.—He said, it had never been contended that insurrections and plots had had an existence, but that seditious practices had prevailed to an extent never before known, which, had they not been checked by the wise measures of Administration, would have produced insurrections and plots subversive of the Constitution. He exculpated Administration from the charge of having excited the alarm, by a reference to dates.—The alarm, he observed, was general in November, the Proclamation and subsequent measures of Administration were not adopted until December.—The notoriety of the seditious practices, he said, rendered the proposed inquiry wholly unnecessary.

Mr. Martin rose to exculpate himself from any charge which might be made

against him as a Member of the Constitutional Society, and was proceeding to state his reasons for belonging to that Society; which the House not appearing inclined to attend to, he sat down.

The Lord Mayor expressed his astonishment at the persevering incredulity of the Hon. Gentleman who had made the motion; and entered into a statement of the measures he had adopted, as Chief Magistrate of the City, to suppress the Jacobin Clubs which had existed, and which, though now checked, were by no means annihilated, but were steadily pursuing their object of obtaining a Constitution similar to that of France, upon the first opportunity that might present itself. He stated to the House the conduct of the Meeting at the King's Arms, which he had been called on to suppress, where the doctrines propagated were—No King—no Nobles—no Clergy—and a Convention.—In the conduct he had adopted he felt himself conscious of having done no more than his duty;—he had not calumniated his fellow-citizens, but had put them on their guard against those practices, which, by an introduction of French Equality and the Doctrines of Paine, might have operated to the destruction of their prosperity and happiness.

Mr. Fox replied to what had fallen from Mr. Wyndham, which he said went to a total disavowal of all those gross falsehoods which had been insinuated to justify the highly criminal conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, who had alarmed the country, unjustly, with the existence of plots and insurrections, which were now denied. He called for the proposed enquiry to satisfy the country, and to do away unjust slander. He represented the Association against Republicans to be a shop opened for anonymous scandal and calumny, the existence of which, he said, was incompatible with good government. He noticed the base insinuations which had been held out against him and his Hon. Friend (Mr. Sheridan). It had been said, that his (Mr. Fox's) letters had been opened at the Post-Office.—If such a measure had been adopted, it ought to have been for the detection of a crime, and for its punishment, not for the purposes of insinuation and unfounded calumny—for his own part, he had not written a letter to France, one excepted to Lord Lauderdale, for these two years past. But that assertion would not rid him of calumnies, for it would be still asserted, that he had

seen Frenchmen, and had conversed with the French Minister. This he admitted, but declared that his conversation had not been on political subjects; but had it been, the insinuations against him would have been cruel and unjust, for no crime ought to be imagined in this country which the laws of the land had not made a crime. He called for the proposed enquiry, that the guilty might be punished, and the innocent be acquitted;—that insinuation might be done away, and that the world might be convinced of the excellence of our Constitution, by proving to them the existence of liberty and order, and that we live in a land where every man might do that which he was not forbid doing by the laws.

Mr. Burke justified the conduct of Administration, and approved of the policy of this country in pursuing the domestic traitors in her bosom, and at the same time attempting, by an open war, to destroy that source of succour and support which the factions in this country received from the faction in France. He reprobated, as a pretext, the proposition for reform.

He asserted that a large subscription was infamously made at Manchester, for the widows and children of the *Marseillois* killed in the act of assassination on the 3d of September at Paris. He then entered into a detail of the massacres at Paris, when he was called to order by the Speaker; but

Mr. Burke proceeded and said, when the *honest* English Committee were admitted to the honours of the French Convention, the British colours were hoisted; each villain clasped the other to his bosom; "locked in sweet embraces, they kissed the bloody cheeks of Carra and Marat;" like Pluto and Proserpine in the infernal regions, iron cheek to iron cheek joining, they hugged in horrid act of confraternity.

Mr. Burke, after attacking Mr. Fox upon his late conduct, and great difference of opinion with the rest of his former friends, concluded with a definition of the word *party*, as opposed to that of *faction*. *Party* he called a concurrence of men in a laudable and honest cause, having a just end in view: *Faction*, an indifference to the end, so it answered the immediate purpose, *be that purpose right or wrong*.

Mr. Sheridan replied, and at two o'clock in the morning the motion was negatived without a division.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

The House was called over at four o'clock. There were several absentees.

Received a message from the King, that it was necessary to employ a body of Hanoverian troops in aid of the Dutch, and expressive of his Majesty's reliance in his Commons providing for the maintenance of these troops.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

Balloted a Committee to try the merits of the Shaftesbury and Grimsby Election Petitions.

On the report of the India Budget, Mr. R. Smith (an East-India Director) delivered it as his opinion, that India could not afford 500,000*l.* per annum to the revenue of Britain; whilst, on the other side, Mr. Dundas, and Mess. Le Mesurier, Hunter, Thornton, and Baring (other Directors) thought it could.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

Mr. Alderman Anderson took the oaths and his seat for the city of London.

The Order of the Day having been read for reporting the names of the Members absent yesterday from the House during the balloting, several Gentlemen were named and excused.

Lord Kensington not having been present at the first ballot, Mr. Grenville moved the reading of the resolution of the House on absentees, and that Lord Kensington be taken into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

It was moved by Mr. M. A. Taylor that his Lordship should be excused, which was supported by Mr. Pitt, on account of the age and infirmities of the noble Lord.

After a short conversation the motion for custody was negatived, and the excuse granted.

Mr. Burke was next named as an absentee from yesterday's ballot. The Right Hon. Gentleman immediately rose and apologized for his absence, but expressed his readiness to submit to any punishment the House in their justice and wisdom might deem fit.

After a short conversation the House divided on a motion made by Mr. Wilbraham, that he should be excused, which was carried, there being for taking Mr. Burke into custody 60, against it 140.

The gallery being opened, the names of several absentees were called over, but

but on the question being put, whether Mr. Taylor, Member for Maidstone, should be taken into custody or not, the gallery was again cleared; during which Mr. Clement Taylor, Capt. Berkeley, and Sir William Young, were ordered into custody.

On the motion being put, "That the Members taken into custody should be discharged at the rising of the House, first paying their fees," it was agreed to without a division.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

The Chairman (the Hon. C. Yorke) of the Shutebury contested Election Committee, reported, that the sitting Members were duly elected.

Mr. Sheridan presented a petition for the reform of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland, from Glasgow, signed by upwards of 13,000 persons. He also presented a petition to the same effect from Dumfries, one from Lanark, and nearly forty others, all praying a reform.

THE BUDGET.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Pitt rose to open the Budget. He said, he trusted that the Committee and the Public were prepared to meet with, and to defray large and heavy expences—expences that shall be incurred as economically as possible, but not with an œconomy that shall limit any system of operation, or that shall narrow the extent of vigorous measures, and of active efforts; and he promised to lay before the House a faithful and correct statement of the annual exigences and resources of the country. Whatever degree of exertion might be requisite, he would steadily adhere to the system of continuing to reduce the National Debt, and by the annual issue of two hundred thousand pounds, to prevent the accumulation of debt by any new loans. He purposed to bring the accumulation of each year to a distinct account, and to pay the Navy Debt.—He then proceeded to state the total amount of the Supply and of the Ways and Means, as follows:

The Navy—Ordinaries and Extraordinaries	3,971,000
Excess, by War	2,070,000

The Army—Guards, Garrisons, and Augmentations of all sorts	2,573,000
Excess, independent of Militia	1,900,000

Manœverian Troops, should

the House vote them	455,000
Militia, and all Contingences	939,000

Total Vote of the Army	3,968,000
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Excess of the Whole	2,300,000
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The Ordnance Total	793,000
Excess	420,000

Miscellaneous, for extra unforeseen Articles—Total	175,000
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Which was above the estimate of Peace Establishment	47,000
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Deficiency of Grants	222,000
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Deficiency of Land and Malt, at the usual sum of	350,000
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Additional issue to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt	200,000
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In addition to these sums, he said, there was to be considered the provision for expences, the amount of which at present could not be foreseen; he had already adverted to one of the services by which those expences might be incurred, namely, the increase of the number of Seamen; and among other services occasioning additional expence was to be considered the transport service—the probable insufficiency of four pounds per month, to cover the pay of seamen in actual service—and the probable addition that might be made of expence in employing foreign troops—for he had great hopes that circumstances might arise to enable us to take an effective part with our numerous allies in military operations; and he doubted not, if a favourable opening should offer, that the House would agree in any measure of subsidy which might operate to the pressing of the common enemy on all sides. Another increase of expence, he said, would arise from the necessary encampments which would take place at home. It was impossible, he observed, to form any estimate to be depended upon of the expences arising from the services he had stated; he, however, thought it extremely material that a considerable sum should be set apart to provide for those exigencies as they arose; the sum he should propose to be so set apart would be a million and a half, in addition to the specific sums he had already stated for specific services. This sum he should propose to raise by Exchequer Bills on a vote of credit; but to prevent the accumulation of Exchequer Bills, it was his intention to provide for the discharge of one million and a half already out. Observing that

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he had now gone through the whole of the Supply, he stated the amount of **The TOTAL** to be provided for, to be **11,182,000**

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Ways and Means to meet this large Supply, he stated as follows:

Land and Malt, at the annual sum **2,750,000**

Surplus in hand on the 5th of January, arising from the large product of the revenue **435,000**

To which was to be added the estimated surplus up to the 5th of April, to which the Ways and Means of the year had been calculated, which he took at 274,000l. making a total of **700,000**

Of which 435,000l. being the surplus arising out of the first three quarters, had been already voted.

In taking his future estimate of the permanent revenue, after defraying the permanent charges, he should go on an average of four years, the total revenue in each of which was, excluding Land and Malt,

On the 5th of Jan. 1790	13,423,000
1791	13,879,000
1792	14,172,000
1793	14,412,000

Total in four years **55,886,000**

Which Divided by four produced the average of **13,971,000**

From which deduct for charges **11,391,000**

For additional future charges **240,000**

Making total charges **11,631,000**

Which, in round sums, would leave a disposable Surplus in Four Quarters, of upwards of **2,340,000**

In addition to this disposable sum, he proposed to continue the temporary taxes laid on to defray the Spanish Armament, they neither operating injuriously to the other branches of the Revenue, or having proved of any great inconvenience to those on whom they fell.—The annual amount of those which would have expired in the present year, he took at 225,000l. The additional Malt Duty had been repealed, and, from what he had understood of the operation of that tax, it was not his

intention to propose its revival.—Im- press Money he took at 250,000l. And the assistance to our Revenues from the Finances of India, the practicability of which verified the prediction of his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Dundas), he took at a sum not less than 500,000l. The whole of those sums, he said, would produce a total of 3,209,000l.

The product of temporary taxes rendered permanent **255,000**
To which add Land and Malt **2,750,000**
And there would remain to be made good, to meet the

Supply **4,500,000**
Which, however it should be raised, must be considered in providing for as a Loan. In such provision it was also to be remembered, that the Act of last year went to add to the interest of all Loans one per cent. for the deduction of the capital. From the 4,500,000l. however, was to be deducted 1,650,000l. which the Commissioners for reducing the National Debt would be possessed of in a month, and which, according to the Act, they might appropriate as well to new Loans as to old Funds.

A LOAN

would then be necessary from individuals to the amount of between two millions eight hundred, and two millions nine hundred thousand pounds, to complete the whole of the Ways and Means to meet the Supply.

He had thought it his duty thus to open the state of the Finances of the country, previous to his treating for any Loan; he would therefore now only look to the terms of such Loan by speculation; but supposing the stock at 75, and he saw no reason whatever for expecting it to be lower, the sum to be raised by Loan would create a capital of Six Millions; the interest for which would be 180,000, to which would be to be added the one per Cent. for the reduction of the capital, amounting to 60,000, which, added to the interest, produced 240,000 annually to be defrayed from the revenue of the Consolidated Fund.

To provide for this, he proposed, first, to render permanent the additional duty on Bills of Exchange and Game Licences, amounting to **85,000**

To render permanent the additional duty of 1d. per gallon on all British spirits, producing **112,000**

And permanency to the 10

per

per Cent. on Assessed Taxes 90,000

287,000

which was nearly 50,000l. above the sum necessary, and which surplus might go to the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund.

He said, he had thus not only stated a large provision, in view for an extended scale of operation, but he had also made an unprecedented provision for unforeseen expence:—for keeping down the Untunded Debt, and had attended strictly to the system for the reduction of the National Debt. After shortly recapitulating the Expences, and Ways and Means, he said it would be presumptuous in him to attempt to state how speedily the present war might be concluded, or how successfully it might be carried on;—it was not his wish to be too sanguine on the events of war; but this he had to observe, that there was no probability of any event occurring to reduce below his Estimate the produce of the Revenue; for he had stated the average very much indeed within the amount of the Revenue of the last year, which had yielded a clear surplus of 900,000l. and which, if not reduced in the following year, would be applicable to its services, as no proposition had been made on that surplus. If, therefore, disastrous events should take place, even to the annihilation of the whole of that excess of Revenue, the war would leave the Revenue equal in amount to what it had been estimated to produce up'n a Peace Establishment. But should we have equal good fortune in the progress of the war (and that was to be expected) to that which we had in the commencement, there was little fear of our revenue suffering materially. In the last war, in which this country had a maritime superiority, after the first year her commerce, so far from suffering, actually increased; and should the present war continue longer than the present year, and it was scarcely probable that it could be so speedily terminated, he hoped that our commerce would by no means be decreased. Should the present war, he said, require a repetition of provision, he hoped to shew that we had *resources for the next campaign, and probably for another, without having recourse to any new or additional burdens on the people.* He was convinced, however, that that House, acting up to the wishes of their Constituents, would meet every exigence

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manfully, and that there was no part of their property they would not hazard in the attempt to preserve the whole. We were engaged in a war, which empty professions had not been made to the throne to support and maintain; for he felt that the House and the country had spoke the language of their hearts, in the declaration of their readiness to support it with their lives and with their fortunes: for it was felt by the nation to be a war for the preservation of our Constitution—for the preservation of our dearest rights—a war for the security of Europe—a war in the cause of humanity, of religion, and of justice—and in the defence of the world. Were his countrymen to hesitate supporting such a war, he should feel ashamed for them—but he knew they would not relinquish the attempt to obtain those objects. The state of the finances of our enemy he would not dwell on—the contrast, however, afforded no occasion of despondency; nor did any circumstance: on the contrary, every thing we saw, all we knew, could alone operate to rouse the spirit, and promote the exertions of the Empire. The nation had on former occasions entered into wars of honour, and such wars had been deemed justifiable. Was there then, he asked, a war that had ever been engaged in, in which national honour was more involved than in the present, which was a war to repel the unjust aggression made by an enemy upon a country whose system had been a strict and religious neutrality—it was a war against an enemy who had broke all faith—against an enemy which had accompanied every step she had taken by open insult—against an enemy which had intermeddled for the most mischievous designs in our internal constitution—against an enemy that had endeavoured to arm our own subjects against the Government—against an enemy that had vilified our Sovereign, who is the deserved object of our veneration, attachment, and affection—against an enemy that had endeavoured to separate the Parliament from the people—that had encouraged every Ambassador of Treason and Sedition—and that had exerted every nerve to subvert the Constitution under which the Empire had flourished for centuries.—It was known that we had engaged in wars for the defence of neutral nations, and in support of the general balance of Europe. Was not

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the present such a war—was there ever a time in which neutral States had been so threatened as they now were, by a dangerous enemy, so little likely to be checked, but by the interference of the power of Great Britain?—We had entered into war for the maintenance of the Protestant religion—the present was a war in defence of every description of religion, all alike threatened by the destructive principles inculcated by the French, who were propagating infidelity by the point of the sword. Wars had been entered into by this country against the attempted usurpation of a Pretender—we were now engaged in a war to prevent the usurpation of a system destructive of hereditary Sovereignty. We were not engaged against a country attempting to place on our throne a Pretender, hostile to our religion, but who would not probably have changed our form of government, but we were engaged in a war against a set of men who were hostile to the whole fabric of our Constitution.—In such a war the extent of our exertions was not to be measured—we knew the value of what we had to maintain, and we knew the value of order, by a retrospect of those advantages which we had prior to the war been in the enjoyment of, and which advantages had excited the malevolence of our enemies to interrupt. All, all concurred to induce us with alacrity to surmount every difficulty, to repel every attack, and to ensure to ourselves, and to our posterity, that national prosperity, that happiness, and that safety to every thing we held dear and sacred, which were now attacked, but which he knew Englishmen would not cease to defend until they should cease to live. He concluded by moving several Resolutions.

Mr. Sheridan said, the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman was calculated rather for the harangue of an officer to his troops about to form a French redoubt, than an Address to the Stewards of the National Property for Supplies to carry on a War, which he still thought might have been avoided.—He concluded by declaring his opinion to be, that the continuance of the Taxes about to expire was an additional Taxation.

Mr. Drake said a few words expressive of the pleasure he had received from the statement of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt), and of his hopes of a speedy and glorious termination of the War.

Mr. Fox declared himself to continue in the opinion he had ever entertained of the War, namely, that it might have been avoided. He made a few observations upon several parts of Mr. Pitt's speech, and reprobated the recourse had to the 500,000*l.* from the East India Company, which, he said, went to pledge the House to the renewal of their Charter.

Mr. Pitt replied, that no such pledge could be considered as made; upon the renewal of the Charter the House had hereafter to exercise its discretion.

The Resolutions were severally put and agreed to; the House was resumed, and the Report ordered to be made to-morrow.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

Balloted Committees to try the merits of the Cricklade, Poole, and Pomfret Election Petitions.

TRAITOROUS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Attorney General gave notice that he would on Thursday move for leave to bring in a Bill for the more effectually preventing the holding of traitorous correspondence with the enemies of Great Britain, and for the purpose of preventing British subjects aiding the enemy.

Major Maitland, Mr. Grey, and Mr. Sheridan, thought it necessary upon a motion of such great importance, that the grounds for the Bill should be stated, and proofs given of the existence of traitorous correspondence.

Mr. Pitt expressed his astonishment that any Gentleman should have started an objection to the early bringing forward a motion, which went to prevent a traitorous correspondence with the enemy—the good effects to be expected from such a measure was by its early adoption, and if his learned friend had had any proofs to advance, he was sure he would not be content to move for a Bill to prevent such correspondence, but would indict the parties for high treason. He added, that the Bill intended to be moved for was to prevent such measures taking place, and such proceedings as had prevailed in former wars.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

A new Writ was ordered to be issued for Helyesbury, in the room of Lord Barrymore, deceased.

Mr. Anstruther reported from the Select Committee appointed to try the merits of the Poole Election, that Benjamin Lester and M. A. Taylor, Esqrs. (the

(the sitting Members) are duly elected. Lord Muncaster reported from the select Committee appointed to try the merits of the Pontefract Election, that J. Smith and W. Sotherton, Esqrs. (the sitting Members) were duly elected.

Mr. Alderman Curtis, after a few words upon the injustice of the local duty on the importation of Coals into London, moved that the Petition from the city of London for a repeal, be referred to a Committee to consider and report.

Mr. Alderman Anderson seconded the motion.

Mr. Pitt took a short survey of the circumstances under which the duty had been imposed in the 9th of Queen Anne, for the purpose of building Churches in and near London. In 1720 that duty was appropriated to the public service for thirty-two years. In 1725 it was rendered perpetual by an Act of Parliament, and the money arising from it transferred to the Sinking Fund for the disposition of Parliament. In 1787 it was changed from the Sinking to the Consolidated Fund. The annual sum was 130,000*l.* and the only change it underwent in the transfer to the Consolidated Fund was, the addition of 1200*l.* which increase arose from raising the fractions under the Consolidated Act to the nearest entry. So that for the space of seventy years this tax had been devoted to the public, and left to the appropriation of Parliament. That House, on its part, had rendered this duty perpetual with their eyes open.

He was ready to admit that it was, in a great measure, a partial tax, and he wished to pay every attention to the loyal and respectable body who sent up the petition; but, under the exigency of the times, he did not think himself at liberty to accede to the prayer of the petition, especially as it was almost impracticable to equalize taxation.

Mr. Alderman Curtis did believe, that his constituents were not very sanguine in their expectation of the success of the petition.

The House divided,

In favour of the motion - 35

Against it - - - - - 77

Majority 42

It appearing from the Speaker's report that Lord Carhampton, Mr. Harcourt, and Mr. Antonic, did not at-

tend upon the ballots yesterday, they were ordered into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, but discharged on the rising of the House, upon paying the customary fees.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

The Order of the Day being read, and the House having gone into a Committee of the whole House on Stewart's Divorce Bill, Counsel were heard at the Bar, and several witnesses examined to prove the adulterous intercourse, &c. After which, on the second reading of the clause bastardizing all the issue born since December 1787, and the question being put, that that clause should stand part of the Bill,

Mr. Fox rose, and stated, that he had uniformly opposed clauses of this kind in all Divorce Bills, on which he had been called upon to give his vote in that House; and he should most certainly continue to do so, because it appeared to him to be contrary to the first principles of natural justice, to decide upon the rights of individuals who were not parties, and had no opportunity of being heard in their defence. Whatever might be the impression on the minds of gentlemen, from the testimony which had been just adduced—upon no principle of justice could it prove any thing, or be in any shape considered as evidence with respect to the children, who were not parties, and of course could have no opportunity either of cross-examining the witnesses, or of re-arguing their testimony by a contrary proof: and, in this particular case, the general argument on which he rested his opinion might, perhaps, apply still more forcibly, because there was no party actually before the House, who appeared to have an interest to disprove the testimony of these witnesses. Besides, as this was a matter properly cognizable in Courts of Law, there could be no necessity for this extraordinary interference of the Legislature. With respect to the divorce, the case was different; for the *Vinculum Matrimonii* could not be dissolved, so as to enable the parties to marry again, except by Act of Parliament.—Mr. Fox went at large into the subject, and concluded with giving his most determined opposition to the clause.

The Hon. Mr. Erskine differed entirely from his Right Honourable Friend, and supported the propriety of bastardizing clauses in Divorce Bills, both from precedents and upon principle.

ple. He was not prepared to charge the Legislature with having violated, in a great variety of cases, every principle of justice; on the contrary, it appeared to him both just and proper, to relieve a man from the dreadful calamity of having a spurious race of bastards fathered upon him, and it was frequently of the greatest importance both to the honour and interest, and to the peace and quiet of families. In this case, he thought the evidence which the Committee had just heard excluded the possibility of belief that the children were or could be the children of Mr. Stewart, and he would therefore support the clause.

The Attorney and Solicitor Generals, Mr. Hawkins Browne, and Mr. Jenkinson, spoke against the clause; and Mr. Anstruther and Mr. Burke in favour of it.

The House divided,

For the clause — — 86

Against it — — 30

The Bill was then ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

A new Writ was ordered for the county of Warwick in the room of Sir Robert Lawley, deceased.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

The Attorney General moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent traitorous correspondence with the enemies of this country. The heads of the Bill went to prohibit persons supplying France, under penalty of High Treason, with arms, provisions, bullion, woollen cloths, &c. to prohibit British subjects from purchasing lands in France, or in any of their funds; to prevent their going to France without a passport from the King; or suffering any persons to enter this country from France, whether they were subjects to the King or not, without his Majesty's licence to do so.

Mr. Fox opposed the motion, which he said he could not suffer to pass without stating his most complete and decided disapprobation of it. He felt it to be repugnant to every idea of freedom and justice, and impolitic in every view to the interests of this country. He reprobated the prohibition of buying lands in France, as contrary to the principle he had always considered as sacred in this country, namely, individual property—the sacred security of which was violated, when the right was denied to the proprietor of dis-

posing of that property when and how he deemed fit. With respect to the prohibition of buying into the funds of France, or into the funds of any other country with whom we might be at war, he said, he had never expected to have heard such a doctrine advanced as political in England, where encouragement had always been held out successfully, and advantageously to us, for foreigners, even with whom we were at war, to purchase in our funds.

—Supplying the enemy with arms he knew had always been deemed treasonable; but even if that law should be revised, he was inclined to think, when the modern way of carrying on war was considered, namely, by revenue, it would be political to admit the sale of arms to an enemy, for it was certain they would not be sold without a profit.—He objected strenuously to the restrictions imposed on British subjects returning from France, which went to empower the King to banish any Englishman who might now happen to be in France. If such a power was granted, where, he would ask, was all our boasted freedom, all our rights, when it would be left to the caprice of a Minister to punish an innocent man, nay, perhaps a meritorious one?—The prohibition of insurance he deemed impolitic,—no insurance would be taken but upon the general chance of gain—and if, as he believed was generally the case, the insurers were gainers, in so much must the French be losers. The whole Bill, he said, was inapplicable to every rational purpose—and the only object it contained, appeared to him to be, the insinuation of a correspondence and intercourse which had no existence. He therefore should give the motion his hearty negative.

The Solicitor General, after observing upon the extreme looseness that was exhibited upon the Motion made by his learned friend, went into a general defence of the objects proposed to be obtained by the suggested Bill. He justified the policy of prohibiting the sale of arms, by observing that refusing to France that means of carrying on the war, this country would gain more than she could gain as a profit on the sale of arms.—In justifying the prohibition of purchasing lands in France, he said, no person who recollected the American war, would do otherwise than attribute, in a great measure, our want of success in that contest, to the interest which

many

many persons in this country had in that. France, he said, had exhausted her revenue; she was now spending her substance to enable her to carry on the war with this country; that substance, however, she could not readily mortgage without having recourse to individuals in this country. By prohibiting all purchases in her lands or funds, we destroyed that resource, and cut her main sinew for going on with the war. On the prohibition of Englishmen going to and returning from France, without passports, he stated the impolicy and danger of permitting a free intercourse with that country; the prohibition could be in no degree deemed in hardship; it was simply a restraint upon a few for the preservation and security of the whole from danger; and, in his opinion, whatever pretensions of patriotism might be made by some men, that man was no patriot who would not readily submit to such a restraint. The

first proposition he also justified as political. He said, more was to be gained by the country, in prohibiting the insurance of the shipping and goods of the enemy, than in permitting it; we had large fleets and numerous cruisers, into whose hands the commerce of our enemy was falling. The insurance of their shipping and goods, however, operated in their favour as a species of convoy, which he deemed it prudent, in a war like the present, to prevent. He concluded by saying, he gave the Bill his hearty support, as politic in all its parts, and wholly unobjectionable.

Mr. Martin said, he had invariably opposed entering into the war; but as we had got into it, his object was now to obtain a speedy and successful end. —The Bill proposed to be brought in, appeared to him to be calculated to disable the French from carrying on the war against us; he should therefore give it his support.

Mr. Friskine said, he was not one who felt sore on the proposition of the Bill, which, however, he strongly objected to. —He entered into the subject of treasons, and reprobated temporary treasonable Acts. —He deemed the proposed Bill to be a mere insinuation against the loyalty of the people—a siege of treasons against the subjects of the kingdom, and an invasion of their rights.

Mr. North was for the Motion—the Bill, he said, not only appeared to him to be expedient, but absolutely necessary.

Mr. Curwen considered the Bill as part of the system he had before reprobated—it went to insinuate that a party existed in the country of dissatisfied men. —For his own part he admitted that he had invariably been hostile to the commencement of the war, but he was now as desirous as any man could be, to bring that war to a speedy, a glorious, and an honourable conclusion. —He ridiculed the prohibition of purchasing lands and funds in France as wild and foolish, the state of that country not affording the shadow of security for the money of any man. Alluding to what had fallen from the Solicitor General, he said, he abhorred, and should treat with indignation, every insinuation thrown out of a feeling of jealousy; if Gentlemen were of opinion that there were dissatisfied and disaffected men in the kingdom, let them be named, let them be held up to the execration of the public. If Government had any proofs, let them be advanced openly, and not by insinuation; and let the parties, if guilty, meet their deserved punishment. He concluded by saying, that he would oppose the Bill in its present, and in every subsequent stage.

Mr. Yorke observed, that the objections made to the Bill were, to his mind, extremely preposterous: The first part went merely to enact that which had been frequently before done, and the new clauses arose out of, and were justified by, the new circumstances in which the country was placed. With respect to what had been said of insinuations, he observed, that the country had much reason to regret, though they knew that the great majority was attached firmly to the Constitution and to loyalty, that there did exist some persons in this kingdom whose wish was to aid France to their utmost, and to promote French principles:—against such men the present Bill would operate, and against such men the Legislature acted wisely to guard the country.

The Attorney General spoke in reply to the several observations made against the Bill;—and to that of Mr. Curwen, of the absurdity of supposing any man foolish enough to buy lands in France, he observed, that tho' land might be deemed more solid security than assignats, yet the Legislature, knowing that Englishmen were prevailed upon, from certain views of interest, to trust to assignats, deemed it wise to guard against

against and prohibit that folly by an Act of Parliament.

Mr. Francis wished to be informed by the Attorney General, whether he knew, yea or no, of any remittance having been made to France, subsequent to the Declaration of War, for the purpose of buying lands, or investment in the French funds; if no such fact was known, there existed no ground for the Bill.

The Attorney General replied, that he did not think it necessary to state his knowledge or ignorance of the existence or non-existence of such remittances, as a ground for his Bill.

The question was then put, and carried without a division.

The Attorney and Solicitor General were ordered to prepare and bring in the Bill.

Upon a Motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Ballots for Committees on the several heights of Election standing for trial, were deferred until August next.

The Secretary at War then moved the Extraordinaries of the Army, and a debate ensued, in which Lord Fielding, Major Martin, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Sheridan, blamed the Ministry

for the inactivity they had shewn since the war commenced, and in preparing for it. They had been most supine in subsidizing the Hanoverian troops, in delaying for so long a time to send any aid to the Dutch, and when they did send it, the troops were too few in number, and they went without their field-pieces and necessary ammunition.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas, on the other hand, asserted, that every possible exertion had been used, and that the Dutch Government had gratefully thanked us for the extraordinary expedition with which we assisted them.

Capt. Berkeley said, that with respect to the field-pieces not going with the Guards, it was owing to Mr. Fox's friend Dumourier meeting with another ally—a very great storm. The opposite side of the House took fire at this expression, and insisted upon Captain B. either explaining in what sense he had applied the word *friend*, or retracting it. Captain B. having declared he had used the expression inadvertently, the House was satisfied, and the resolutions were put and carried.

Adjourned.

S T A T E P A P E R S.

No. I.

EDICT of HER MAJESTY the EMPRESS of all the RUSSIAS, addressed to Her SENATE on the 24th of FEBRUARY, 1793.

THE troubles which have prevailed in France since the year 1789, cannot fail to have excited the attention of every regular Government. As long as there remained any hope that time and circumstances would contribute to bring to a sense of their duty the hands of those that were misled, and that order and legitimate authority would there recover their ancient vigour, We tolerated the residence of the French in our Territories, and permitted our subjects to communicate with them. But having observed in their country the still greater and greater progress of insurrection and disobedience towards their Sovereign, accompanied by an obstinate intention, not only to consolidate among them the principles of impiety, of anarchy, and of every description of immorality, but, also to propagate them over the whole extent

of the Globe, we have interrupted our political correspondence with France, by recalling our Minister with his suite, as well as by dismissing from our Court the *Charge des Affaires* of that Power—a measure to which we were determined by this new consideration, that the respective Millions having been established between us and the King, it was incompatible with our dignity, after the latter had been deprived of his authority, and kept, under a scandalous constraint, in continual apprehensions, to have, in any manner whatever, the appearance of wishing to treat with the Usurpers of his Rights and Government. Now that the measure of the atrocities which have soiled that unhappy land, and the universal horror they have inspired, are at their height—now that more than seven hundred monsters have been found, who have abused the power they had arrogated to themselves by the most criminal means, and that to such an extent as to lay their parrioidal hands on the life of the Lord's Anointed, of their lawful master, cruelly and inhumanly immolated on the

21st of January last, we think ourselves bound by God and our conscience, until the justice of the Most High shall have confounded the authors of so horrible a crime, and it shall have pleased his Holy Will to terminate the calamities by which France is now afflicted, not to permit, between our Empire and that kingdom, any of the relations which subsist between civilized and legitimately constituted States. We, in consequence, order as follows:

The suspension of the Treaty of Commerce concluded on the 30th of December 1786.

The prohibition of the entry of French vessels, under their own flag or any other, into our Ports, equally prohibiting our Merchants and Ship-masters from sending their vessels into the Ports of France.

The dismissal of the heretofore French Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Agents, &c.

We order, that the French of both sexes, without any exception, shall quit our Empire; except such as shall manifest their desire of abjuring, by oath, the principles of impiety and sedition at this time professed in their country.

The adjuration is to be made in a Catholic church, where any such is to be found, and in the presence of the Magistrates of the place.

All our Subjects are prohibited from travelling in France, or from having the least communication with the French, either in their own country, or in the territories into which they have carried their arms.

The introduction into Russia of Gazettes, Journals, and other periodical works published in France, is prohibited.

Lastly, We forbid the permission of entry into our Empire to any French Native, without producing a certificate from the French Princes, and being obliged to make the adjuration above-mentioned.

NO. II.

MANIFESTO and DECLARATION of His PRUSSIAN MAJESTY to the CITY of DANTZICK.

THE same motives which induced His Majesty the King of Prussia to order a corps of his troops to enter a district of Great Poland, put his Majesty also under the necessity of making sure of the City of Dantzick and its dependences.

Forbearing to mention the quite un-amicable dispositions which this City has for many years evinced against Prussia, it has now become the seat of an audacious Sect, which proceeds from transgression to transgression, and seeks to propagate them by the polluted services of its votaries and accomplices.

One of those villains has met with an open reception at Dantzick itself, after having laboured in vain to circulate the venom of its doctrine in the bosom of a happy and loyal nation, and he could not be wrested from the hands of his Protectors but by dint of remonstrances.

This recent example, other frequent abuses of a liberty ill-understood, the close connections which the Rebels in France and Poland keep up with a Party, which by the boldness of its principles predominates over the plurality of well-disposed Citizens; and lastly, the facility with which the common enemy procures to himself, by means of his adherents at Dantzick, all kinds of provisions, and especially corn; these are ever so many objects which ought to have drawn the King's notice to this city, and to have induced him to keep it within its proper bounds, and to take care of the safety and tranquillity of the neighbouring Provinces of Prussia.

To this end his Prussian Majesty, after having agreed with other Powers interested in this, has charged his Lieutenant-General M. de Raumer to take possession of the City of Dantzick and its dependences, with a sufficient body of troops, with a view of preserving there good order, and public tranquillity.

It only rests with the inhabitants to gain the King's good-will, by a quiet and prudent conduct, in receiving and treating his Majesty's troops in a friendly manner, and granting them necessary succour and assistance.

The General and Commandant will not be remiss on his own part to observe the most rigorous discipline, and to grant his protection to all those who in this case may require it.

Whereas these are the sentiments of his Prussian Majesty, the King flatters himself that the Magistrates of Dantzick will not hesitate to accede to them, and to second in this manner the salutary views, of which they will be the first to feel the effects.

Done at Berlin, Feb. 24, 1793.

No.

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

No. III.

LETTER of GENERAL DUMOURIER,
Commander in Chief of the
NORTHERN ARMY, to the NA-
TIONAL CONVENTION.

*Paris, March 12, 1793.
Second Year of the Republic.*

CITIZEN PRESIDENT,

THE safety of the people is the supreme Law; and to this consideration I have just sacrificed an almost certain conquest, by quitting the victorious part of the army ready to penetrate into the heart of Holland, to come to the succour of those of the troops of the Republic who have just sustained a check. This check has been owing to the physical and moral causes I am about to develop to you with the frankness which is more necessary than ever, and which would invariably have wrought the safety of the Republic, had it been employed in the accounts they gave in by all the agents by whom she is served, and had it always been listened to with as much complaisance as has been bestowed on deceptious flattery.

You know, Citizen Representative, into what a state of disorganization and suffering the armies of Belgium have been thrown by a Minister, and by the Committees, that have brought France to the brink of ruin. This Minister and these Committees have been changed; but, very far from punishing them, Pache and Hassenfratz have succeeded to the important post of the Mayoralty of Paris; and hence has the capital witnessed the renewal, in the Rue des Lombards, of scenes of blood and carnage.

In the month of December I presented to you, in four Memorials, the grievances it was necessary to redress. I pointed out to you the sole means which could put an end to the evil, and restore to our armies all their energy, as well as to the cause of the Nation all the justice by which it ought to be characterized. These Memorials were thrown aside, and you are perfect strangers to them. Cause them to be again presented to you, and you will find in them the prediction of all that has befallen us. You will also discover in them the remedy of the other dangers which surround us, and which threaten our growing Republic.

The Belgic armies united in the territories of Aix-la-Chapelle and Liege,

have not only suffered privations of every description without murmuring, but been gradually deprived at the same time by dictate, by skirmishes with the enemy; and by the numerous desertions of officers and soldiers, of more than the one half of their strength. It was not till the entry of General Beurneville into the Ministry that the recruiting of these armies, and the supply of their wants were attended to. This was, however, so short a time ago, that we still experience, in its fullest latitude, the disorganizing scourge of which we have been the victims.

Such was our situation when, on the first of February, you thought that you owed to the national honour the declaration of war against England and Holland. From that moment I sacrificed all my chagrin, and thought no longer of my resignation, which you will find announced in my four Memorials. I now made the enormous dangers and the safety of my country my sole objects; I sought to anticipate our enemies; and the distressed army I have described to you forgot all its sufferings to attack Holland. Whilst aided by new supplies of troops from France, I took Brada, Klundert, and Gemuydenberg. Preparing to push these conquests still further, the Belgic army, under the command of Generals filled with courage and civism, undertook the bombardment of Maestricht. In this expedition every thing was needed; the new Administration was not yet established, and the old one was both criminal and vicious. Money was in abundance; but the new forms established at the Royal Treasury prevented cash being forwarded to any department of the service. I cannot as yet enter on a detail of the causes of the check our armies have received, since I am but just arrived; the hope, however, of obtaining possession of Maestricht has not only been abandoned, but the armies have retired with loss and confusion. The magazines of every description which we had begun to collect at Liege, as well as a part of the old army and some new battalions, have fallen into the hands of the enemy. This retreat has drawn upon us new enemies; and it is expedient in this place that I should develop to you the moral causes of our evils.

In human events there exist at all times a recompense for virtues and a punishment for vices. Individuals may escape

escape this providence, which you may term what you please, because such points are too delicate for our perceptions. Whilst our cause was just we vanquished our enemies! As soon as avarice and injustice guided our steps we destroyed ourselves, and our enemies took the advantage of us.

You are flattered; you are deceived; and I will now remove the veil. We have oppressed the Belgians by every species of vexation; have violated the sacred rights of their liberty; and have impudently insulted their religious opinions. By a robbery but little lucrative, the instruments of their sacred worship have been profaned; and their character and intentions have been misrepresented to you. The union of Hainault to the Republic was effected by sabres and muskets; and that of Brussels by an handful of men who could exist in trouble only and by a few sanguinary men assembled to intimidate the citizens. Attend to the history of the Netherlands; you will there find that the Belgians are good, frank, brave, and impatient under any yoke. The Duke of Alva, the most cruel of the satellites of Philip the Second, caused eighteen thousand of them to perish by the hands of hangmen. The Belgians revenged their cause by thirty years spent in civil wars; and their attachment to the religion of their ancestors could alone subject them once more to the yoke of Spain.

Your finances were exhausted when we entered Belgium. Your specie had either disappeared, or was purchased by its weight in gold. Cambon, who perhaps is an honest citizen, but who certainly is in talents beneath the confidence you have placed in him in the department of the Finances, saw no other remedy than the possession of the riches of this fertile country. He proposed to you the fatal Decree of the 15th of December; you accepted it unanimously; notwithstanding each among you to whom I have spoken on the subject, has told me that he disapproved of it, and that the Decree was unjust. One of my four Memorials was directed against this Decree—it was not read in the Convention; and the same Cambon endeavoured to render my remonstrances odious and criminal, by observing at the Tribunal, that I opposed a *veto* to the Decree of the Convention. This Decree you confirmed by that of the 30th of December, and

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charged your Commissioners to see it strictly executed. Conformably to your orders, the Executive Power sent at least thirty Commissioners—the choice was bad, if we except a few honest men, whose civism is perhaps doubted, because they seek to lessen the odiousness of their functions. The greater part are either rash, tyrannical, or men without reflection, whom a brutal and insolent zeal has constantly led beyond their functions. Agents of tyranny have been spread over the whole surface of Belgium. The military commanders, in obedience to the decree, have been obliged to employ, at their request, the forces entrusted to them; and these exactions exasperated to the utmost height the exasperations of the Belgians. Hence terror, and perhaps hatred, were substituted to that mild fraternity by which our first steps in Belgium were accompanied; and at the moment of our ill successes these agents were most violent and unjust.

You have been misled with respect to the union of several parts of Belgium to France. You deemed it voluntary because your information was untrue. Hence you thought you could carry off the superfluous church-plate, without doubt to defray the expences of the war. You regarded the Belgians from the time as Frenchmen; but had they even been so, it would still have been necessary to wait, until the abandonment of this plate should be a voluntary sacrifice, without which, to carry it off by force became in their eyes a sacrilege. This is just what has happened. The Priests and Monks have profited by this act of imprudence, and we have been regarded as robbers flying from our foes, inasmuch that the commonalties of the villages are every where arming against us. This is not a war of Aristocracy, for our Revolution favours the peasants, and still the peasants are arming against us, and the *locus* sounds in every direction. To them it is a sacred war; to us a criminal one. We are at this moment surrounded by enemies, as you will see by my reports to the War Minister. You will at the same time see the first steps necessity has obliged me to take, to save the French army, the national honour, the Republic itself!

Representatives of the Nation, I invoke your duty and your probity. I invoke the sacred principles maintained in the Declaration of the Rights of Man,

Q9

and

and impatiently wait your decision. At this moment you hold in your hands the lot of the Empire, and I am persuaded, that truth and virtue will guide your decisions, and that you will not suffer your armics to be tarnished by crimes of which they must become the victims.

The General in Chief of the
Northern Army,
DUMOURIER.

No. IV.

GENERAL DUMOURIER to the
FRENCH NATION.

SINCE the commencement of the Revolution, I have devoted myself to the maintenance of the Liberty and Honour of the Nation.

The services I rendered in the year 1792, are the most memorable. Minister of Foreign Affairs during three months, I elevated and sustained the Dignity of the French Name throughout all Europe. I was calumniated by an odious Cabal, by whom I was charged with having plundered six millions of livres destined for secret services. I have proved, that of this sum I did not expend half a million.

Having quitted the career of politics towards the close of the month of June, I commanded a small Army in the Department of the North. This Department I was ordered to quit with my Troops, at the very time the Austrians entered in force that part of the Republic. I disobeyed the order, saved the Department, and an attempt was made to come on me by surprise, for the purpose of conveying me to the Citadel of Metz, where I was to be condemned by a Council of War to suffer death.

On the 28th of August I took upon me, in Champagne, the command of an army of twenty thousand men, weak, and without either discipline or organization. I arrested the progress of eighty thousand Pruthians and Hessians, and forced them to retreat after they had sacrificed the one half of their army. I was then the Saviour of France; and then it was that the most wicked of men, the opprobrium of Frenchmen—in a word, MARAT, began to calumniate me without any mercy. With a part of the victorious army of Champagne, and some other troops, I engaged, on the 5th of November, the Belgic Provinces, which I gained the

for-ever-memorable battle of Jemappe; and, after a succession of advantages, entered Liege and Aix-la-Chapelle towards the close of that month. From that moment my destruction was resolved on; and I have been accused of aspiring, now to the title of *Duke of Brabant*, now to the *Stadtholdership*, and again to the *Dictatorship*. To retard and crush my successes, the Minister PACHE, supported by the criminal Faction to whom all our evils are to be ascribed, suffered the victorious army to want every thing, and succeeded in disbanding it by famine and nakedness. The consequence was, that more than fifteen thousand men were in the hospitals, more than twenty-five thousand deserted thro' misery and disgust, and upwards of ten thousand horses died of hunger!!!

I transmitted to the National Convention very strenuous remonstrances, which I followed up by repairing in person to Paris, to engage the Legislators to apply a remedy to the evil: they did not even condescend to read the four Memorials I delivered in. During the twenty-six hours I spent at Paris, I heard almost every night bands of pretended Federates demand my head; and calumnies of every description, as well as menaces and insults, followed me even into the country-house to which I retired.

Having delivered in my resignation, I was retained in the service of my Country, because it was proposed to me to negotiate the Suspension of the War against England and Holland, which I had conceived as indispensable to the safety of the Netherlands. Whilst I negotiated, and that successfully, the National Convention itself hastened to declare War, without making any preparations, and without either power or means for its support.

I was not even advised of this Declaration, and learned it through the medium of the Gazettes only. I hastened to form a small Army of new Troops, who had never fought; and with these Troops, whom confidence rendered invincible, I made myself master of three strong places, and was ready to penetrate into the middle of Holland, when I learned the disaster of Aix-la-Chapelle, the raising of the Siege of Maastricht, and the sad Retreat of the Army. By this Army I was loudly summoned—I abandoned my Conquests to fly to its succour; and considered

sidered that we could be extricated from our difficulties by a speedy success only. I led my Companions in Arms to the Enemy. On the 16th of March, I had a considerable advantage at Tirlémont. On the 18th, I brought the Enemy to a general action; and the centre and right wing, under my charge, were victorious. The left wing, after having attacked imprudently, fled. On the 19th, we retreated honourably with the brave men that were left together; for a part of the Army disbanded itself. On the 21st and 22d, we fought with the same courage; and to our firmness was owing the preservation of the remains of an Army which breathes solely for true Liberty, for the reign of the Laws, and for the extinction of Anarchy.

It was then that the MARATS, the ROBERSPIERRES, and the criminal Sects of Jacobins of Paris, plotted the fall of the Generals, and more especially of mine. These Villains, bribed with the gold of Foreign Powers to complete the disorganization of the Armies, caused almost all the Generals to be arrested. They keep them in the Jails of Paris, to Septemberize them; for thus it is that these Monsters have coined a word, to hand down to Posterity the remembrance of the horrid Massacres of the first six days of September.

Whilst I was employed in re-composing the Army, in which employment I laboured night and day, on the 1st of April (yesterday) four Commissioners of the National Convention reached me, with a Decree, purporting that I should be brought to the Bar of the Convention itself. The War Minister, BEURNONVILLE, (my Pupil) was weak enough to accompany them, to succeed me in my command. The persons who were in the Suite of these perfidious Emissaries, informed me themselves, that different groups of Assassins, either fugitives from or driven out of my Army, were dispersed on the road to kill me before I could reach Paris. I spent several hours in endeavouring to convince the Commissioners of the imprudence of this arrest—Nothing could shake their pride; and I therefore arrested the whole of them, to serve me as Hostages against the Crimes of Paris. I instantly arranged with the Imperialists a Suspension of Arms, and marched towards the Capital, to extinguish, as speedily as possible, the lighted embers of Civil War.

My dear Countrymen! it is expedient that a true and brave man remove for you the veil which covers all our crimes and misfortunes. In 1789, we made great efforts to obtain Liberty, Equality, and the Sovereignty of the People. Our Principles were consecrated in the Declaration of the Rights of Man; and there have resulted from the labours of our Legislators, 1st, The Declaration which says that *France* is and shall remain a Monarchy—2dly, A Constitution to which we swore fealty in 1789, 90, and 91.

This Constitution might, and indeed must have been imperfect, but it ought and might have been believed, that with time and experience its errors would be rectified, and that the necessary strife between the Legislative and Executive Powers would establish a wise Equilibrium, which would prevent either of these Powers from seizing the whole of the authority, and attaining Despotism. If the Despotism of a single individual is dangerous to Liberty, how much more odious must be that of seven hundred men, many of whom are void of Principles, without Morals, and who have been able to reach that supremacy by Cabals or Crimes alone!

Licentiousness and Excess soon rendered it impossible to support the yoke of a Constitution that gave Laws. The Tribunes influenced the Assembly of Representatives, and were themselves awed by the dangerous Club of the Jacobins at Paris. The strife between the two Powers became at length a deadly combat. Then was the Equilibrium destroyed—*France* ceased to have a King; and the victory of the 10th of August was soiled by the atrocious crimes of the first days of September.

All the Departments, but more especially the wretched City of Paris, were delivered up to Pillage, to Denunciations, Proscriptions, and Massacres. No Frenchman, the Assassins and their accomplices excepted, had either his life or his property in security! The consternation of Slavery was augmented by the clamorous *argis* of Villains: Bands of pretended Federates ran through and laid waste the Departments; and of the seven hundred individuals who composed this despotic and anarchical Body, four or five hundred groaned and decreed, and decreed and groaned, exposed to the exterminating sword of the Robbers and

Robespierres. It was thus that the unfortunate Louis the Sixteenth perished, without a judicial Trial, and without a Tribunal; and it is thus that the Decree of the 19th of November has provoked all Nations, by holding out to them our aid, provided they will consent to disorganize themselves. It is thus that the unjust and impolitic Decree of the 15th of December has alienated from us the hearts of the Belgians, has driven us from the Netherlands, and would have brought about the Massacre of our whole Army by this Nation, provoked at our outrages and our crimes, if I had not saved that very Army by my Proclamations. It is thus that a Decree established the bloody Tribunal which places the lives of the Citizens at the mercy of a small number of iniquitous Judges, without recourse or appeal to any other Tribunal. It is thus that during the last month all the Decrees have been marked by the stamp of insatiable avarice, by the blindest pride, and more especially by the desire of maintaining power, by calling to the most important Posts of the State no other than daring incapable and criminal men, by driving away or murdering men enlightened and of a high character, and by supporting a phantom of a Republic, which their errors in administration and in policy, as well as their crimes, had rendered impracticable. These seven hundred individuals despise, detest, calumniate, and revile each other; and hate already, and that frequently, thought of poignarding the one the other. At this moment their blind ambition has impelled them to confess afresh; and bold criminality allies itself to feeble virtue, to preserve a power as unjust as it is unsteady. In the mean time, their Committees devour every thing, that of the National Treasury absorbing the public funds, without being able to render any account of the expenditure.

What has this Convention done to maintain the War it has provoked against all the Powers of Europe?

It has disorganized the Armies, instead of re-inforcing and recruiting the Troops of the Line, and the ancient Battalions of National Volunteers, which would have formed a respectable Army. Instead of recompensing these brave Warriors by promotion and praise, these Legislators have left the Battalions incomplete, naked, dispersed, and disorganized. In the same

way have they treated the excellent Cavalry; and the brave French Artillery is in the same manner exhausted, abandoned, and in want of every necessary. They notwithstanding create new Corps, composed of the Satellites of the second of September, and commanded by men who have never served, and who are in no other way to be dreaded, unless by the Armies they surcharge and disorganize. The Convention sacrifices every thing to these Satellites of Tyranny, to these cowardly *Headloppers*. The choice of Officers, and that of Administrators, are in every particular the same: we see throughout the Tyranny which flatters the wicked, because the wicked alone can support Tyranny:—And, in its pride and its ignorance, this Convention orders the Conquest and Disorganization of the whole Universe: it says to one of its Generals, Go and take Rome—and to another, Sail forth and subdue Spain—to the end that despoiling Commissioners, similar to those horrid Roman Proconsuls against whom Cicero declaimed, may be sent thither. In the worst season of the year it sends the only Fleet it possesses into the Mediterranean to split and founder on the rocks of Sardinia, whilst it exposes the Fleets of Brissot to the fury of the storms, by sending them in quest of an English Fleet that has not yet left its port.

In the mean time, a Civil War spreads through all the Departments. Some of the insurgents are excited by fanaticism, the necessary effect of persecution; others by an indignation at the tragical and fruitless end of Louis the Sixteenth; and others, finally, by the natural principle of resisting persecution.

Arms are every where taken up; Murders every where committed; and every where are pecuniary supplies and provisions intercepted. The English foment these troubles, and will, by their succours, supply fuel to them at their pleasure. Soon will every one of our Corsairs disappear on the Ocean; soon will the Southern Department cease to receive supplies of corn from Italy and Africa; and already have those from the North and from America been intercepted by the Squadrons of the Enemies. Famine will annex itself to all our other scourges; and the ferocity of our Cannibals will but increase with our calamities.

Frenchmen! we have a rallying-point which can stifle the Monster of Anarchy: 'tis the Constitution we swore to maintain in 1789, 90, and 91: it is the work of a Free

a Free People; and we shall remain free, and shall recover our glory, by resuming our Constitution.

Let us display our Virtues, more especially that of Mildness: too much blood has already been spilled. If the Monsters by whom we have been disorganized, chuse to fly, let us leave them to meet their punishment elsewhere, if they do not find it in their own corrupted hearts; but if they wish to support Anarchy by new crimes, then shall the Army punish them.

In the generosity of the Enemies we have so grievously outraged, I have found the security of external peace. Not only do they treat humanely and attentively our wounded, sick, and prisoners, who fall into their hands—and all this in despite of the calumnies spread by our agitators to render us ferocious—but they engage to suspend their march, not to pass our frontiers, and to leave to our brave Army the termination of all our internal dissensions.

Let the sacred torch of the Love of our Country awaken in us our Virtue and our Courage! At the bare name of the Constitution, Civil War will cease, or can no longer exist unless against certain malevolent men who will no longer be supported by Foreign Powers. These have no hatred to any others among us, except our factious criminals, and desire nothing more fervently than to restore their esteem and friendship to a Nation whose errors and anarchy disturb and trouble all Europe. Peace will be the fruit of this resolution; and the Troops of the Line, as well as the brave National Volunteers, who, for the space of a year, have offered themselves as willing sacrifices to Liberty, and who abhor Anarchy, will repose in the bosom of their families, after having accomplished this noble work.

As to myself, I have already made an

oath, and I repeat it before the whole Nation, and in the presence of all Europe, that immediately after having effected the safety of my Country by the establishment of the Constitution, of Peace and good Order, I shall abandon every public function, and shall seek in solitude the enjoyment of the happiness of my Fellow-Citizens.

The General in Chief of the French Army,

DUMOURIER.

*Baths of St. Amand,
April 2, 1793.*

[This Address was sanctioned by one issued by the Prince de SAXE-COBURG on the 5th; in which he declares his intention to co-operate with DUMOURIER's Army, "to restore to France her Constitutional King; the Constitution she has chosen."

On the 9th, the Prince issued another Declaration; by which he expresses his regret at the necessity of annulling the former Declaration of an armistice, and announcing his intention of renewing the war with energy and vigour.]

NO. V

SECOND PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL DUMOURIER to the FRENCH NATION.

At the time I published my first Proclamation, I had founded the sentiments of all the Corps of the Army under my command, and all of them seemed penetrated with the miseries which an anarchical tyranny, exercised in the name of the National Convention, had entailed on our Country.—All of them acknowledged unequivocally that we could not live without Laws; and appeared to me to agree in opinion, that the re-establishment of the Constitution would restore to us peace

* General Dumourier, after arresting the Commissioners sent to carry him a prisoner to Paris, addressed the following letter to the army:

"My Comrades, four Commissioners from the Convention are come to arrest me, and conduct me to the Bar of that Assembly; the Minister of the War Department accompanies them. I recall to mind what you promised, that you would not suffer your father to be arrested, who has so often saved the country, who has conducted you to victory, and who lately effected at your head an honourable retreat. I have put these Commissioners in a place of safety, to serve as hostages to us. It is time that the Army purge France of the assassins and agitators, and restore to our unfortunate country that tranquillity which the crimes of its Representatives have deprived her of. It is time to resume a Constitution which we swore fidelity to for three successive years, which gave us liberty, and which can alone secure us from the licentiousness and anarchy into which we are plunged. I declare to you, my comrades, that I will give you the example of living and dying free. We only can be free by good laws, without which we shall be slaves to crimes of all sorts.

(Signed) "DUMOURIER, General in Chief of the French Armies."

and

and good order, without which it was impossible for us longer to exist.

"I had not as yet reason to expect, that there could be the least wavering from an opinion so well founded, and which also appeared unanimous; and, indeed, who could have conceived that the Generals themselves would have sought, through their ambition, or by a spirit of infatuation, to alter the resolution of the Army? Dampierre, Stettenhoff, La Morliere, Rosiere, Changel, Ferrand, have conspired against their Country, against a good Cause, against their Companions in Arms, and against me, to whom they made repeated assurances that they entertained the same principles with ourselves. I shall not reproach them with ingratitude—their consciences will one day punish them sufficiently; but shall confine myself to this observation, that not one of them esteems the Miscreants whom they now serve. The Jacobins will, in their blind fury, exercise vengeance on them—for several of the number are of the persecuted sect; and the Anarchists will impute to them the disasters that cannot fail to accompany the rash and sanguine plans which that assemblage of factious Criminals will oppose to the regular plans of attack of the Combined Powers.

The revolt arranged by these traitors has for a moment changed the face of affairs. Whilst the Commissioners of the Convention, assembled at Valenciennes and Lille have employed measures worthy of themselves to mislead the army, and stifle the pretended conspiracy which we all regard as a necessary act of virtue, since it is the only means of saving France, they have employed the arms of miscreants and cowards.

On the 3d of this month, six fanatical volunteers came to St. Amand, to poignard me: I protected them from the fury of the soldiers, and sent them to keep company with the four Commissioners—they will augment the number of the hostages.

On the 4th, three battalions of National Volunteers deserted the camp, without orders, to throw themselves into Valenciennes. I met them on the road between St. Amand and Conde, at the distance of about half a league from the latter place. I was then without escort, as a father in the midst of his children (for such was the tender name the whole army had bestowed on me). I had, at the most,

fifteen or eighteen persons with me on horseback—when these battalions were so dastardly as to assail me with a discharge of musketry. They killed several of my suite, as well as several horses.

They cut off the road to the camp, to which I wished to retreat; and I was forced to save myself with a part of the officers who accompanied me, by crossing the Scheldt in a boat, to repair to the first Imperial Post. As it was not our intention to emigrate, and as we were assured that the army expressed a strong indignation against these assassins, as well as an attachment to the re-establishment of peace and good order, we repaired at day-break to the camp. There, however, amidst reiterated protestations of attachment to the principles that determined us, we remarked a more and sullen agitation, which made us judge that strong dissensions in opinion prevailed. I addressed each corps, and from each corps received a reply tantamount to that made on the preceding days.

Nothing, however, after the remark we had made, to repair to the head-quarters at St. Amand, we learned that the corps of artillery had formed the design of conveying their great park to Valenciennes; and that the plot of the factious men who mislead them was, to seize on us, to convey us thither, and to make a merit of sacrificing us to the vengeance of our tyrants. We had then one expedient only left, that of repairing to the Imperial Army, which we ought to regard as our ally, after the frank and noble proclamation of the General in Chief by whom it is commanded.—Several corps of cavalry have already joined us; several bands of infantry have done the same; and as soon as the Imperialists shall have entered the territory of France, not as vanquishers, and as wishing to dictate laws, but as generous allies, who come to aid us in re-establishing the Constitution, which can alone stay the progress of the crimes and calamities that menace France, many other corps will prepare to unite themselves to their brothers in arms.

I know the disposition of the army, and more especially that of the troops of the line. Their principles are at the bottom pure. They may for a moment allow themselves to be hurried away by the exaggerated opinions inculcated to them; but as the invincible courage they have displayed during the present war, must necessarily be ac-

com,

accompanied by the desire of possessing the laws they cannot find unless in the Constitution, which will destroy the odious tyranny of anarchists, they will be jealous of the public esteem. They will blush at having, even for a moment, been capable of annexing their colours to those of criminal licentiousness. They will rally beside the brave troops who have only accompanied me in my momentary retreat to re-enter France within two days at farthest, and to put an end to the vile disorders which cover all France with mourning and terror.

I swear in the name of my companions, that we will not lay down our arms until we shall have succeeded in our enterprize; and our sole design is, to re-establish the Constitution, and Constitutional Royalty; that no resentment, no thirst after vengeance, no ambitious motive, sways our purposes; that no foreign power shall influence our opinion; that wherever anarchy shall cease at the appearance of our arms and those of the Combined Armies, we will conduct ourselves as friends and brothers; that wherever we shall meet with resistance, we shall know how to select the culpable, and spare the peaceable inhabitants, the victims of the infamous wiles of the Jacobins of Paris, from whom have arisen the horrors and calamities of the war;—that we shall in no way dread the poignards of Marat and the Jacobins;—that we will destroy the inanufacture of these poignards, as well as that of the scandalous writings by which an attempt is made to pervert the noble and generous character of the French Nation;—and, finally, in the name of my Companions in Arms, I repeat the Oath, THAT WE WILL LIVE AND DIE FREE.

The General in Chief of the French Army,

“DUMOURIER.”

No. VI.

MEMORIAL presented to the STATES-GENERAL by LORD AUCKLAND, the BRITISH AMBASSADOR and COUNT STARHEMBORG, IMPERIAL ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY.

High and Mighty Lords,

IT is known that towards the month of September in the last year, His Britannic Majesty and their High Mightinesses have conjunctively given a so-

lemn assurance, that in case the imminent danger which at that time threatened the lives of their Most Christian Majesties and their Family should be realized, his Majesty and their Highnesses would not fail to take the most efficacious measures to prevent the persons who could be guilty of so atrocious a crime, from finding an asylum in their respective States.

This event, which was anticipated with so much horror, has taken place, and the Divine vengeance appeared not to have been tardy in its pursuit. Some of those detestable regicides are already in a situation to be reached by the sword of the law. Others are as yet in the midst of the people whom they have plunged into an abyss of evils; to which famine, anarchy, and a civil war, are now about to superadd new calamities.—Every event which we witness, concurs to make us believe, that the end is not far distant of those unfortunate men, whose madness and whose atrocities have penetrated with astonishment and indignation all those who adhere to the principles of religion, of morality, or of humanity.

In consequence, the undersigned submit to the enlightened judgment and wisdom of their High Mightinesses, whether it may not be found proper to employ all the means which are in their power to forbid the entrance of their Estates in Europe, or their Colonies, to all the Members of the self-styled *National Convention*, or of the pretended *Executive Council*, who have taken part, directly or indirectly, in the crime before alluded to, and if they should be discovered and arrested, to cause them to be delivered into the hands of justice, that they may be made to serve as a lesson and example to the human race!

AUCKLAND,

LOUIS C. DE STARHEMBORG.

HAGUE, April 5, 1793.

No. VII.

DECLARATION AND DECREE of War against the FRENCH,

By HIS CATHOLIC MAJESTY, Directed to his COUNCIL OF STATE, of CASTILE, of WAR, INDIES, INQUISITION, &c. &c.

AMONG the objects to which I have principally attended, since my exaltation to the Throne, is the preservation of Peace and Tranquillity in Europe, in which,

which, by contributing to the general good of Humanity, I have given my Subjects a particular proof of the paternal vigilance with which I attend to every thing conducive to the happiness I sincerely wish them, and to which they have every claim from their distinguished loyalty, and their noble and generous character.

Notorious as is the moderation with which I have proceeded in respect to France, since the development of those principles of Impiety and Anarchy which are now convulsing and annihilating that unhappy Kingdom, it is almost superfluous to mention it. I shall only advert to the occurrences there within these last months, without enumerating the horrid and multiplied crimes of the French, and one of the most atrocious, and the most painful to my reflection. My principal views in regard to the French only went to discover if there was any possibility of bringing them to act on a rational system, capable of restraining their boundless ambition, and preventing the calamities of a general war throughout Europe, and likewise to obtain the liberty of their King, Louis XVI. and that of his Family, prisoners in a Tower, and daily exposed to the repetition of the most shocking insults and dangers. Impressed with these sentiments, and solicitous to compass any views so necessary to universal tranquillity, and not less agreeable to the laws of humanity than correspondent to the ties of blood, and the lustre of my Crown, I ceded to the reiterated instances of the French Ministry, and ordered the engrossment of two Notes, in the one of which a neutrality was stipulated, and in the other, the retiring of the troops from the respective frontiers.—When it was necessary, as a consequence of agreement, that both Notes should be admitted, they did not attend to the one relative to the retiring of their troops, and proposed leaving a part of theirs in the vicinity of Bayonne, under the specious pretext of their deading an invasion from the English, but in reality more for the purpose of awing us into an acquiescence with their measures, obliging us thereby to maintain an equal and expensive armament on our frontiers, to prevent the pillage and insult of an undisciplined and mutinous soldiery. In the same Note they were studious to speak affectedly often in the name of the French Republic, meaning thereby to oblige us to acknowledge it, by the very act of admitting that document. Hav-

ing instructed my Charge d'Affaires at Paris to make the most efficacious interference in behalf of the King and his unhappy Family, on presenting the Notes drawn up here, I did not stipulate their enlargement as an express condition, fearing to injure thereby a cause, in the interest of which I took such a lively and natural issue; and being moreover convinced, that without a consummate bad faith in the French Ministry, that an earnest recommendation and interference on delivering the Notes had with them the most intimate though tacit connection, and that they must have known it was impossible to separate the one from the other, and that the not expressing it was a pure effect of delicacy and attention to them, that they might have an opportunity of availing of it with the various factions by which France was and is deceived, and give them the merit of effectuating a good to which we ought to think them propitious; but their treachery soon became manifest, for whilst they disregarded the recommendation and interference of the Sovereign of a great and generous nation, they urged the admission of the Notes they had uttered, accompanying every instance with threats, that if not admitted, their Charge d'Affaires should have orders to retire. Whilst they continued their solicitations, mixed with threats, they were proceeding in the most cruel and outrageous of their crimes, the *Assassination of their Sovereign*; and when my heart and that of all my Subjects was wrung with anguish and horror at this atrocious act, they still pretended to continue their negotiations; not that they thought them admissible, but in order to outrage the more my honour, and that of my subjects, for they well knew, that under such circumstances every new instance on their part was but an ironic mockery, to which I could not give leave without forgetting my own dignity and decorum. Their Charge d'Affaires asked for, and received his passport; at the same time a French vessel captured a Spanish one, on the coast of Caledonia, on which account the Commandant General ordered reprisals, and contemporary with this received the news of their having made other prizes, and that in Marseilles and the other ports of France, they have detained and embargoed several of our vessels.—Finally, on the 7th current, they declared war, which they were already waging against us since the 26th of February, by the date of Letters of Marque, found aboard their privateer *Le Renaud*, Cap.

J. B. La Lann, captured by our sloop of war the **Ligero**, Capt. De Juan De Dios Copete.

In consequence of which conduct, and the hostilities commenced by the French even prior to any declaration of war, I have given the necessary orders to detain, repulse, and attack the enemy by sea and land, as occasion requires, and I

have resolved, and order that war be forth-
with declared in this Court against France,
its possessions and inhabitants, and that
in all parts of my dominions, provisions
and preparations be made conducive to
the defence of them, and of my subjects,
and to the offence of my enemy."

Given at Aranjuez, the 23d March 1793.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MARCH 11.

THE Prize; or, 2. 5. 3. 8. a Farce, by Mr. Hoare, was acted the first time at the Haymarket, for the benefit of Signor Storace. The leading incident of this piece is, a country apothecary receiving information that his ticket in the lottery had been drawn a prize of 50,000*l*. On this he relinquishes his business to his journeyman, and becomes suitor to a young lady. In order to obtain her, he runs into the extravagance of fashionable foppery, in point of dress, and at length is undeceived. This pleasant trifle, by aid of the excellent acting of Bannister, jun. Suett, and Storace, promises to become a standing entertainment at the Theatre.

On the same evening, a Pantomime Ballet called, *The Governor ; or, Creolian Insurrection*, the composition of Mr. Byrre, was performed the first time at Covent Garden. The parts as follow :

MEN.

Henriquez,	Mr. Byrne ;
Governor,	Mr. Follett ;
Nunez,	Mr. Farley ;
Child.	Master Menage.

WOMEN.

Donna Juliana,
Orra,

Donna Juliana, the daughter of the Governor, having clandestinely married Henriquez, by whom she has had a son, is solicited by Nunez to become his wife. He is refused, and the Governor having discovered his daughter's disobedience meditates revenge. She flies from him, and, after experiencing many dangers, meets her husband, who had returned from Europe, and assists in quelling an insurrection fomented by Nunez. The Governor is reconciled to his daughter, and the piece concludes with dancing.

18. *The Rival Sisters*, a Tragedy, by Mr. Murphy, was acted the first time at the Haymarket, for the benefit of Mrs. Siddons. The characters as follow :

MEN.

Periander,	Mr. Wroughton ;
Thefeus,	Mr. Palmer ;
Perkious,	Mr. Kemble ;
Arcon,	Mr. Packer,

VOL. XXIII.

WOMEN.

Ariadne, Mrs. Siddons ;
Phædra, Mrs. Powell.

The Fable of this Play is as follows :—
Theseus being obliged to fly from Crete, Ariadne, the daughter of Minos, who passionately loves him, and to whom he is betrothed, attends him in his flight. They are accompanied by Phædra, her sister, who secretly loves Theseus, and by whom she is beloved in return. They take refuge in the island of Naxos, the kingdom of Perisher. This monarch becomes enamoured of Ariadne, and offers her his throne ; but she, devoted to her beloved Theseus, rejects his overtures. Theseus and Phædra encourage their guilty flame. Perisher, the friend of Theseus, arrives from Crete to demand his return. He sees the fatal passion of his friend, attempts to reason and to shame him out of it, but in vain. Ariadne, alarmed at some proofs of coldness in Theseus, begins reluctantly to doubt his love, till at length he and Phædra privately embark on board the vessel of Perisher, and quit Naxos together. Ariadne, driven to madness at the intelligence, slays herself.

This play was published some years ago in the Author's works, though now first acted. It is constructed on the Grecian model, the unities being strictly observed, and the chorus only omitted. Dr. Johnson has condemned plays on mythological subjects, and this is not exempt from the same kind of censure.

PROLOGUE.

WRITTEN BY J. P. KEMBLE.

Spoken by Mr. WROUGHTON.

WHENE’ER the Poet, in retiring vein,
Proclaims his purpose ne’er to write again,
The threaten’d Town interprets the kind
way,
And takes an interest in his next last play:

Not that our Bard has play'd you fast and
loose.

Or pleads this general candour for excuse ;
He dares not trifle with the public sense,
But thinks such folly downright impudence ;
R. r. Brou. ht.

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Brought, not advancing, since he then appears,
To risk the well-won fame of forty years,
He trusts distinct indulgence you'll afford—
Not he, but Ariadne, breaks his word.

From ancient stores we take our plot to-night,
Form'd on the mournful tale of Theseus' flight :

The time, that golden *Æra*, some relate,
When equal Minos rul'd the Cretan state.

Hail, holy Sage ! who taught 'st licentious man

To find his freedom where the laws began ;
Whose fame in arms, redoubted from afar,
From thine own shores deter'd invasive war—
'Wilst thy mild genius o'er a prosperous isle
Gave every good and every grace to smile ;
'Till thine to all thy subjects were as dear,
As George's virtues to his Britons here.

To all our author bids me humbly bend,
But deprecate no foe, and court no friend :
With grateful pride he thinks of honours past,
And hopes you'll bid those valued honours last.
Freely to you he now commends his cause—
Should he deserve—you'll not withhold applause.

EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Mrs. Siddons.

LADIES—though scarce alive—quite out of breath,

I come—to talk a little after death :
When tir'd of woe, and daggers, and all that,
Nothing revives us like a little chat.

Now—so the laws of Epilogue ordain,
All should be turn'd to jest, and suppliant strain ;

And I, with points most miserably witty,
Should play the mimic, and lampoon the city.

Far other motives b'd me now appear ;
Far other sentiments are struggling here :
I come to view this circle, fair and bright,
And thank you for each tear you've shed to-night ;

The tear, that gives the soft endearing grace ;
Virtues cosmetic for the loveliest face ;
That shows the features in their genuine hue,
Like roses blushing through the morning dew.

Ye men.—ye boasted lords of the creation,
Who give your Ariadnes such vexation ;
May I a; proach you, pray ? and may I dare
Ask why you droop ? and why that languid air ?

'Tis sympathy in guilt ; and Theseus' case
With rising blushes crimson ev'ry face ;
Confound on fraud-like lies, you own, must fall :
Too well you know, he represents you all.

And yet you've some excuse ! these modish days

Lend a few tints to varnish all your ways.

When a GRAND SWEEPSTAKES to New-market calls,

And FIVE to FOUR each groom, each jockey bawls ;

What beauty then can lure you from the course,

And hope—you'll love her BETTER than your HORSE ?

When to the Club the gaming rage invites,
And fascinating FARO claims your nights ;
The tender passion then intrudes no more,
And FORTUNE is the VENUS you adore.
But is she constant ?—LOVE on loss ensues,
And bonds, and mortgages, attorneys, Jews :
Love then may well his softer rites forego,
Spread his light wings, and fly the scene of woe.

But now the times a nobler plea may yield ;
A WAR invites you ;—arm, and take the field.
The SONS OF FRANCE would fain subvert your laws ;
Go forth the champions of your country's cause.

Behold the bright example of the day,
Go—where our ROYAL FREDERICK leads the way ;

So Albion's liberties secure shall stand,
And KING, and LORDS, and COMMONS guard the land.

EPILOGUE,

AS ORIGINALLY WRITTEN

By Mr. VAUGHAN.

IN certain days when Garrick trod the Stage,
Prologues and Epilogues were all the rage ;
But where's the modern pen like his to join
The manly sense with Humour's comic line ?
Within the magic circle of the eye
To raise our mirth, or claim the tender sigh ?
These were the gifts he us'd with such success ;

And tho' such gifts we boast not to possess,
Our pride is equal—not to please you less,

Then hear me, Ladies, while I bring to view

Charms which our Bard has strongly caught from you ;

Where the exploring eye may easily trace
The soft expression of each lovely face ;
Where some fond bosom may be doom'd to prove

The silent grief of unrewarded love ;
And if remembrance, still to fancy dear,
Steals from the heart th' involuntary tear,
Be then to-night the tender tribute shown,
In ARIADNE'S cause assert your own ;

Not

Nor longer let the fam'd Ephesian dame,
Assuming virtues, with a guilty flame,
E'er bring dishonour on your sex's name; }
But let your own example ever move
The female heart to constancy in love.

For you, ye Men, tho' Lords of the
Creation,
Whogive your ARIADNES—such vexation—
Do you not blush, and hide your heads, to see
The much-lov'd THESEUS with such treachery?

You do—I see it crimson ev'ry face—
And such repentance is a sign of grace.
But then you ask, Is PRÆDRA free from blame,
Or is not guilt in either sex the same?
'Tis thus you plead excuses where you can,
And fain would justify your fiv'rtu plan—
But here proud THESEUS was the guilty man.

'Twas he seduc'd her in the pride of youth,
To sacrifice to love a sister's truth—
To revel in the sweets of am'rous shame,
Dead to the feelings of a rival's claim.
Then dare not hence our levity decide,
But blush, and plead your guilt with conscious pride.

Yet hold—I feel I'm growing too severe :
When life I view in folly's full career ;
When fam'd Newmarket's Course your days
invites,

And fascinating Faro claims your nights ;
Love then may well resign his empire's
force,

When woman is neglected for a horse,
And joy's found only in the Beacon Course ;
These are excuses, I confess, may plead
Why constancy with you can ne'er succeed.
But now a nobler cause unveils her charms,
The love of glory in the love of arms—
Like Britons in the foremost ranks appear,
And leave your *Bond Street Beauts* to guard
the rear ;

With liberty inspir'd, go take the field,
Return victorious, and the fair will yield ;
While this the Muses' and the Nation's
hoast,

A set of gallant troops to guard our coast,
And bumpers fill our glasses—to YORK—
the toast.

23. An Interlude, called *The Relief of Williamstown*, was performed at Covent Garden, after *The Road to Ruin*, for the benefit of Mr. Lewis, who, on this occasion, spoke the following Address :

WHAT, are they gone?—I see by that
broad grin,
You think the knowing-ones are taken in ;
Yet let me shew you, ere you vent your trust,
How other knowing ones are taken off—

For many a Wag who laughs at my disaster,
Sure on some points himself, may want a
pleister.

Suppose a Ruck, full prim'd with brisk
champagne,

Meets a starch Quaker in a narrow lane ;
" What, Ephraim Broadbrim?—Zounds

" turn out your toes ;

" The 'pirit moves me, Friend, to tweak
" your nose.

" That's your fort, Ephy! Damn me, will
" you fight?

" What makes the fellow stand so curs'd
" upright?"

The Quaker knocks him down with this
retort—

" I stand that thou may'st tumble"—" That's
" thy fort."

Young Jemmy Whirligig drives four in hand,
All down the Haymarket, and up the Strand,
Scours o'er the pavement strait to Charlotte's
lodging,

Safe, as he thinks, from artful Bailiff's dodging ;
Arriv'd—reins tight—nags check'd—one
groom before,

The other, swift as thought, affails her door—
Jemmy exclaims, " Come, Charlotte, are
" you ready?"

Out jumps the Hero, and in skips the Lady—
A skulking knave, unseen by each beholder,
Just as he mounts, taps Jemmy on the shoulder ;
The luckless Fair-One sees her wishes cross'd,
Groom, horses, phaeton, Jemmy, all are lost !
He in sad durance, o'er his gill of port,
Sobs through the iron casement—" Here's
" your fort!"

Not less eccentric, though in different way,
Seem the fair Spinflers of our present day ;
The sweet proportion, and the slender waist,
Adorn no more the Belle of modern taste,
The flowing zone, which us'd all hearts to
win,

Now girts the bosom, and salutes the chin ;
Miss struts with pad before, and gait un-
common,

The thriving emblem of a married woman.
A sly old dame, long used to scenes of sport,
Cocks her one eye, and snuffles, " That's
" your fort."

But why so far for observation room ?
Have we not subjects worthy nearer home ?
That generous circle who now grace these
tows.

That bright display of lively Belles and Beaux,
Have sure one tailing, which as sure not new
is—

Their kind partiality for rattling Lewis.
Nor shall his friends above—though far re-
mov'd

As scarcely to be seen, be less reprov'd ;
They have the self-same tailing fall as strong ;
They clap as hearty, and they laugh as long—
R 2

Blith

Hither each night in warm red cloaks they flock it,

With pippins piping-hot in every pocket ;
And as they munch and crunch, and wipe
and court,

As warmly welcome him with—"Heie's
"your fort!"

Be't his by every active zeal to save,
And keep *this failing* of his friend alive ;
That each glad season you may here resort,
And patronize his effort—"That's your fort!"

APRIL 3. *False Colours*, a Comedy, by
Mr. Morris, was acted the first time at the
Haymarket. The characters as follow :

MEN.

Sir Paul Panic,	Mr. King.
Lord Visage,	Mr. Suett.
Sir Harry Cecil,	Mr. Wroughton.
Montagu, -	Mr. Barrimore.
Grotefque, -	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Subtle, -	Mr. R. Palmer.
Tony, - -	Mr. Wewitzer.
Coachman, -	Mr. Alfred.

WOMEN.

Lady Panic	-	Miss Pope.
Harriet,	-	Miss Goodell.
Constance,	-	Miss Farnen.

Sir Harry Cecil, a young baronet, who succeeded to the title and fortune on the death of an elder brother, is enamoured of Constance, ward to Sir Paul Panic, but, wishing to be loved independent of rank and fortune, changes characters with Montague, who proves to be a specious villain, and under engagement to Harriet, but secretly in love with Constance. The business of the scene arises from the embarrassments of Sir Harry in his assumed character, but the villainy of Montagu being discovered, Sir Harry and Constance are at length united. Sir Paul is a sort of self-tormentor, perpetually apprehensive of disease, and busied in providing means of prevention ; his lady fond of Theatricals, and Literary Fame her darling passion ; Lord Visage, a Physiognomist, but was deceived in his observations on the Features ; and Grotefque, a busy meddling Pamphleteer and Caricaturist, sent for by Lady Panic to superintend her theatricals, form in their different characters the bustle of the scene.

False Colours, though not to be spoken of as a *chef d'œuvre*, is not without merit. The plot is managed with some skill ; the characters, if not new, are well sustained ; and the dialogue is neatly though not pointedly written. Upon the whole, it is certainly an improvement upon the Author's former dramatic attempt.

4. *The Armourer*, a Comic Opera by Mr. Cumberland, was performed the first

time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow :

MEN.

Sir Theodore de Courcy,	Mr. Harley.
Carol (Lord Fitzallan),	Mr. Inledon.
Harry Furnace (the Armourer),	Mr. Johnstone,
Father Dominic,	Mr. Munden.
Simon Sapling,	Mr. Blanchard.
Blutter, -	Mr. Cubitt.
Town Cryer of Rumsford,	Mr. Fawcett.
Diggory (the taylor),	Mr. Quick.

WOMEN.

Margery,	-	Mrs. Harlowe.
Kate,	-	Mrs. Martyr.
Rosamond,	-	Mrs. Clendinning.

In the stormy reign of Richard II. Theodore de Courcy is driven into exile. He is compelled to leave his infant daughter Rosamond in the care of his tenant, who had been Armourer to the Black Prince. On her arrival at maturity, when the business of the scene commences, she attracts the notice of the Earl of Suffolk, who has seen her when hunting. Blutter, an agent employed by the Earl, attempts forcibly to carry her off, but is resisted, and wounded, as is supposed mortally, by Furnace, who strikes him on the head with a hammer.

The Armourer is carried to prison, and Rosamond is taken care of by Earl Fitzallan, who, under the disguise of Carol, has won her affections. The latter, taking her to a convent, meets her father, returning from exile, whose resentment he averts by an honourable explanation. Blutter recovering from his wound, the Armourer is released from prison, and Fitzallan, having obtained De Courcy's pardon from the throne, is united to his daughter, and the general happiness is made perfect.

Such is the outline of a fable where, if Mr. Cumberland has not created a strong interest, it should in fairness be considered, that he trod on difficult ground. The story of Wat Tyler, at the present moment, was too rough for the trim hand of a Licensor.—Deprived thus of his original materials, the Author has filled the chasm with some dialogue after the manner, we wish we could add in the *Spirit*, of Shakspeare. There are also some sketches of antique character ; but these are so openly borrowed, that the Author can scarcely be arraigned of plagiarism. Sapling is the individual Slender of our immortal Bard, and Dominic is the Monk of Dryden, but with better propensities. The Taylor is more the property of Mr. Cumberland ; and though some of his jokes are *breadbore*, he has also some *streaks of steam* pleasantry.

The music is furnished, as we understand,

by Captain Warner, an *amateur*. He has trod in the steps of Handel, as the Author has followed Shakespeare, and nearly with the same success. The melodies are too much in the cathedral style; some of the harmonies have a share of strong expiation.

The performers deserved great praise, and the piece was received with applause. It was repeated, however, only three nights.

18. A new Comedy called *How to Grow Rich*, was performed for the first time at Covent Garden. It is from the pen of Mr. Reynolds, author of *The Dramatist, Notoriety, &c. &c.*

The Dramatis Personæ were as follow:

MEN,

Pavé,	Mr. Lewis
Small-Trade,	Mr. Quick.
Walford,	Mr. Pope.
Sir Thomas Roundhead,	Mr. Munden.
Sir Charles Dazzle,	Mr. Farren.
Simpkin,	Mr. Blanchard.
Latitat,	Mr. Fawcett.
Nab,	Mr. Cubitt.

WOMEN.

Rosa,	Mrs. Davis.
Miss Dazzle,	Miss Chapman.
Lady Henrietta,	Mrs. Pope.

Lady Henrietta, the daughter of Lord Dorville, is left under the guardianship of Sir Thomas Roundhead, a County Justice. In this situation she falls into the fashionable vices of the day, and particularly that of an excessive fondness for the pleasure of the gaming table. Sir Charles Dazzle, and his sister Miss Dazzle, though living in the most expensive stile, have in reality no other property than a Pharo Bank, which Sir Charles, the better to carry on his designs against Lady Henrietta, removes to a watering-place, where her uncle Sir Thomas resides. The Bank not being over-rich, Miss Dazzle endeavours to persuade Small-Trade, a simple country banker, of the advantage that would accrue to him were he to become a partner in the Pharo-Bank. Allured by the hope of growing rich more speedily than by his small trade, he consents to the proposal, and appears at the Bank of Sir Charles Dazzle, dressed in a rich embroidered coat.—Walford, who had gone to the house of Sir Charles with a view of seeking Lady Henrietta, and remonstrating with her on the impropriety of her conduct, meets his uncle Small-Trade, who asks for the articles of partnership between himself and Sir Charles Dazzle. Walford endeavours to dissuade him from the execution of them, but without effect.

In the mean time Pavé, a dancier after great men, and who had been brought down by Sir Charles for the purpose of aiding his scheme, struck with the dress of Small-Trade, mistakes him for a man of consequence, and under this impression addresses him with a view of procuring his interest to get appointed to a comfortable situation in life. In the course of their conversation, Pavé mentions Sir Charles's intention of *plucking* a little country banker, by admitting him a partner. Alarmed at this, Small-Trade destroys the intended articles, and makes his escape from the house with much precipitation. Lady Henrietta, however, falls into the trap laid for her by Sir Charles, and having lost to him fifteen hundred pounds, which she is unable to pay, is soon convinced by his behaviour of the extreme folly and impudence of placing herself in the power of Sir Charles, but from whom she is rescued by Pavé. Lady Henrietta too soon experiences Dazzle's resentment, as he immediately arrests her for the debt. Without a friend, and on the point of being driven by Nab, a fashionable bailiff, in his curricle to a spunging-house, she is relieved from this embarrassing situation by Young Walford, who had also reconciled her to her Uncle and Guardian, Sir Thomas Roundhead. The old gentleman having quarrelled with his god-daughter Rosa, whom he had adopted, and to whom he had intended to leave his fortune, determines to marry his niece to the Member of Parliament for the Borough in which he resided, which was then vacant, and for which Sir Charles Dazzle was the only candidate: a contract is drawn up for the purpose, but Pavé appearing with Rosa, the daughter of Medium, the Minister of the parish, whom he had mistaken for the daughter of the Minister, gives out that he is the son of the Minister. Lady H. perceiving the mistake, seizes the favourable opportunity of persuading Sir Thomas to be reconciled to his god-daughter, and to alter the contract from Sir Charles and herself to Pavé and Rosa; to this he consents, but on finding out the error, has Rosa confined. Means, however, for her escape are planned by Pavé, who in the execution of them meets with Latitat, who had concealed himself in the room for the purpose of overhearing the conversation of Sir Thomas and Small-Trade with respect to the Election. Small-Trade, an enemy to Sir Charles Dazzle for his former conduct, and having considerable interest in the

Borough.

Borough, readily consents, at the instance of Latitat, the returning officer, to support Pavé, whom he passes off as the son of Alderman Double. The plan succeeds, and Pavé is elected; on which all parties are reconciled, and Walford and Lady Henrietta are made happy by a promise from Old Small-Tiade of half his fortune.

Of the story of this piece it may be said to consist more of buffle and business than of probability, as almost throughout every scene, it is more or less violated. Bating this drawback, we have not witnessed a pleasanter Comedy for some seasons.

The Prologue contains an elegant compliment to the Duke of York and the British army upon the Continent; but the Epilogue is the charm of the whole. In the ridicule allotted to *femine promouers*, one of the *pads*, that make them, was produced from under Lewis's coat, amidst a tumult of merriment on all sides, which stopped the description for some minutes.

N O R W I C H.

A new Comedy, in three acts, entitled *The Country Act*, has been lately represented at this Theatre, and received with the most distinguished applause.

MEN.

Lord Bentley,

Mr. Waddy.

P O E T R Y.

V E R S E S,

Written the 18th of MAY 1792, being about to embark on board a Vessel from GRAVESEND.

By Mr. THOMAS ADNEY.

Respectfully addressed to a YOUNG LADY.

REMOVED from thee, divinest creature,
Fairest treasure of my heart,
Now I dwell on ev'ry feature,
How I grieve so long to part!

Fresh blows the wind, and waves in motion
Toss their white heads to the sky;
Soon I brave the boundless ocean,
And from beauteous prospects fly.

Yet, though a little while I leave thee,
Still my soul remains behind;
Neer would I scorn to grieve thee,
Thou that art so good and kind!

The world for me no joy poss'ess—
What, but *THEE*, can give delight!
Wealth too of the breast mistress,
And but seldom guides us right.

Sir James Arundel, Mr. Townsend.
Raymond, Mr. J. Bennett.
Procut, Mr. Death.
George Arundel, Mr. Frederick.

WOMEN.

Lady Caroline (with Songs) Mrs. Taylor,
Lady Lucy, Mrs. Townsend.
Mrs. Readyheart, Mrs. Eccey.
Lady Sarah Arundel, Miss Brunton.

For a general account of the plot of this Comedy, see *European Magazine*, March 1792.

This Comedy has undergone many and judicious alterations, and, aided by the exertions of the performers, promises to be a favourite piece on the circuit of the Norwich Company. To single out any one performer for excelling, where all exerted their utmost for the success of the piece, would be an injustice to the rest; but as Miss Brunton stepped forward at the request of the Author, in a line of acting which she had never before attempted, we cannot help observing, that this promising young actress, has shewn that her abilities have hitherto been exerted to represent a cast of characters, which the taste of the times, and not her own choice, must have induced her to undertake: it is the elegant manners of fashionable life, not the vulgar Hoyden, that Miss Brunton excels in personating. A new and loyal Prologue was spoken on the occasion by Mr. Powell.

P O E T R Y.

Proud *OPHIA*'s mines may glad the miser,
And enrich his ill-got store;
Which can never make him wifer,
Or his long-lost peace restore.

While the busy world is moving
To and fro, at Interest's call,
Let us still increase in loving,
So united—ne'er to fall!

TURTLE with ev'ry charm shall bless us,
Such as marks the Turtle's nest!
Discontent never shall distress us,
Or disturb our envied rest.

Purest comfort shall attend us,
And mild Peace our rest surround;
Conscious *VICTU* shall defend us,
And erect her sacred mound.

Never shall thy tongue reprove me,
Call me cold and insincere;
But repeat how well I love thee,
And, with joy, declare how dear!

In each scene of life that's trying,
Thou shalt not with grief repine;
But, on all my vows relying,
Bless the day that made thee mine!

And

And should *Fortune*, e'er inspiring,
Deal her gifts profusely great,
Calm we'll be, and ne'er aspiring,
Humble too to ev'ry fate.

Thus, thro' life, each storm we'd weather,
And each blast with *patience* bear;
Ev'ry ill we'd brave together,
And allay each other's care.

In a righteous *Hope* confiding,
Nought shall urge our thoughts to wrong,
But by strictest *FAITH* guiding,
We may scorn the *Slanderer's* tongue.

But, behold! the sails are filling,
And begin with wind to swell;
To the helm the bark is willing,
And, dear Maid, adieu!—farewel.

O D E,

ON

ERECTING AN ACADEMY AT INVERNESS.

UPROSE, majestic, *Phœbus*' beam,
And flanting shone on *Ness's* stream,
Each bud reviv'd, its foliage spread,
That low the nightly dews had laid.
Forth issued from his cot the swain,
Wak'd by the *matin's* song on high;
Spangled with liquid gems the plain;
The water shew'd another sky;

When, lo! the *Genius* of the Stream appear'd,
And shook her azure locks, and high her bosom rear'd.

Shethus began, with aspect bland:—

“Pleas'd have I seen on either hand
My fav'rite spot apaze adorn'd,
Though long-neglected, often scorn'd.
As views the fire a prosperous child,
So pleas'd have I its commerce seen,
Reformer of the rude and wild,

With buildings crowd the vacant green;
And busy Industry his weapon wield
To raise the lousy spire, or plough th' unbroken field.

“But most with joy my bosom glows,
To view yon Dome that late arose,
As *Wisdom's*, *Learning's* feat design'd,
To open, expand, the youthful mind;
From *Prejudice's* eye to tear

The dark'ning veil of frequent fold,
That clovnish Ignorance must wear,
Ere Knowledge yet has gain'd her hold.
And haply thus the country round regain
From *Superstition* vile, and all her harpy train.

“Indulging *Fancy's* fond preface,
I frequent scan the future age,
When forth from *Academic* cell,
No more immur'd from day to dwell,

In robes of various hues attir'd,
A band of youths shall straight appear,
With love of Arts and Science fir'd,
To ev'ry Art and Science dear;
And shewing fair pretence to gain the meed
Bestow'd by patriot wealth on each illustrious deed.

“With eager step oft' o'er the fields,
To view the wonders Nature yields,
Some shall attentively explore
Each subject of her ample store:
Inhabitant of earth or sky,
Or mossy dell, or wat'ry deep;
The vary'd birds that upward fly,
Or trembling reptiles low that creep,
All tacitly a moral theme afford,
Displaying wide the pow'r of Nature's
Mighty Lord.

“To mend the heart, improve the man,
Intent those *Attic* days to scan
When first young Science came to light,
Forthissuing day through realms of night;
And cautious step by step to tread,
With searching eye, on classic ground,
Where, quiet by the mighty dead,
Long sacred held for skill profound;
The Scholar shall to *Ness's* side bring home
The works of ancient days, the stores of
Greece and Rome.

“Enraptur'd with the *Muse's* song,
Reclutely from the giddy throng,
Shall some be seen to seek the bow'r
Devoted to the silent hour.
Perusing there the lays sublime
Of hoary Bard of war who sings;
Or flowing verse of modern time,
With which or grove or valley rings;
Keen inspiration sparkling in their eyes,
Anon a future *Ossian*, *Thomson* may arise.

“Now nurtur'd soon by Science's ray,
Mistaking ne'er his devious way,
Securer shall the Sailor glide
Along the wildly-waving tide;
Nor more the Merchant strive as wont,
Deluded by a thought unjust,
To shun clear Knowledge's ample fount,
Afraid her limpid stream to trust;
But wiser grown will seek its borders green,
And Commerce hand-in-hand with Learning
will be seen.

“Oh long may Peace her olive wand
Benignly bear throughout the land,
Inviting still each milder art
To meliorate the human heart;
And bring to arid wilds and wastes,
To rocky hills and vallies bare,
The sweets that heav'nly Science tastes,
The joys that happier climates share,

Joys, late, alas! from milder climates
flown."
She said, and fought her water-nymphs and
crystal throne.

* * *

To the EDITOR.

SIR,

THOUGH the following elegant Verses
have been often printed already, yet I do
not doubt but you will once more allow
them a place in your Magazine, when you
are informed they have hitherto been
surreptitiously and inaccurately printed;
and that the present Copy has the advan-
tage of Mr. HASTINGS's own correc-
tions, as given by him to a Friend.

I am, &c.

CORRECT COPY OF
Mr. HASTINGS's VERSES

TO
JOHN SHORE, Esq.

Imitated from HORACE, *Ild Book, Ode xvi.*

Otiū Divos rogat.

FOR ease the harra's'd seaman prays,
When * equinoctial tempests raise.
The * Cape's surrounding waves;
When hanging o'er the reef he hears
The cracking malth, and fees or fears
Beneath his watery grave.

For ease the starv'd † Maratta spoils,
And harder Seik erratic toils,
And both their ease forego:
For ease, which neither gold can buy,
Nor robes, nor gems, which oft' belie
The cover'd heart, bestow.

For neither wealth, nor titles join'd,
Can heal the soul or suffering mind.

Lo! where their owner lies!
Perch'd on his couch D stemper breathes,
And Care, like smoke, in turbid wreaths,
Round the gay ceiling flies.

He who enjoys (nor covets more)
This lands his father own'd before,
Is of true bliss possess'd;
Let but his mind unfeather'd tread
Far as the paths of Knowledge lead;
And wise as well as blest;

No fears his peace of mind annoy,
Left painted lies his fame destroy;
Which labour'd years have won:
Nor pack'd Committees break his rest,
Nor avarice send him forth in quest
Of lands beneath the sun.

Short is our span, then why engage
In chenc'es for which man's transient age
Was ne'er by Fate design'd?
Why slight the gifts of Nature's hand?
What wand'r'er from his native land
E'er left himself behind?

The restless thought and wayward will,
And Discontent, attend him still,
Nor quit him while he lives.
At sea Care follows in the wind;
At land it mounts the pad behind,
Or with the post-boy drives.

He who would happy live to-day,
Should laugh the present ills away,
Nor think of woes to come:
For come they will, or soon or late,
Since mix'd at best is Man's estate
By Heav'n's eternal doom.

To ripen'd age Clive liv'd renown'd,
With lacks enrich'd, with honour crown'd,
His valour's well-earn'd meed;—
Too long, alas! he liv'd to hate
His envied lot, and died too late,
From life's oppression freed.

An early death was † Elliot's doom—
I saw his op'ning virtues bloom,
And manly sense unfold.
Too soon to fade! I bade the stone
Record his name 'midst hordes unknown,
Unknowing what it told.

To thee, perhaps, the Fates may give
(I wish they may) in wealth to live,
Flocks, herds, and fruitful fields:
Thy vacant hours with mirth to shine;
With these the Muse, already thine,
Her present bounties yields.

For me, O Shore, I only claim,
To merit not to seek for Fame,
The good and just to please;
A state above the fear of want,
Domestic love, Heav'n's choicest grant,
Health, leisure, peace, and ease.

SONNET TO INDUSTRY.

HERE Industry, thy thund'ring labours
roll, [throats,
Let untir'd workmen bawl, with uncouth
Wake, wake from lethargy, my long-sunk
soul, [murm'ring notes.
And drown with toilsome sounds the Muses
Let clanking anvils jar, and cranes unbend-
ing creak, [less din:
Bid the rough mill-wheel turn with cease-
Let all around thy busy power bespeak—
Be neither joy without, or tranquil peace
within.

* It was written at sea near the Cape of Good Hope, about the 21st of March 1785.

† Dabrowski Tribes of the East. — † Brother to the present Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart.
Bright.

Bright Chloris' self, for whom thy power "I'll bear,
And heap up gold that she my wealth may share,
Make me a while forget and lose myself in care.

Old Care shall then put Poverty to flight,
And glittering visions gleaming thro' the night
Shall break the love-raised dream with care-beguning light.

X. Y.

To HIM who lamented seeing a beautiful WOMAN weep; though she declared, that Tears relieved her Inquietude.

By Mrs. ROBINSON.

(NEVER BEFORE PRINTED.)

THE lucid tear from Flavia's eye
Down her soft cheek in pite flows;
As ether drops forsake the sky,
To cheer the blushing, drooping Rose!
For, like the Sun, her eyes diffuse
O'er her fair face so bright a ray!
That tears must fall, like heavenly dews,
Lest the twin roses fade away.

A FRAGMENT,

SUPPOSED TO BE WRITTEN NEAR THE
TEMPLE,

ON THE NIGHT BEFORE THE
MURDER

OF

LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH.

BY MRS. ROBINSON.

NOW Midnight spreads her sable vest
With starry rays light tissued o'er;
Now from the Desert's thistled breast
The chilling dews begin to soar;
The owl shrieks from the tottering
tower,
Dread watch bird of the witching hour!
Spectres from their charnel cells
Cleave the air with hideous yells!
Not a glow-worm ventures forth,
To gild his little speck of earth!
In wild despair Creation seems to wait,
While Horror stalks abroad to deal the shafts
of Fate!

To yonder damp and dreary cave,
From black Oblivion's silent wave,
Borne on Desolation's wings,
Death his poison'd chalice brings!
Wide beneath the turbid sky
Red Rebellion's banners fly,
Sweeping to her iron den
The agonizing hearts of men:

Vol. XXIII.

There in many a ghastly throng,
Blood-stain'd myriads glide along,
While each above his crest a falchion rears,
Imbu'd with tepid gore, or drench'd in scalding
tears!

Beneath yon tow'r (whose grated cell
Entombs the *funest child of earth*,
August in misery as in birth),
The troops of Pandemonium dwell!
Night and day the fiends conspire
To glut their desolating ire!
Lie! that feeds on human woe;
That smiling deals the murder's blow!
And as the helpless victim dies,
Fills with shouts the threat'ning skies;
Nor trembles, lest the vengeful light'ning's
glare
Should blast their recreant arms, and scatter
them to air!

Round the deep entrenchments stand
Bold Ambition's giant band;
Beneath, insidious Malice creeps,
And keen Revenge—that never sleeps!
While dark Suspicion hovers near,
Strung by the *dastard scorpion*—Fear!
Reason, shrinking from her gaze,
Flies the scene in wild amazement!
While trembling Pity dies to see
The barbarous sons of Anarchy
Drench their unnatural hands in regal
blood,
While patriot Virtue sinks beneath the *whelm-*
ing flood.

Hark! the petrifying shriek
Issues from yon turret break!
The lofty tower returns the sound,
Echoing through its base profound!
The rising Moon with paly light
Faintly greets the aching sight
With many a gliding centinel,
Whose shadow would his sense appal!
Whose soul convuls'd with conscious
woe,
Pants for the morning's purple glow—
The purple glow that cheers his breast,
And gives his startled mind a *short-lived hour*
of rest.

But when shall morn's effulgent light
The *hopeless sufferer's* glance invite?
When shall the breath of rosy day
Around the *infant victims* play?
When will the vivifying orb
The tears of *widow'd loves* absorb?
See! see! the palpitating breast,
By all the weeping Graces drest,
Now dumb with grief—now raving
wild,
Bending o'er each *with'ring child*,
The *only treasures* spared by savage ire,
The *fading shadows* of their murdered sire.

S f

Oh!

Oh! Fancy, spread thy pow'rful wing,
From Hell's polluted confines spring—
Quit, quit the cell where Madness hes!
With wounded breast and starting eyes!

Ru hiefs fiends have done their worst,
They triumph in the deed accurs'd;
See her veil Oblivion throws
O'er the last of human woes;

* Ca Ira.

† The last insult offered to the expiring Monarch.

The royal stole, with many a crimson
stain,
Closes from every eye the scene of pain,
While from afar the war song* dings the
ear,
And drowns the dying groan† which Angels
weep to hear!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

Hague, March 22.

INTELLIGENCE has been received here of a victory obtained by the Prince de Saxe Cobourg over the French at Nieuwlanden, near Tullemont, which was preceded by a long and sharp action.

On the 15th instant the advanced posts of the Imperial army had been beat back from Tirlmont, which was retaken by the enemy; on the 16th M. Dumourier attempted to pass the left wing of the Imperial army; on the 17th there was a change of position and a brisk cannonade; on the 18th, at seven o'clock in the morning, M. Dumourier attacked the centre of the Imperial army, but was repulsed; he was likewise repulsed by the Imperial Right Wing; but about three o'clock in the afternoon M. Dumourier's right wing penetrated through the Imperial left wing, whose cavalry was prevented from manœuvring, the ground being intersected by ditches; the Corps of Reserve commanded by M. Clairfaut, then decided the victory. The French retired in good order until six o'clock in the evening, when the Imperial light cavalry put them to the rout.

The number of killed and wounded is variously reported; it is said that the French have lost 33 pieces of cannon.

Hague, March 25. Lieutenant Western, of his Majesty's frigate the *Syren*, who was unfortunately killed on the 21st by a shot from the enemy's entrenched battery at the Noord post, was buried yesterday in the church of Dordrecht, with military honours, and with every solemnity that could mark regard to the memory of a young officer, who had shewn on all occasions an active and steady courage, and an ardent desire to distinguish himself. His Royal Highness the Duke of York was present, with the officers and troops under his command. The funeral was also attended by the officers and crews of the English gun-boats.

Hague, March 26. Accounts have been received here from the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, dated Brissack, near Louvain, the 23d inst,

stating, that on the preceding day he had attacked the French, who were advantageously posted between Tirlmont and Louvain; that the engagement was long and obstinate, but that the French were beaten, and driven beyond Louvain, and were then posted behind the Dyle, between Louvain and Brussels.

Hague, March 28. A letter was this morning received express from Captain Bentinck, dated yesterday, at Bois le Duc, containing intelligence from Antwerp and Maëricht, that the advanced guard of the Austrian army entered Brussels on the 24th at noon; that the French army was posted at Halle; that the country from Bois le Duc to Leir, was clear of the enemy; and that the French force still at Breda amounted to 4000, and that at Gentruydenberg to 2500 men.

Accounts are also received that Diest was taken on the 20th, in an attack by Colonel Mylius; that a considerable magazine was left by the French at Louvain; and that in the affair of the 22d, the Austrians had 1000 men killed and wounded, and the French had 4000 killed.

Hague, March 30. Intelligence has been received here, that the citadel of Namur is taken by the Austrians, and that a considerable body of the Austrian troops has been detached from that place to join the Prince of Saxe Cobourg's army.

Offend, March 30. The French troops left this town for Dunkirk about three o'clock this afternoon, and at four, one of his Britannic Majesty's cutters entered the port. Most of the prizes had failed before the cutter arrived; the others, which were to have failed this day, are stopped. Three English brigs are still here, under the care of the British Consul.

Prussian Head Quarters at Guntersbun, March 31. The corps under the Prince of Hohenlohe passed the Rhine near Bingen the 29th of March, and advanced to Arnheim. The flying corps under Colonel Szekeley pursued the enemy, who were retreating from Kreutznach to Worms, as far as Alzeg, with-

but having been able to annoy them or overtake them. We went with the grand army from Bingen, in the direction of Arnheim and Odenheim, to Alzheim. By this movement we cut off a part of Cuffine's army, who retreated to Worms, in a way that resembled a flight more than a retreat. Many prisoners were made by the way.

On the 30th we took the garrison of Alzheim prisoners, consisting of a captain and 60 horse, of whom not one escaped.

The French garrisons of Genheim, Eich, and Hamm, consisting of three battalions of infantry and four cannon, united their forces, with a view to occupy the Chaussee leading to Worms. Wolffsch's Hussars attacked them, took a cannon, and some prisoners. The enemy then retreated behind the Old Rhine, near Eich; towards the evening they threwed themselves upon the Chaussee near Rhine Turchem. Lieutenant-General Prince of Wurtemberg got before them with his regiment of cavalry, and Prince Louis, the King's son, charged them with three squadrons of the dragoons of Arspach and Bareuth with such vigour, that, assisted by the riding artillery under Captain Meyler, he forced them to lay down their arms. There were three cannon taken, with six colours, the military chest, and 1200 prisoners; among whom were 40 officers.

The King appointed his son to the rank of Colonel, and expressed his marked approbation of the Prince of Wurtemberg. The Prince of Hohenlohe, Colonel Szekely, and General Kohler pursued the enemy's rear guard, which was posted near Homberg, attacked, routed it, and took a great number of prisoners.

Towards night, when we were in quarters at Alzheim, the enemy appeared towards Mayence: They were the garrisons of Oppenheim and Nierstein, which had been cut off. The Prince of Hohenlohe went to meet them, with the battalion of Martini and his own regiment: They stood the fire of the artillery, but retreated when they found themselves within musket shot.

On the 31st the army united; one part facing towards Worms and the other towards Mayence. Our posts extend to Nierstein on the Mayence side, and to Osthofen on the Worms side. The enemy has set fire to his magazines at Worms and Neuhaussen. At Bingen, Kreutznach, Alzey and Nierstein we have taken four magazines. In the expedition we have made near 2000 prisoners. We have lost hardly 100 killed and wounded.

April 1. Colonel Szekely has just reported that he is marching towards Frankendal, to save if possible the magazine. The enemy

has evacuated Worms. Our advanced parties were yesterday at Oggerstein.

Coblence, April 1. A detachment from the French army, of about 2000 men, has been defeated by Prince Louis of Prussia, at a village behind his Prussian Majesty's head quarters. In this action above 900 men and 45 officers (of whom four were field officers) were taken prisoners: The Prussians also took 5 pieces of cannon and two pair of colours.

The Prussians have reached the banks of the Rhine, near Oppenheim, and cut off all communication between France and Mayence, which is hemmed in on every side. On the night of the 31st ult. his Prussian Majesty established his head-quarters at Guntersblum. His advanced posts were, on one hand, beyond Oppenheim, and on the other, at Worms. The Prince-Royal, who commands the reserve, is at Ingelheim, between which and the head-quarters a great body of the army is cantoned, with its front towards Mayence. The cavalry occupy chiefly the villages between Oppenheim and Alzey, fronting towards France. On their right is the corps of Austrians which Prince Hohenlohe has left under the command of General Kalkreuth. The bridge of pontoons is removed from Bacarach to Bingen.

Antwerp, April 8. Intelligence has been received here that General Dumourier has quitted his army and retired to Mons, where he now is. He was accompanied by about 1000 horse, and from 1 to 2000 infantry. After his departure the French army is said to have broken to pieces: many went home, and others threw themselves into the neighbouring garrisons of Lisle, Valenciennes, Condé, Maubeuge, &c. The strong and important post of Maulde being left nearly open, a detachment of the Prince de Cobourg's army took possession of it yesterday, and formed the blockade of Condé. The armistice has been declared to be at an end.

Hague, April 2. On the 30th ultimo, in the evening, Prince Frederick of Orange obtained an advantage over the French, near Gertruydenberg, in an action which lasted near three hours. The loss of the Dutch was a captain of grenadiers and six soldiers killed, and several wounded; 150 French were taken, with a Lieutenant Colonel, a Captain and Lieutenant, several horses, and a piece of cannon. Yesterday the Hereditary Prince was with his corps at Haigie, about half a league from Breda. All hostilities were suspended both there and at Gertruydenberg. The articles of capitulation, both for Breda and Gertruydenberg, are now supposed to be finally settled; in the mean time

those places continue to be blockaded by two corps of troops, under the Hereditary Prince of Orange, and his brother Prince Frederick.

Accounts are received here, that the French have evacuated Antwerp and Mons, and that the army under the command of General Dumourier has retreated toward Valenciennes and Lille.

Hague, April 4. Intelligence has been received from General Clairfait*, dated at Tournay the 2d inst. advising, that General Dumourier had that morning sent to him as prisoners, Monsieur Bournonville, Monsieur Camus, and other Commissioners, who had been authorized by the National Convention to apprehend him, and conduct him to their bar; and that, in a letter which he at the same time wrote to General Clairfait, he declared his intention to march the next morning with his army for Paris.

Bergen-op-Zoom, April 4. Intelligence has been received, from the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg's head-quarters at Mons, that an armistice had been agreed upon between his Serene Highness and General Dumourier, the latter having previously consented to evacuate the Austrian Netherlands and Dutch Brabant; that General Dumourier set out on the 3d inst. on his march to Paris: that his Serene Highness had put his troops into very close cantonments, keeping them in immediate readiness to act: that the King of Prussia had crossed the Rhine at Buchera, attacked the French at Bingen, Kreutzenach and Altheim, took General Neuwinger, 50 officers, 200 non-commissioned officers and privates, 15 cannon and a military chest, and

had formed the blockade of Mayence: that General Wurmser, with a Prussian corps, was immediately to pass the Rhine at Mannheim, and act on the left of the King: that Worms and Oppenheim were evacuated, and that the enemy had retreated from those places towards Landau. The operations happened between the 27th of March and the 1st of April.

FROM OTHER PAPERS. OFFICIAL ACCOUNT,

BY FIELD MARSHAL PRINCE DE SAXE-COBURG, OF THE ACTION WHICH TOOK PLACE ON THE EIGHTEENTH OF MARCH, NEAR TIRLEMONT.

Head Quarters of the Army of the Field Marshal Prince de Cobourg.

TONGRES, MARCH 19.

Our van-guard, which marched on the 14th inst. from Tongres, took up their cantonments beyond that town. The 15th they advanced to Orfmaal; their head-quarters were established at St. Tron, and the body of the army cantoned beyond St. Tron. The light troops met the enemy on the road of Tirlemont, and drove them through that place, and beyond it.

On the 16th, the army left their cantonments, in order to form a camp beyond the river Gelhe, when the two armies met unexpectedly on their march: for the enemy advanced from Louvain with a design to surprise us in our cantonments. The enemy had just retaken their position in the town of Tirlemont, which they before had evacu-

* *The following is the copy of a Letter from his Excellency General Clairfait to Monsr. le Comte Starbemberg, Imperial Minister at the Hague, dated Tournay, April 2, 1793.*

"I lose not a moment in communicating to your Excellency what M. Dumourier has just written to me, when he sent to our camp eight or nine prisoners this morning, four of whom, with General Bournonville, he says, were specially commissioned by the National Convention to arrest and conduct him a prisoner to their bar, and, on any resistance on the part of Dumourier, to have him assassinated on the road. "But," adds the writer, "I have been beforehand with them, in securing these Commissioners and their Deputies as my Prisoners." These he has sent under a strong escort to the Prince de Cobourg, after having put seals on all their papers, &c.

"M. Dumourier transmitted me at the same time the enclosed list of the prisoners, and concludes by saying, That he was, at that instant about to move with the trusty part of his army, in order to destroy all those who may further oppose themselves to the public good of France, and to give to that distracted kingdom permanent peace and tranquillity.

"I have the honour to be your Excellency's, &c.

CLAIRFAIT."

It will no doubt be satisfactory to our readers to peruse the list of the prisoners, as follows:

Bournonville, a General in the army, and War Minister.

Memoire, a Captain of Hussars, his Aid-du-Camp.

Villemeure, Secretary-Commissioner of the War-Office.

Camus, Member of the Convention.

Lamarque, ditto.

Quiblier, ditto.

Henri Bancel, ditto.

Faucard, Secretary of the Commission.

ered. A very severe cannonade began on both sides, which continued the whole day, but with very little loss on either side, when night put an end to that combat.

As our army could not reach the river of Grand Gelhe, and as we should have been in want of water in our then position, the Field Marshal Prince de Cobourg ordered a retreat in the evening, towards the road of Orfmaal, and the army occupied during the night the heights along the little river of Gelhe.

On the 17th, our army took a position which was not defensible. It was taken merely for the purpose of having an extent of ground, to enable us to attack the enemy on several quarters at once, in case they advanced. The little river of Gelhe was in our front, and our van was posted along that river; our right wing extended to the road of St. Tron, where the vanguard, under the command of Arch-Duke Charles, was encamped, and next to them the whole army, in two lines of battle; the first, under the command of General Count Colloredo; and the second, under the Prince of Wurtemberg. They had the villages of Orfmaal, Guthenhofen, and Nerrvinden, in front. The left wing was commanded by General Count Clairfait; this wing was going to take post between Racour and Landen. The enemy remained in their position behind Tirlemont.

On the 18th, we saw the enemy at day-break, marching towards us in different columns; they extended to the right and left of the road towards the heights on this side Tirlemont, in such a manner that their right reached Guthenhofen, and their left Willmorsem. About eight in the morning a column, preceded by a quantity of heavy artillery, advanced on the road to St. Tron, towards Orfmaal, from which place they dislodged our Franc corps, and raised considerable batteries near the church.

The Archduke on his side immediately raised batteries with the artillery of the van guard, and dismounted several cannon of the enemy, which, however, they had the skill to supply instantly by others.

Although this was an obstacle to their advancing, they, however, pushed forward with so much activity, that they profited by the advantage of the ground, and marched a column on the left towards the water, and another through Racour upon our flanks, and even upon our back, in order to turn us, leaving at the same time a sufficient number of troops in the centre, to make use of them in case of necessity.

The Field Marshal planned his attacks against their different columns in this manner: the Prince of Wurtemberg was order-

ed to advance on his left towards the water, and Lieutenant Field Marshal Benjowski advanced on the road towards Orfmaal and Donmael. The Archduke Charles marched with two battalions of Stacey into the village of Orfmaal, General Clairfait towards Racour, and Count Colloredo remained in the center; these Generals beat the French on all sides, and repulsed them.

General Dumourier, at the head of 30,000 men, conducted in person the principal attack near Racour, on which the fate of the action depended; but General Clairfait marched his reserve, which consisted scarcely of 8000 men, and repulsed Dumourier, who, although he had rallied his forces again, was overthrown a second time.

During this attack near Racour, the enemy advanced a column upon our centre; but Count Colloredo repulsed them, and dislodged them from the village of Nerrvinden, where he posted himself, when night again terminated an engagement which lasted eleven hours, which also prevented our troops from pursuing the enemy any farther.

The extraordinary bravery with which our troops fought, cost us dear; we lost between 12 and 1500 men, amongst whom we reckon Major Hugo Andonelli, killed; General Robeck and Colonel Riche, wounded, and also several other officers. The enemy lost at least 4000 men killed and wounded. We have taken from them above 30 pieces of cannon.

March 19.

We perceived this morning a strong rear guard, employed in the position which the enemy had yesterday, retreating with considerable disorder, and General Benjowski was detached with six battalions of infantry, and ten squadrons of cavalry, to pursue them. He succeeded by skilful manoeuvres in dislodging their rear, so that this General, with his detachment, are at present very near Tirlemont.

SAXE COBOURG.

The following are the particulars of the action:

"On the 20th, the Austrian General Benjowski, drove the French from Tirlemont, and pursued them a league and a half beyond that town. The enemy covered their retreat with great order and coolness. At noon the Austrian army advanced upon the right, and passed Tirlemont. A party was encamped behind that town, having in their rear, the large brook of Chethe, in the middle of the highway leading to Louvain; the *Corps de Reserve* on the right, and behind that the village of Heugard.

"Colonel Baron de Mylius detached near Hempten,

Hempten, with two battalions of Michael Wallis, and some light troops, had received orders to dislodge the enemy, which he successfully achieved, as appears by the following relation. At seven in the morning, M. de Mythus had made his first attack upon Dietz; he was at first repulsed, but upon the second attack he entered the town on two sides, took 50 prisoners, and carried off a cannon, and some waggons. The loss of the Austrians was 50 killed and wounded, amongst whom was one Captain. The enemy, having been cut off from the road leading to Louvain, were obliged to retreat towards Heventhal.

"The army halted on the 21st of March to refresh.

"At break of day on the 22d, the Austrian army set out in three columns. The first advanced on the right of the causeway of Louvain, the second on the left, and the third, which formed the vanguard, directed its march towards Tournai. When the second column arrived at the heights where it was to encamp, it found them covered with numerous bodies of French cavalry, and the village of Blamden, which was intended to cover their left wing, occupied by a great number of their infantry.

"The enemy were attacked on all sides, but they made an obstinate defence, procuring reinforcements, and supplying by fresh troops, whom they brought from Louvain, and their camp behind that town, those who had been repulsed.

"The battle was bloody, our second column lost above 400 men, and the enemy more than 2000. They were, however, overcome by the bravery of the Imperial troops, driven from all their posts, and forced to evacuate the town of Louvain, and to retire behind Louvain towards Brussels.

"The first column fell in near Helemberg with a body of the enemy, who occupied the heights between that village and Louvain in order to cover the latter. The enemy defended themselves there for seven hours with the greatest obstinacy, but they were at length overcome, and driven beyond the River Dyle.

"This battle was still more bloody than that of the second column, and we reckon our loss, which is not yet properly ascertained, at more than 500 men; the enemy lost above 2000.—Our column took possession of three cannons and one carriage.

"The enemy abandoned at Louvain a considerable magazine. Terror and disorder have again increased among their troops. They have quitted the advantageous post which they occupied on the Iron Mountain,

and have encamped before Brussels, between the canal and the forest of Soignes.

(Signed) "SAKE COBBOURG."

In the first battle the Austrians were only forty thousand against 80,000 men. Domonier had planted a chevaux de frise of a new construction in a meadow through which M. de Claesart must necessarily pass with his cavalry; which this General hearing of, he contrived to wind round the meadow, and to avoid the mine.

DEPOSED BY THE CONVENTION.

French National Convention, April 6. The National Convention, after a discussion which went to a considerable length, framed the following Decree:

1st, Francois Xavier Count Aversperg, and Augustus Count of Linange, both of the family of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and having voices in the Diet of Ratisbon, at this time prisoners of war at Rheims—the two brothers of Labarre, nephews of General Clairfait, now imprisoned at Valenciennes—Charles Oldernac, Reigning Count of Linange-Witterbourg—Ferdinand Charles his son, Hereditary Count, and Frederick Count of Linange—all having voices in the Diet of Ratisbon—shall be conveyed to Paris, to serve as hostages for the safety and liberty of the four Commissioners of the National Convention, and of Bournonville the War Minister.

2d, Their mode of treatment shall be exactly conformable to that observed by the enemy to the said Commissioners and War Minister.

Paris, April 9. At four in the afternoon of yesterday the following bulletin was delivered in to the Convention:

"Yesterday morning Philippe Egalite was conveyed to the prison La Conciergerie, where he occupies the apartment which was once destined for the too-celebrated Cardinal de Rohan. It is said, that on entering this apartment Egalite fancied he perceived some partiality, some particular attention towards himself, which might hurt the feelings of his fellow prisoners; and that he in consequence demanded, for *Citizen* Egalite, the apartment à la Pistole: it will no doubt be granted him to-morrow.

"By the apartment à la Pistole is meant a particular room for which ten livres are paid at entrance. The furniture of this room consists of a table placed before a window, secured by iron bars, a chair of walnut wood, and a bed furnished with a bundle of straw, and over it a matras of the thickness of a pancake that has not swelled in frying. At one of the sides of the apartment à la Pistole are two beams, the superior surface of which is usually stored with morsels of black

black mouldy bread, left there by malefactors condemned to the galleys, the gallows, or the wheel. The apartment à la Pistole looks into a superb square, in the midst of which rises a magnificent post that has appended to it a collar of superlative beauty. [By the description this would appear to be a kind of pillory.] This collar is not, like that of the Cardinal de Rohan, enriched with the spoils

of Golconda and Visapour, but in the eyes of Egalite possesses a pre-eminent merit, that of being fitted to all—of being alike calculated to adorn the neck of the descendant of St. Louis and the son of a coachman."

The Convention yesterday decreed, that all the descendants of the family of the Bourbons, the prisoners in the Temple excepted, shall be sent prisoners to Mantes.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

APRIL 9.

A DREADFUL circumstance occurred this day in Hyde Park. A young man, very well dressed, and of comely appearance, after walking for some time near the carriage way, drew a pistol from his pocket, and discharged the contents into his head. The muzzle had been placed against the back part, just over the neck, and three balls penetrated from thence upwards. As he fell, some persons ran towards him, and a lady stopped her carriage, in which he was taken alive, but speechless, to St. George's hospital, where he expired in the evening. The unhappy victim had resided lately in Pall Mall, and in some sort of commercial concern there had lost his property. He was about 30 years of age.

The following disagreeable information was received at the Secretary of State's office, from Nootka Sound :

A Lieutenant in the British Navy, Mr. Hergest, accompanied by Mr. Gooch, the astronomer, went on shore among the natives (who are described by Mr. Mears as a very quiet inoffensive people), and from that description having a confidence in them, they went unarmed ; the savages, however, had no sooner got them in their possession, than they fell upon them, and most inhumanly murdered them. An armed party were sent from the ship (the *Dædalus*), but too late to be of any service, as the two unfortunate gentlemen were already murdered, and the horrid savages were preparing to broil and eat them. Other accounts state this cruel instance to have happened at Woakou, one of the Sandwich Islands.

Authentic accounts from this settlement, dated September 21, 1792, state, that at that time the Spaniards were still in possession of Nootka, and had not given any notice of an intention to surrender it ; in consequence of which the Chatham brig was about to return home. A store ship had arrived there with provisions for three years ; and the *Discovery*, which reached the coast the latter end of April 1792, was expected to remain from home four or five years.

The Governor, who had been there for some time, was going away. A Spanish

frigate remained to protect the settlement, where there were then eight vessels, English, Spanish, American, and Portuguese.

April 14. Sir James Murray arrived in London express from Antwerp. He brought with him a confirmation of the flight of Dumourier from his army.

Dumourier advanced, with the 20,000 men who had engaged with him in his enterprise against the existing Government of France, as far as Combray, when the artillery of his corps refused to proceed. Their example was soon followed by the National Guards. Dumourier then addressed the troops of the line, asking them, Whether they would stand by him and assist him in his enterprise ? Their answer was, they would follow him against all the world except their brethren.

Dumourier on this, finding the business desperate, exerted his influence among the cavalry ; and having prevailed upon about one thousand of them to accompany him, he left his army, and repaired with his followers to Brussels, and from thence to Mons. The young Egalite, who followed his fortunes, assumed, on his arrival at Brussels, his old title of Duc de Chartres, and appeared in the ribbonds and ornaments of his order.

From one to two thousand infantry accompanied Dumourier on his flight.

The following is the result of the Congress held at Antwerp on the 8th inst. :

" A plan of active operations is resolved on, of which this is the substance : All the Powers are to combine and attack France, the garrison towns on the frontiers of which are to be besieged instantly. If these fail, the forces within France will be blocked up by a cordon on land, whilst the Maritime Powers continue to extend the line by sea, and cut off all assistance from that quarter. Thus inclosed, the Royalists in the heart of the kingdom are to fight their own battles, and the allied armies be ready to support them as occasion may require.

" The cessation of hostilities was immediately declared at an end, and the recommencement of the operations against France resolved on."

MONTHLY OBITUARY for APRIL 1793.

JANUARY 19.

AT Jamaica, George Hobart, esq. a Magistrate of the parish of St. Andrew, and one of the Masters in Chancery.

Feb. 16. At Strathmole, Fitchburg, the Rev. George Lyon, in the 65th year of his age and 40th of his ministry.

March 10. At Oak Ash, near Newberry, Samuel Southby, esq. aged 71.

12. At Alderney, in his 76th year, John Le Mesurier, esq. Governor of that island upwards of 40 years.

John Ives, esq. Hobland-hall, near Yarmouth.

14. Mrs. Anne Temple, wife of Mr. Temple, Vicar of St. Gluvias, Cornwall.

At Putney, Tilleux Ghardot, esq. in his 70th year.

15. The Rev. William Moore Tomkyns, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Hamwell, Herts.

Lady Margaret Watson, wife of Charles Watson, esq. and sister to the Earl of Northesk.

17. At Winchester, Thomas Woods Knollis, Earl of Banbury, Viscount Wainford, Baron Knollis of Greys.

18. At Rotherham, Henry Bingley, esq. of Bolton upon Dearne, aged 83.

Mr. James Blythe, Auctioneer, Dean-street, Soho.

Lately at Bath, Sir George Montgomery Metham, Bart. (See Mrs. Bellamy's Apology.)

19. George Shirley, esq. at Anston in Warwickshire.

John Corrie, esq. of Hoddesdon, Herts.

Mr. Thomas Eaton, Alderman of Derby, aged 80.

20. William Earl of Mansfield. (See Page 163.)

Mr. James Becley, of St. James's Palace, in his 58th year.

Samuel Hewitt, esq. Brompton, Middlesex, aged 83.

Lately at Bath, Colonel Alexander Champion, late Commander in Chief at Calcutta.

21. Robert Weston, esq. Queen Anne-street, East.

Robert Pasley, esq. of Mount Annan.

Edward Kitchen, esq. of Staple-inn, an eminent Conveyancer and Chancery Draftsman. His death was occasioned by an overturn of a carriage in which he was returning from Kingston, by which he had three ribs broke and his skull dreadfully fractured. The overturn of the carriage was owing to the coachman being drunk.

Lately at Edinburgh, Alexander Wight, esq. Solicitor General at that place to the Prince of Wales.

22. At Bishop Down Grove, Tunbridge Wells, Lieut. Col. William Yorke, late

Major to his Majesty's 69th regiment of foot.

Mr. Richard Ruft, at Norwich, aged 73. He served the office of Sheriff of that city in 1777.

Mr. Phillips, in partnership with Mr. Shawe, Attorneys in Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

Lately George Dennis, esq. of Newington Butts, aged 82.

23. At Kennington, Mr Edward Hollinghead, Factor at Chamberlain's Wharf, Southwark.

At Whitehaven, Arnoldus Jones Skelton, esq. brother-in-law of Lord Cornwallis.

B. H. Stanyford, esq. of Woodford.

At Orangfield, Capt. Charles Daumple, second son of the late Charles Daumple, of Orangfield.

24. At Cardiff, John Richards, esq.

Lately at Penryn near Cardigan, the Rev. John Jones, M. A. late of Jesus College, Oxford, and Rector of Llanves Orchilwyn, Cardiganshire.

Lately at Stockholm, Count Horn, President of the Swedish College of War, in his 72d year.

25. Lady Herbert, Hill-street, Berkeley-square. She was daughter of Topham Beauclerk, esq.

26. At Exeter, ——— Lyne, esq. son of Dr. Lyne of Mervagiffey, Cornwall. He had been some time in that city raising an independent company.

At Old Aberdeen, George Leslie, esq. of Haddo, in the island of Jamaica, in his 59th year.

27. At Plymouth, in his 72d year, Dr. Mudge, brother of Mr. Thomas Mudge, the celebrated watchmaker, and son of the Rev. Zachariah Mudge.

28. Robert Duke, esq. of Lake near Salisbury.

Lately at Haslebeach, in Northamptonshire, the Rev. Mr. Wykes, Justice of Peace for that county.

29. H. Bewes, esq. many years Capt. of the fourth Devon Militia.

John Godsalve Croft, esq. Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

At Bury, in his 72d year, Dr. Norford.

At Manchester, Mr. Richard Lyre, son of Mr. Gillingham Eyre, of Friday-street.

Oliver William Baron, esq. of the Inner Temple.

At Edinburgh, John Grant, esq. of Killgraston, late Chief Justice of Jamaica.

30. Mrs. Hingston, in Haddon-garden, in her 87th year.

The Rev. Edward Philips, of Lampeter, Pembrokeshire.

Lately Mr. John Cripps, Clothier, at Cirencester.



On SATURDAY, JUNE 1, will be Published,

No. I.

(To be continued MONTHLY)

THE

BRITISH CRITIC, A NEW REVIEW.

Printed for F. and C. RIVINGTON, No. 62, St. Paul's Church-yard.

Prospectus.

IF the number of Reviews already in existence were the only point to be considered, there could be no reason to attract the public notice to a NEW ONE. Nor is it any apparent want of knowledge, or ability in the Authors of these publications, that encourages the present Competition with them. As Critics, some of them perform their task in a distinguished manner; most of them so well, that, on the whole, the cause of Taste and Literature receives, no doubt, a great advantage from their labours. But, highly as we value Taste and Literature, and inseparably as their interests are connected with such works, there are objects of yet more importance continually presented to the mind of a Reviewer; and thence reflected to the Public in such colours as his Principles or Prejudices may chance to give. Such are the opinions that, from time to time, are published, on the two great topics of *Politics* and *Religion*. CRITICISM, though professedly the primary object of Reviews, gives place, in point of public importance, to the discussion of opinions on these subjects. It is of much less consequence to a country, whether its Writers excel in Style and Diction, in the arts of Composition, and the various branches of Literary Skill, than whether their opinions on those leading points are sound and right; and whether their defects or merits of that kind are fairly or unfairly stated by the periodical reporter.

Here then we find the evil that so much demands a Remedy. Some of our principal Reviews have long been animated by a spirit very hostile, not only to the whole establishment in Church and State, but to all that Englishmen in general hold most sacred, in the principles by which it is supported; in *Politics*, to Monarchy itself; in *Religion*, to Christianity.

It is vain to temporize, by using words too weak for what they should convey. The advocates for extravagant and democratical claims of right, have never wanted their abettors, in those dangerous publications; and Christianity, though not expressly rejected, is not to be discovered in that human invention, falsely called *Rational Christianity*; that system which diminishes the mercy of God, destroys the dignity of the Redeemer, and bends itself to every fanciful hypothesis that may chance to suit the private reason of any vain or capricious individual. Is there a Writer who would give to the multitude rights, as well as Powers, beyond all definition or controul? he is sure of countenance or commendation. Is there one who fills his pages with doubts, or with denials of all mysteries, and all that places Revelation above the invention or discovery of man? he too has found strong advocates. His blemishes are veiled, his best arguments are brought forward, his worst suppressed, or aided by others of more apparent efficacy: nor has the Reader any chance of being secured from danger, but by the soundness of his own principles, or by the caution which many have adopted, from necessity, that of viewing the whole Picture in reverse. He is invited to a specious feast, where the more the viands are poisoned, the more they are made alluring to the eye, and seductive to the appetite.

On the other hand, with respect to works favourable to our Government, or our Religion, the opposite methods are employed. The Reviewer is a Council constantly retained against the Crown and Church. The writer on their side is always thought to be mistaken; his abilities, if they cannot be denied, are considered as overpoised by his errors; and if he gain celebrity or profit, it must be in spite of the Reviewers, not by their assistance.

To obviate these Arts, to check the course of Misrepresentation, and give the chance of favourable hearing to the side we deem the right, is the object of the *BRITISH CRITIC*; the Authors of which, though they never will descend to any thing unfair, can only undertake to write exactly as they feel; that is, as men convinced of certain truths, and zealous to defend them, in proportion to their high importance. They are, and they declare themselves to be, firm friends to real Liberty, as established by the *BRITISH CONSTITUTION*, and to real Christianity, particularly as delivered in the Evangelical Doctrines of the *CHURCH OF ENGLAND*. Such being their principles, they cannot with indifference see the security of Society endangered, or the

foundations of the Christian Faith assailed, whether by pretended friends or open enemies; and, therefore, for their sentiments upon these subjects, they look for commendation only from such persons as agree with them, in what should be maintained as everlasting truths. These are, however, undoubtedly by far the greater part of the inhabitants of this country, among whom, within the class of those who read and think, nothing has been more sincerely wished, than such an effort to resist the forces, and repel the inroads of corruption.

Alarmed by some apparent progress of what they could not but regard as false and dangerous opinions, a Society of Gentlemen published, some time ago, a *Proposal for a Reformation of Principles*. This society, consisting of persons of liberal views, and of various situations and professions, united only by the exigence of the times, which seemed to call for more than common efforts in defence of BRITISH PRINCIPLES, and BRITISH HAPPINESS, was desirous only to REFORM where previous Arts had introduced corruption: where sound opinions yet remained, to give them due support, and to PRESERVE them. Among their plans for effecting this good purpose, was that of bringing forward A REVIEW, conducted in the manner herein proposed.

Under the auspices of that society THE BRITISH CRITIC is now about to appear: the time appointed for its commencement being the FIRST of JUNE. How far it may deserve the venerable name of CRITIC, the Public will hereafter decide; but BRITISH it will certainly be found, in all its sentiments, and in the ground of its decisions; according to those principles that long have formed the glory of the British Nation. In taking such a line, if the Authors of this Review should not be able wholly to escape the charge of partiality, they are at least determined to incur no accusation of intemperance. By the scale of their own opinions, must all men judge of others; we know not of any consideration that should deter us from speaking for ourselves; and if we plainly avow our Principles, we rather should obtain the praise of honesty, than meet with censure or suspicion. A man partial to no opinions is a blank; he neither can have read nor thought. Having opinions, to affect a neutrality by which they should be totally concealed, would be to make a sacrifice without advantage; it would be to displease all parties. We would be candid, not insipid.

Having thus largely given our Reasons for the present undertaking, and expressed our feelings on the most important points connected with it, we have only now to add, that in every other quality that ought to

be required in a Review, our endeavour will be to rival, if we cannot excel, the most respectable of our competitors: favourable to merit of all kinds, and particularly to the efforts of Genius.

Finding the form already adopted for Reviews to be convenient and proper, we have not attempted innovation, where we could not promise an improvement. Our Monthly Publication will, therefore, consist, as they do, of two principal divisions: a Review at large of some productions, and a Catalogue of others, more concisely noticed.

But as it appears that the quantity has been too far increased, and three volumes in a year are thought to lay too heavy a charge on public curiosity, we purpose, by avoiding Supplements, to confine *THE BRITISH CRITIC* within Two Yearly Volumes.

Foreign Literature, however, which chiefly occupies the Supplements of other Reviews, will not be neglected by us. On the contrary, from the assistance to which we look, we are enabled to promise a peculiarly accurate and intelligent execution of that article. But as few Readers feel as much interested concerning foreign publications, as with those of their own country; and they who do, can easily obtain access to foreign journals; we shall keep this part within a moderate extent, and assign to it only one division of our Monthly Catalogue: which will consequently be distinguished into two parts—*British Catalogue* and *Foreign Catalogue*.

As we commence our Undertaking in the Middle of the Year, we shall neither go out of the current year for subjects of Criticism, nor bind ourselves to notice every work that has already appeared in 1793; but, from the date of our first publication, we mean to make our notice general; and, if possible, to keep pace with the publications that are issued, better than has been usual with reviews. Long arrears of Criticism are prejudicial, in many instances, to authors; and always are unpleasant to the public.

Of any merits that may be peculiar to us, we shall leave our Readers both to judge and speak. Learning and Sagacity must be shown by actual proof, not promised and held forth in previous boastings. If we have them, they will plead effectually in our behalf: if they should be wanting, the more we had commended ourselves, the greater would be the public disappointment. The attempt itself argues some persuasion of ability to execute the task: Success will justify our hopes, but not relax our efforts.

APRIL 22, 1793.

Government Security.

MARCH, 25, 1793.

The COMMITTEE for Managing the Concerns of

The New British Tontine,

Have Unanimously RESOLVED,

THAT as the present reduced price of Funds affords a VERY BENEFICIAL OPPORTUNITY for purchasing Stock, the Books of this Society shall continue open, for the admission of Subscribers, till

The 24th Day of JUNE next;

[After which Time NO ONE CAN POSSIBLY be admitted, as particularly stated in the Xth Article of the Deed of Trust]

That all who choose to profit by this most advantageous period, may be enabled to partake of its peculiar benefits; it being extremely probable (as the War is expected to be of a short duration) that the monies now to be invested, in GOVERNMENT SECURITY, will be sold out, at the expiration of the Tontine, for

Nearly Twenty per Cent. Gain;

BESIDES the usual increase arising from Compound Interest, Fines, &c. which must be abundantly augmented (especially during the War) by Deaths and Exclusions.

The exalted rank and character of the Trustees and Treasurers to THIS TONTINE have been often announced in former advertisements. — It being warranted by Nine Members of Parliament and Ten other Gentlemen of the greatest respectability, the Capital Stock of THIS SOCIETY is rendered as SECURE as GOVERNMENT and PROPERTY can make it.

It may not be amiss to remind the public, on account of the panic which at present seems to pervade the public mind, with respect to the many recent failures, that no failure whatever (which has happened, or may happen) has affected, or can affect the BRITISH TONTINES. — The Committee meet at the Secretary's Office, the first Monday in every month, for the purpose of ordering the Treasurers to lay out what monies may be then in hand, in the funds, in the name of the Trustees, by which means no person whoever has any command of any part of the property of this Society, but for the purposes stated and settled in the Deed of Trust.

Sr JAMES ESDAILE & Co. are NOT Treasurers to any TONTINE but the BRITISH

Signed, by Order of the Committee,

THOMAS GADD, President.

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Rosen, Denbigh

WHEREAS, in the year 1790, Mr. RYMER, Surgeon and Apothecary, of Reigate, having obtained information of the following Medicine (his sole invention and property) having been repeatedly counterfeited; in justice to the Public and to Himself and Family, he took a house in London to vend it himself; and whereas, from the success and reputation of the said Medicine, the above impositions were persevered in, Mr. RYMER petitioned for, and obtained His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, as a further legal Security: And whereas, in contempt of his Majesty's Authority and the Laws, there is reason to believe that wicked Persons do still utter a spurious Medicine as his, Mr. RYMER respectfully gives notice, that it can be had genuine only of the undermentioned Agents; of those specified in the Bills of Direction delivered with the Bottles; and of such others as may be authorized under his own hand; and at his house, No. 36, Gerrard-street, Soho, where he will be happy to give his opinion and advice to persons who may wish to make use of it, between the hours of Eleven in the Forenoon and Two in the Afternoon, from Tuesday to Friday inclusive.

BY HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, GRANTED UNTO
JAMES RYMER,

INVENTOR AND PREPARER OF THE
CARDIAC AND NERVOUS TINCTURE,

For Disorders of the Head, Stomach, and Bowels; viz. Headach, Confusion, and Giddiness; Indigestion and Loss of Appetite, with Bilious Crudities and Retchings; Yellowness of the Eye and Skin; Flatulence, Pain, Spasms, Heartburn, and Nausea; Gripings, Colic, and Costiveness.

For the Gout in the Stomach and Head

For all such Affections of the Nervous System as are attended with Depression of Spirits, Paralytic and Apoplectic Dispositions, Prostration of Strength, Timidity, Tremors, Startings, Palpitations, and Faintings or Fits.

For bracing and strengthening the whole System, in states of Relaxation and Debility.

And as a powerful Antiseptic in cases of putrid Bile, and for counteracting Infection, or preventing and curing putrid, malignant, and pestilential Fevers, prevailing in Prisons, crowded filthy Places, Hospitals, Ships, hot and unhealthy Climates, &c.

This Medicine, as an immediate Restorative and Corroborant, is a most effectual Remedy in Female Obstructions and Suppressions, and in cases of Retention at Maturity; also in Weaknesses, Morbid Discharges, and Irregularity about the turn of years.

Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d. 5s. 5d. and 11s. 6d. and in stopper flints at 3s. 6d. 7s. and 14s.; at No. 36, Gerrard-street, Soho; also by Mr. Thomas Evans, Book-seller, No. 46, Patenoster-row; Frederic Smith, Chemist and Druggist to the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, No. 29, Haymarket; Messrs. Armistage and Moore, Stationers, No. 63, Bishopgate-street Within; Tutt, Royal Exchange, London; and by the following Printers, Bookellers, &c. viz. at Aylesbury, by Dagnall; Bath, R. Crutwell, and Hooper and Keanes; Birmingham, Pearson; Brecon, W. and G. North; Bristol, Lloyd, W. Browne, and Ruth and Peach; Bury St. Edmunds, T. Evans; and J. Gage; Canterbury, Simmons and Co.; Carmarthen, Daniel; Chelmsford, Clachar; Chester, Poole; Colchester, Keymer; Dover, Ledger, and J. Neales; Edinburgh, Scott, Apothecary; Exeter, Trewman, and Woolmer; Glasgow, Menmons; Gloucester, R. Rakes, and Pytt; Hereford, Allen; Leeds, Binns; Leicester, Ireland; Lewes, Lee; Lincoln, Brooke; Liverpool, Mrs. Smith, Book-seller; Maidstone, Blake; Manchester, Harrop; Newcastle, Staffordshire, Smith; Northampton, Dicey and Sutton; Norwich, Yarrington and Bacon; Oxford, Cooke; Plymouth, Haydon; Portsmouth, Gibbs; Reigate, Bodle; Rochester, Gilman and Co.; Shrewsbury, Wood; Tunbridge, Sprange; Wells, Evill; Winchester, Wilkes; Worcester, Tymbs; York, Blanchard; and by other reputable persons in principal Towns.

* * * It is proper to add a caution, to which particular attention should be paid by invalids; that on every paper of directions pasted on the bottles of the Cardiac Tincture, Mr. RYMER's name is signed in his own hand-writing: without this evidence of its being free from counterfeit, he cannot consider himself responsible for the effect produced by taking any Medicine which may be termed and sold as his.

Cases stated in writing, and letters post-paid, will be answered.

Fuller information may be obtained in a perusal of the following Book:

Lately published in Octavo, price 4s. in Boards,

Fifth Edition,

A TREATISE upon INDIGESTION, and the HYPOCHONDRIAC DISEASE; and upon the INFLAMMATORY and ATONIC GOUT; with

CASE I. FLYING GOUT and DYSPEPSY.

Reigate, May 21, 1785.

I do hereby certify, that in the month of October last, when I was very much troubled with wind in my stomach and bowels, attended with great pain and violent convulsive hiccups, which hindered me sleeping at night, I was greatly relieved from those complaints (which I believe to have proceeded from a gouty humour flying about me) by the advice and assistance of Mr. RYMER, the Apothecary at Reigate, and particularly by taking a reddish Tincture which he sent me, and in the course of about ten days was entirely cured of them.

From Francis Maseres, Esq. F.R.S.

FRANCIS MASERES.

Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer.

CASE II. GOUT.

To Mr. RYMER.

SIR,

Oct. 24, 1786.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing myself very highly in favour of your medicine, the good effects of which both Mrs. Fuller, myself, and my Butler (who has repeated gouty attacks), have frequently experienced.

I am, Sir,

*From J. Drayton Fuller, Esq.
Mayley-Park, Suffolk.*

Your very humble Servant,
J. DRAYTON FULLER.

CASE III. PARALYTIC AFFECTIONS, DYSPEPSY, &c.

To Mr. RYMER.

SIR,

Gravesend, Dec. 25, 1790.

I have found great benefit from your Cardiac Tincture. It has entirely removed the shootings at the extremity of my tongue, and taken away the quantity of wind that used to oppress my head and bowels: and removed the spasms and little convulsions so frequent in various parts of my body. I recommended the Cardiac Tincture to Mr. Thomas Dundas, chief mate of the Henry Dundas, in East-India Ship, which entirely relieved him from a bilious complaint, with sour belchings and nausea in the morning.

I am, Sir, your most humble Servant,

PENDOCK NEALE.

From Mr. Pendock Neale, aged 68, at Gravesend, Kent.

CASE IV. BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, and GOUTY.

I employed Mr. RYMER as Surgeon and Apothecary for several years prior to his preparing and publishing his Cardiac Tincture, during which time I entertained, and still entertain, the highest opinion of his professional abilities: since he first prepared the Tincture, I have taken it several times for a bilious complaint, and experienced great relief from it.

W. ROBINSON.

From William Robinson, Esq. Reigate, Sept. 4, 1790.

CASE V. NERVOUS COLIC.

Reigate, April 26, 1785.

I do hereby certify, that my servant Edward Turner was attacked with the dry belly-ache, or Devonshire colic; and by taking only one dose of Mr. RYMER's Cardiac Tincture for disorders in the stomach and bowels, he was immediately relieved from the greatest agonies.

From the Rev. J. Snellson, Vicar of Reigate.

J. SNELSON.

CASE VI. BILIOUS and NERVOUS.

Reigate, March 20, 1785.

This is to certify, that Mr. RYMER's Cardiac Tincture cured me of a violent bilious disorder, attended with wind, gripings, and head-ache.

*From Mr. John Alexander, Butcher
and Frymer, at Reigate.*

JOHN ALEXANDER.

CASE VII. ATONIC GOUT.

Reigate, May 25, 1785.

I do hereby certify, that when labouring under a severe gouty disorder, which

affected my head, stomach, and bowels by turns, I applied to Mr. RYMER, who gave me some of his Cardiac Tincture, which perfectly cured me.
From Mr. Allen Edwards, Tallow Chandler.

ALLAN EDWARDS.

CASE VIII. NERVOUS and GOUTY.

Reigate, April 28, 1785.

Having a nervous and gouty disorder in my head, attended with stupor and giddiness, which likewise affected my stomach and bowels in a very distressing manner, I applied to Mr. RYMER, the Apothecary at Reigate, who gave me some of his Cardiac Tincture, which removed all my complaints.
From Mr. Richard Wood, of Reigate, Surry.

RICHARD WOOD.

CASE IX. OBSTRUCTIONS in the LIVER, INDIGESTION, and DEBILITY.

A principal officer in the East India service, labouring under obstructions of the liver, indigestion, wind, and heart-burn, yellowness of the eyes and countenance, low spirits, tremors and other nervous affections (which he attributes to the climate and manner of life in India), began to take the Cardiac Tincture on the 14th inst.; and declares, this day, that it has done him the most essential service; and that, compared with the medicines he has been taking during the twelve months last past, as prescribed to him by eminent men of the Faculty, it is superior to any one of them. He authorizes Mr. RYMER to refer any gentleman to himself who may desire further particulars.
No. 24, Paternoster-Row, Sept 23, 1790.

CASE X. DEBILITY and LOSS of APPETITE.

Mr VERNON, farmer at Reigate, in a poor, low, and lingering way (using his own words), with debility and faintness upon using the least exercise, together with loss of appetite, regained his strength and appetite by taking only one bottle of Mr. RYMER'S Tincture. He took one table spoonful every morning fasting, and another at noon.

CASE XI. FLYING GOUT.

To Mr. RYMER.

SIR,

June 6, 1787.

For some years past, when the gout attacks my stomach or head, I have found much benefit from your excellent Tincture, which always eases me, and generally drives the gouty humour from the body into the hands and feet, thereby relieving me from great distress and danger

I am, Sir, your most humble Servant,

From Thomas Scott, Esq. Exeter.

THOMAS SCOTT.

CASE XII. LIVER CASES.

To Mr. RYMER.

SIR,

Nov. 15, 1788.

When at Bengal, I and many of my acquaintance, labouring under the bilious remittent fever, used your Cardiac Tincture with very great advantage. Please to send me six pint bottles of it, in a box, properly packed.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

CASE XIII. BILIOUS and DYSPEPTIC.

To Mr. RYMER.

SIR,

July 17, 1786.

My complaints, namely bilious retchings and gripings, with heart-burn, wind and hiccups, little or no appetite, and indigestion, were all removed by the daily and occasional taking of your Tincture, which I found far superior to any medicine I had before used in those complaints.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

JOHN ROTHAM.

CASE XIV. NERVOUS and BILIOUS.

To Mr. RYMER.

SIR,

Jan 19, 1787.

My nervous tremors and sinkings, and all my stomach complaints, are considerably better from the use of your Cardiac Tincture.

I am, Sir, your most humble Servant,

From James Knight, Esq. York.

JAMES KNIGHT

CASE XV. JAUNDICE, DROPSY, DEBILITY.

To Mr. RYMER.

SIR,

March 12, 1789.

By taking your Cardiac Tincture according to your directions, the distemper in my liver, the yellowness of my skin, and dropped swellings in my legs

are entirely cured, and I now enjoy a good appetite, and regain my former strength.

From Mr. Adams, Bristol.

I am, Sir, your obliged humble Servant,
JOHN ADAMS.

CASE XVI. DEBILITY.

To Mr. RYMER.

SIR,
I return you many thanks for your obliging letter, and for the very sensible and judicious Advice contained therein. My brother (whom I saw the other day) desired his compliments, and begged I would inform you that he has kept in a course of the Cardiac Tincture, and finds himself considerably better by the use of it, as it seems quite to have removed those nervous tremors, sinkings, &c that he complained of.

I am, Sir, your obliged and obedient Servant,
From George Rook, Esq Langham-Hall, Essex
GEORGE ROOK.

CASE XVII. GOUTY and BILIOUS.

To Mr RYMER.

SIR,

August 14, 1789.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that my gouty and bilious complaints are infinitely better since I took your Cardiac Tincture.

From J. Harris, Esq.
Herts d-street.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
J. HARRIS.

CASE XVIII. INDIGESTION, DEBILITY, &c.

To Mr. RYMER

SIR,

Feb. 3, 1790.

Having laboured under loss of appetite, wind, and indigestion, and great weakness, my complaints were quite removed by the use of your Tincture.

From Mrs. Cooper, Windmill-street.

I am, Sir, your obliged humble Servant,
ANN COOPER.

CASE XIX. FLYING GOUT and DEBILITY

Reigate, Jan 30, 1791.

These are to certify, that I received great benefit from Mr RYMER's Cardiac Tincture, in weakness of my stomach, acidity, bile, spasms, and wind, and attended with confusion, giddiness, and faintness.

From Mr John Harding of Reigate

JOHN HARDING.

CASE XX. NERVOUS and BILIOUS

To Mr RYMER, Surgeon, No 24, Patenoster-Row.

SIR,

I have sent for another bottle of your excellent Cardiac Tincture, and a box of Pills, as I do not wish to be without them. The Pills brought off the bile both upwards and downwards, and the Tincture removed the windy bilious complaint and disorder in my head; and I have been very well ever since.

Trinity-House, Water Lane, Feb 9, 1791.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
GEO LIDDLE

* Mr Liddle being of a copulent and phlegmatic habit, liable to accumulations of bile, it was necessary to evacuate the bilious crudities; previous to the use of the Cardiac Tincture.

CASE XXI. ATONIC GOUT.—FITS from WORMS.

To Mr. RYMER,

Bristol, Oct 17, 1790.

SIR,

By your Cardiac Tincture I have been freed from the Gout in my Stomach and Head. It has mended my appetite and digestion, and removed costiveness. It discharges the bile, and clears my fallow skin.

My sister has strictly pursued your directions. The Tincture has quite restored her lost appetite, strength, and spirits. The fits with which she had been afflicted many years, and for which she had used many medicines without benefit, have not returned since she first took your Pills †, which have carried off an amazing number of small white worms with slime.

I am, Sir, your obliged humble Servant,

† See Detergent Pills.

J. HOWARD.

CASE XXII. BILIOUS and NERVOUS.

Queen-Square, Westminster, Oct. 9, 1790.

In my case of sickness of stomach, bilious retchings, wind, sourness, and pinchings, severe head-aches, convulsions, and nervous agitations, which greatly reduced me, I was cured by Mr. RYMER's Cardiac Tincture, after having for years taken, to no purpose, a variety of Medicines prescribed by Physicians and Apothecaries.

ANN PHILLIPS.

CASE XXIII. DEBILITY and INDIGESTION.

Reigate, Jan. 29, 1797.
 I do hereby certify that in violent pains in my stomach and my head, with wind and faintness, I was immediately relieved by Mr. RYMER'S Cardiac Tincture.
 From Mrs. Mary Stanning of Reigate.

MARY STANNING.

CASE XXIV. OBSTRUCTED LIVER and DROPSY.

Bishopsgate-street, Jan. 10, 1791.
 I do certify, that having many years been afflicted with the yellow jaundice, and a disorder in my liver, with dreadful complaints in my head, stomach, and bowels, and swelled dropical legs, I was perfectly restored to health and strength by the virtues of the Cardiac Tincture and Pills.

PETER HOLFORD.

CASE XXV. ATONIC GOUT and DEBILITY.

To Mr. RYMER.

SIR,
 Having taken your Cardiac Tincture in complaints of the stomach and head, and received much relief from it, I do hereby recommend it as an excellent and safe medicine.
 From Mr. W. Glover, of Reigate.

Reigate, Jan. 29, 1791.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,
 WILLIAM GLOVER.

CASE XXVI. INDIGESTION and DEBILITY.

London, Feb. 1, 1791.
 These are to certify, that in debility of my stomach, bilious retchings in the morning, sourness, eructations, spasms, and wind, I obtained great and permanent benefit from Mr. RYMER'S Cardiac Tincture.

RICHARD TURNER POOLER.

From Mr. R. Pooler, Mathematical Instrument-Maker
 to the Prince of Wales, No 43, Fish-street Hill.

CASE XXVII. NERVOUS DECLINE

London, Feb. 11, 1791.
 A gentleman came to my house this morning, and declared, that for these three years last past he had laboured under a series of dreadful nervous complaints, spasmodic and other distressing affections of the eyes; wasting of his flesh, so that he was deemed to be in a consumption, great weakness of his stomach and bowels, dejection, lassitude, and general debility that he had been under the care of eminent medical men, and tried various medicines and means ineffectually, that about six weeks ago he began to take the Cardiac Tincture, which has removed all his complaints, and restored his appetite, strength, flesh, and spirits, that in consideration of circumstances of delicacy, he begs me to suppress the publication of his name, and that Messrs. Armistage and Moore, Stationers, No. 63, Bishopsgate-street Within, can testify the above facts.

JAMES RYMER.

CASE XXVIII. ATONIC GOUT and PARALYTIC DISPOSITION.

Pall-Mall, Dec. 2, 1790.
 My regular gout having become anomalous, affecting my head with great confusion, distressing giddiness and noise, with impaired memory and derangement of thought, and my stomach with spasms, hiccups, acidity, wind, fullness, loss of appetite and indigestion; with costiveness, general weakness, nervous startings, and paralytic tremors: these are to certify, that I was relieved by the daily use of Mr. RYMER'S Tincture: and that since, by taking it occasionally, I continue in comfortable health and spirits.

GEORGE HOWARD.

CASE XXIX. NERVOUS DEBILITY and LOW SPIRITS.

Reigate, Jan. 29, 1791.
 I received great benefit from your Cardiac Tincture, which relieved me when greatly oppressed with wind, and depression of spirits.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,
 From Mrs. Mary Bryant, of Reigate.

MARY BRYANT.

CASE XXX. INDIGESTION and DEBILITY.

Reigate, Jan. 30, 1791.
 In bilious disorders, indigestion, and loss of appetite, and at times sickness, retching, severe head-ache, and universal debility, I took Mr. RYMER'S Cardiac Tincture daily, which relieved me in a few days.
 From Miss Sarah Filewood, of Reigate.

SARAH FILEWOOD.

CASE XXXI. NERVOUS and BILIOUS.

To Mr. RYMER.

SIR,
 I do hereby certify that I have repeatedly experienced great relief in most

Chesham, June 24, 1792.

was affectionate, Diligent, and bilious complaints, from Mr. Rymar's Cardiac Tincture.

From Mr. Ruffhead.

JAS. THOMPSON RUFFHEAD, Clerk.

Many Ladies have taken the Cardiac and Nervous Tincture with equal success in similar complaints.

Mr. RYMER desires to return thanks to those Medical Gentlemen, who, in difficult cases, have, with candour and liberality, recommended patients to his opinion, and trial of his medicine, particularly to Mr. JOHN HUNTER. He further states that many persons afflicted with Dyspepsy, the Atonic Gout, and other distressing and anomalous complaints of the head, stomach, and bowels, having taken the Cardiac Tincture, agreeably to his directions, previous to intended journeys to Bath, have received so much benefit therefrom, as to render recourse to the Bath waters unnecessary.

CASE XXXII.

To Mr. RYMER.

SIR,

London, July 18, 1792.

In answer to your favour, I beg leave to inform you, that I found great relief by taking your Cardiac Tincture in my very severe nervous and bilious complaints. I have been for upwards of ten years extremely troubled with the latter (bilious) complaint, owing to great relaxation acquired in tropical climates; and my life was at two different periods totally despaired of, once in Jamaica, and at another time in my passage from India. I presume and believe that was the occasion of the nervous disorder which I had for some years; but in the year 1790, it became truly severe while in Bengal, and continued very bad during the voyage home. On my arrival in England, I went soon thereafter to recruit, and staid for some months in Scotland, but unfortunately returned worse than when I left England. I have repeatedly tried various medicines for both the complaints without any success, though recommended by some of the first physicians: from the distressed situation in which I was, I was induced to try some of yours (the Cardiac Tincture, and also the Detegent Pills); and after using them for six weeks or two months, I found a most surprising relief, and more than I ever expected: so that by a regular continuance of them I got well, particularly of the nervous disorder, attended with a swimming in the head, confused ideas, great fear, lots of memory, &c. &c. which were very terrible indeed.

My system being very irritable, I am very liable to colds, which never fail to affect my stomach, even now, with severe bilious complaints, which often attack my head, and sometimes my nerves, though to a very trifling degree to what they did formerly; but when that is the case, your Tincture, &c. gives the desired relief in a few days. I can only say it is the best medicine I ever took; and much have I taken in my time, but they seemed only to relax me the more, though prescribed by some very able men of the Faculty. I sincerely hope that you will have all the success that your merit and the invaluable merits of your medicine deserve.

I am respectfully, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

WILLIAM INNES.

From W. Innes, Esq.

No. 5, Great Project-street, Goodman's-Fields.

CASE XXXIII.

To Mr. RYMER.

SIR,

Tork, May 19, 1792.

Although I am well assured your medicine requires no further commendation, yet, that persons afflicted with such dangerous maladies as I laboured under many years, and which resisted the skill and prescriptions of very able men, may know by what means I obtained relief from my most distressing complaints, and out of gratitude to you, and in justice to the excellence of your medicine, I have to relate, that from my 45th to my 50th year, I laboured under a complication of miseries, arising, as it was alleged, from irregular, misplaced, or flying gout in my stomach, bowels, and head; by turns; four crudities, wind, cramps, and hiccups; bilious sickness and vomitings in the morning; confused headaches and giddiness; great bodily weakness and loss of flesh, from want of appetite and imperfect digestion of such food as I could take and retain—pain and restless nights—my skin and whites of my eyes were suffused with bile, and I had a sense of swelling and pain about the region of the liver. I was in general so constive, that no stools were had without cathartics or purgatives—the stools were knotty, white, and stiff like clay. I was, moreover, threatened with a palsy of one side—my legs swelled, particularly at night, and the flesh of them was rigid, hard, and stiff. In this state of things, the most skillful and effectual methods that could be thought of

were tried. Consultations with Physicians were held; and becoming daily worse, I resolved to try your Cardiac Tincture and Detergent Pills. Having perused your book as well as the printed directions, I began by taking one of the pills at bed-time, concluding that all cruditates should be discharged before I resorted to the Tincture. The pill gave me several motions next day, and lowered me a good deal, but by the help of mutton broth, and wine and bread, now and then, I got through the operation pretty well, considering my reduced state. I began with the Tincture on the next day, by taking two tea-spoonfuls of it mixed in a tea-cup full of camomile tea, milk &c. At about an hour before dinner, in the same way, I took three tea-spoonfuls at six in the evening, I took three tea-spoonfuls more, and added, as you direct, one tea-spoonful of Magnesia. When costive, which, since the use of the Tincture, was seldom the case, I took one pill at night. My leg sunk much by the operation of the pills, and is now sore. Thus I continued the use of the Cardiac Tincture and Detergent Pills, till finding my appetite and digestion greatly amended, all the other complaints rising, my flesh and strength resumed, and my general state of health amazingly improved, I take them now less frequently, but I shall not yet leave off the morning doses of the Tincture. I am so enlivened and invigorated the body. It shall be my principal study to recommend your medicines in all cases where I may judge them to be indicated.

I remain, Sir,

Your ever obliged humble servant,

JAMES THORPE.

CASE XXXIV.

To Mr. RIMER.

SIR,

Manchester, April 10, 1792.

Having been an Arthritic from my 20th year, I never failed to have a regular, general fit of the gout in some one of the months from September to May, which always carried off my previous anomalous complaints, such as stupor, giddiness, headach, fulness, &c. &c. &c. disposition to fever. My lungs, &c. &c. I am now in my 40th year. During the last two or three years I have at times, suffered exceedingly in my head, stomach, and bowels, with loss of appetite, indigestion, and, flatulency, and costiveness, excessive lowness of spirits, nervous tremors, numbness of hands, general weakness, and relaxation, till the use of your Cardiac and Nervous Tincture was recommended to me by a particular friend, who in the place of health did feel it was the greatest benefit.

I esteem it a duty which I owe to the public, as well as to the merits of your medicine, I have to desire that you will publish, that after long and continued great sufferings as above stated and enumerated (to alleviate which it may be readily conceived I did not omit to call in the assistance of the Faculty), and finally concluding in my friend's favourable report of the happy effects of your Tincture &c. &c. &c. I gave it a full trial.

Received no little or no benefit from the first bottle of it, and judging, from your printed directions, that there might be some attending viscid and clogging matter in the first passages, I took one of the pills at bed-time, which operation next day, when I evacuated by stool an immense load of bile, flume, and other offensive excrement.

The day after this operation, I began again with the Tincture, and took it regularly, fasting and before dinner, duly, as directed, for six weeks, gradually lessening the quantity to two tea-spoonfuls before dinner, and I have now the satisfaction to declare, that I have not enjoyed better health these ten or twelve years last past, than I do at this time, which, under God's providence, I fully attribute to the virtues of your medicine.

I am, Sir, &c.

WILLIAM JONES.

CASE XXXV.

Rigby, OH 1, 1792.

These are to certify, that five years ago, when labouring under most excruciating pain in my stomach and bowels, attended with obstinate constipation, and continual retchings and hiccups, so that I could keep neither nourishment, nor medicine in my stomach, under the judicious care of an eminent physician and two apothecaries, my friends sent for Mr. RIMER, who immediately prescribed his Cardiac Tincture and Pills, which soon settled my stomach, relieved me from the greatest torment and delirium, and, on the fifth morning, from the attack, gave me copious and offensive stools.

J. KNOWLES, Plumber.

CASE XXXVI.

An elderly Nobleman, who had suffered greatly from Dyspepsy, Bileus and Nervous Affections, for the relief of which he had taken the usual remedies prescribed in such cases unsuccessfully, desires me to publish for the information of persons labouring under similar disorders, that the above Medicine has so strengthened his stomach, &c. that he can now eat and digest well all kinds of

and, which formerly became weak and loose, and oppressed him with wind; and that occasional complaints in his head, coldness and numbness of the extremities, tremors, spasms, pain, and constipation, which proceeded from indigestion, the Flying Gout and Debility, are also removed.

Gerrard-street, Soho, No. 36,

March 4, 1793.

JAMES RYMER,

Surgeon.

CASE XXXVII.

To Mr. RYMER, Surgeon, No. 36, Gerrard-street, Soho.

SIR,

Having taken your Medicine for the Asthma with great debility and relaxation of my body, loss of appetite, and distressing complaints of my stomach, bowels and head; low spirits and nervous tremblings, accompanied with numbness of hands, and swelled ankles and feet; and having received essential benefit from it, when the various skilful means used had failed, in justice to your Medicine, I beg you will make the above fact known.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Bath, Nov. 5th, 1792.

JOHN DENNIS.

For the Information of Persons for the Relief of whose principal Complaints the Cardiac Tincture is indicated, but whose Cases being anomalous and complicated, require the occasional Use of the DETERGENT PILLS, their Description, and Directions for using them are here subjoined.

The DETERGENT PILLS,

FOR evacuating bilious crudities, hardened fæces, and all noxious accumulations in the bowels, whether proceeding from habitual indigestion and costiveness, or occasional indulgence at a feast, &c.—when heterogeneous and refractory foods have been coagulated in the stomach by excesses in wine, and mixed discordant liquors, and have passed into the intestines, and are beyond the reach of emetics. For cases strictly bilious, attended with pains in the stomach and bowels, hiccups, sour belchings, heartburn, fulness of the belly, and costiveness; and in obstructions, gall-stones, and other morbid affections of the liver, attended with swelled feet and ankles, fallow skin, yellow eyes, nauseous taste, and foul mouth, these pills are effectual and safe. In all cases of worms in the stomach and intestines, they are used with success and safety; and effectually destroy and discharge those small white worms of the rectum and anus, which are so teasing and dangerous, and occasion a voracious appetite, paleness, leanness, fever, thirst, restlessness, horrid dreams, convulsions, fainting fits, and a train of nervous disorders, especially in women, which complaints are too frequently supposed to arise from different causes.

D I R E C T I O N S.

Take one pill every night at bed-time till better. In common and occasional cases, one pill once in the week will be sufficient. In general, the first course should consist of three or six at the most, with the interval of six or seven days before commencing the second course. When a pill begins to operate, which it commonly does some time of the day after taking it, work it off with mutton-broth or gruel. One pill, once in the week or fortnight, may be often enough in worm cases.

It is a fortunate circumstance which attends the effects of these pills, namely, that in cases where they meet with much acrid bile, and other noxious putrescent matter, and viscid phlegm in the stomach, they will often cause gentle sickness in the morning, previous to their operation by stool.

Although this medicine be very safe, yet, as it is active, it will be proper during its operation to keep within doors. In the night it opens the pores, and removes feverish heat; and in the day, while operating by stool, it relaxes constrictions of the skin, determines circulating fluids to the surface, and increases the natural exhalation and perspiration of the whole body.

Of the happy effects of these pills in worm cases, Mr. Rymer has had repeated proofs in his own family. Mrs. R. who is at times troubled with small worms, has often taken one pill with complete success; and given half of one pill to her children with equal benefit.

F I N I S

The Self-Interpreting BIBLE,

RECOMMENDED BY THE

REV. SAMUEL MEDLEY,

REV. ROWLAND HILL,

T. WILLS,

JOHN TOWNSEND,

C. E. DE COETLOGON,

JONATHAN SCOTT,

AND MANY OTHER DIVINES

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

DEAR SIR,

THE information I have received of your being engaged in publishing a New Edition of *The Self-Interpreting Bible*, gives me much pleasure. I feel myself happy in having it thus in my power, not only to testify my hearty approbation of your undertaking, and to wish you much success therein, but peculiarly of recommending the Work itself. It is, in my opinion, by far the best Family-Bible we have in our land (I speak not this to depreciate the labours of others). The Introduction is highly valuable; I do not remember that any thing like it has ever been attempted by any other Commentator: and I am persuaded that if it was carefully read, and compared with the numerous and very judicious quotations from the sacred text, it would be attended with an ample recompense of pleasure and benefit to those real Christians whose time and labour shall be thus employed. The Marginal References likewise exceed any thing we have of the kind, as to number, suitableness, and correctness. The general account of each book, but particularly the new and judicious gathering of the summary contents of every chapter and psalm at the head thereof, contributes in no small degree to the beauty and usefulness of the Work, and is highly worthy of the attention of every reader.—What the reflections at the end of each chapter and psalm are, as to the pious and in general truly evangelical strain of them, must, I think, strike every serious mind on his first casting his eye upon them. It becomes not me to say much; though, from a proper pen, much might be said in commendation of the Learning and judgment displayed in the large and profitable Notes at the foot of the page. As an excellent Family and Closet-Bible also, I highly esteem it, and cordially recommend it, and shall do so in all my connections; and I earnestly pray that the publishing of this new Edition may be much and mercifully attended with the divine blessing to the hearts of those into whose hands it may come.

I am Sir,

Your affectionate Friend

And willing servant, for Christ's sake,

Liverpool.

To Mr. Mathews, Bookseller, Strand, London. SAMUEL MEDLEY.

SIR,

[3]

I AM happy to be informed that you are about to publish a New Edition of that excellent work, *The Self-Interpreting Bible*.

There are indeed many valuable Commentaries on the sacred Scriptures extant, each of which have their several and peculiar excellencies in their respective lines; but as those are for the most part comprised here in one view, and brought into a much narrower compass than the voluminous works of most other Commentators, this Exposition seems better adapted to the leisure, the abilities, and the circumstances of the generality of Readers.

Moreover, the Work is in itself judiciously planned, admirably digested, and faithfully executed; so that the doctrines of grace and atonement by Jesus are most clearly and evangelically stated, proved, and enforced, as well as the operations of the Spirit, in order to experimental and practical holiness in heart and life, powerfully insisted on (so proper and necessary in the present day, as an antidote to legality on the one hand, and Antinomianism on the other). I would beg leave earnestly to recommend it, both for family and for private use, to readers of every rank and denomination, and above all to students in divinity and my younger brethren in the ministry; humbly trusting that it will be accompanied with the unction of the Holy Ghost, and so be most effectually blest to the glory of God in Christ Jesus, and to the edification, comfort, and happiness of the church.

As a farther commendation of this admirable Commentary, it contains,

1. A most judicious and valuable *Introduction*, which exhibits at large the chief proofs of the Divine Authority of the Scriptures, and the rules most necessary for understanding the same;—the Jewish laws and types—the geography and history of nations, so needful for the elucidation of the historical and prophetic parts of the Bible—and a chronological harmony of the Scripture-histories, and of the fulfilment of its predictions.

2. Explanatory Notes at the bottom of the page, well calculated to clear up the most obscure passages, and to throw great light upon the whole.

3. Marginal References, more numerous than any that have yet appeared in similar publications; and those not merely to parallel passages, but even so explanatory as justly to claim its proper title, *The Self-Interpreting Bible*.

4. Summary Contents prefixed to each chapter.

5. Reflections at the end of the chapters, at once clear and judicious, concise and comprehensive, evangelical and heart-searching.

Upon the whole, I can venture to say, it is, in my humble opinion (as indeed the whole works of this late excellent man are) a most useful and important Publication, admirably well adapted to the improvement, edification, and comfort of all persons who have the word of God for a lamp to their feet, and the Spirit of God for their teacher and guide into all the truth as it is in Jesus: To whose divine blessing heartily commending this important Work,

I remain, Sir, your faithful servant in our common Lord,
Spur-Street, Leicester-Square. T. WILLS.

To Mr. JAMES MATHEWS, No. 18, Strand.

SIR,

IT is a maxim, which every pious and intelligent lover of the Sacred Writings will be most happy to see universally received—that “the Scriptures are the best Interpreter of themselves.” Both the *Divine* and the *Christian* will derive more real instruction, and advantage, by the blessing of God, from “comparing spiritual things with spiritual”—the Old Testament with the New—one passage of the Bible with another—than by all the secondary aids of learning and criticism they can possibly adopt.

Upon this principle, I feel myself sufficiently authorised to approve and commend your excellent design of reprinting the late reverend and laborious MR. BROWN'S "*Self-Interpreting Bible*." Irrespective of that peculiar idea, the copious and valuable *Introduction*—the great multitude of *marginal references*—the very apposite *explanatory notes*—together with the *concise, yet comprehensive and evangelical reflections* at the close of each chapter, conspire to render this Edition of THE WORD OF GOD, AND TRUTH uncommonly desirable in every Christian family.

I beg leave to add, I shall think it an honour, should my name be the occasion of introducing this Work to the notice of any person who is not already acquainted with it. I most sincerely wish you success and encouragement in this useful undertaking; and

Am, Sir, with due respect, your obedient servant,
C. F. DE COETLOGON.
Lower Grosvenor-Place.
To Mr. JAMES MATHEWS, No. 18, Strand.

SIR,

I WISH you success in your design of a New Edition of Mr. Brown's *Self-Interpreting Bible*. Its real worth is its best recommendation. Though the appearance of being a public recommender of books has in it something that creates a blush; yet, if I can thereby add to the number of the purchasers of such an excellent Publication, I must forego my feelings upon the present occasion.

I remain your's sincerely,
ROWLAND HILL,
Surrey Chapel.
To Mr. JAMES MATHEWS, Bookseller, No. 18, Strand.

SIR.

I can assure you it gives me real pleasure to find you are going to publish a new Edition of that scarce and truly valuable Book, entitled, *The Self-Interpreting Bible*,—a book which is above all commendation. After an intimate acquaintance with it for seven years, both in the study and the family, I scruple not to give it as my opinion, that it exceeds most, I may very justly add, all publications of its size and kind; added to the peculiar excellency of the matter contained in the *Introduction, Reflections, and Notes*, it possesses the advantage of compressing much into a small compass.

The many thousands of marginal references, and other corrections of the late pious Author, which will be added to this Edition, with the new and striking method of arranging the same, must, I think, be esteemed by every judicious inquirer after truth, a very great acquisition.

I am happy also to hear that an Editor of ability and piety is engaged to correct the whole, suppress the Scotticisms, and alter such words as may appear uncouth to the English reader. I will only add, that I am so convinced of its excellency and general tendency to instruct and edify the Reader, that I take the liberty of recommending it both to families and private Christians: and if my Brethren in the ministry will permit me, I would recommend it to those who may not be acquainted with its value, and to all young students in divinity, as one of the most profitable companions of their study.

That such useful works as these may long continue to be relished by the Public at large, and be made a blessing to each individual Reader, is the sincere and fervent prayer of your well-wisher in the present undertaking, and at all times

Your ready servant in the Gospel,
JOHN TOWNSEND.
Rothbarbithe.
To Mr. JAMES MATHEWS, Bookseller, Strand.

R

This Day was published,

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TO THE

GENIUS and MEMORY

OF

Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS,

BY THE AUTHOR OF

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ALL THE WORLD,

Formed on a Plan entirely new, so far as relates to the Magnetic Meridians, on which every country preserves its true Proportion. The Explanation will contain, besides a history of Magnetic Discoveries, above sixty definitions, propositions, and conclusions, with calculations and demonstrations of the revolutions of that wonderful Phenomenon the Magnetic Influence, founded on actual observations; also the solution of several important Problems. 1st. The situation of any place being known, the variation and dip of the Needle may be found for past, present, or future periods. 2d. The variation and latitude being certainly known, the LONGITUDE on land or sea may by these means be truly determined, &c.

In this Work an attempt will be made to prove from a multitude of antient and modern Historical facts, that the surface of this Globe is subject to perpetual changes; that extensive tracts of land gradually emerge from the Ocean in some places, while nearly the same quantity is overflowed in others, at periods as regular as those of the common tides.

By JOHN CHURCHMAN.

CON-

CONDITIONS.

I. The Charts will be neatly engraved and coloured.

II. The Explanation will be handsomely printed in **QUARTO** on good **PAPER**, and will contain many particulars not heretofore published.

III. The price to Subscribers will be **One Guinea**, half of which may be paid on subscribing, or the whole on delivery, which is intended to be in the course of the year 1793.

IV. The price to Non-Subscribers must necessarily be raised.

N. B. The names of the Subscribers will be published. Subscriptions are received by **JOHN SEWELL**, Cornhill; **CHARLES DILLY**, Poultry; **J. and E. EGERTON**, opposite the Admiralty; **JAMES PHILLIPS**, George-Yard, Lombard-Street; and others, with whom these Proposals are lodged.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLICK.

ONLY the Northern Hemisphere has yet been published on this Plan, since which event, reports and letters have been received by the Author, from the Royal and Philosophical Societies at **Gottin-gen**, **Berlin**, **Copenhagen**, **Lisbon**, and several other Academies, as well as from learned Individuals in different parts of the World. These being very favourable, they might be referred to if necessary.

Hitherto but few of the Laws of the Magnetic Variation have been well understood. The late celebrated Professor, **Leonard Euler**, President of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at **Petersburgh**, has however made some researches into their nature. The sentiments of that enlightened Seminary on this interesting subject, will appear in the following letter from the learned and illustrious Princess of **Daschkaw**, of the privy chambers of the Empress of **Russia**, now President of the said Imperial Academy, Knight of the (female) Order of **St. Catherine**, &c. &c.

S I R,

Sir,

' The contents of your letter, which we received with the enclosed Magnetic Atlas and its Explanation in due time, were the more interesting and agreeable to the Imperial Academy of Sciences, as the same matter is the subject of a Premium even now proposed by our Academy, as you will see by the printed Advertisement which I send you herewith.

' The progress you have already made gives me a pleasant hope this important matter will derive no small increase from your ingenious works: and I make no doubt, but your labours will greatly contribute to the final solution of this question. By the communication of your further inquiries and discoveries, especially relating to the Southern Hemisphere, the calculation of an universal set of Tables, and the ascertaining of the exact revolutions of the two Magnetic Points round the Poles of the Earth, by a greater number of observations,

You will very much oblige,

Your humble Servant,

PRINCESS of DASCHKAW.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 27, 1791, }
To Mr. John Churchman. }

The

*The following Names, amongst many others, already stand as
Subscribers to this Work.*

George Adams, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty,
and Optician to the Prince of Wales.

Alexander Aubert, Esq. F. R. S. and A. S.

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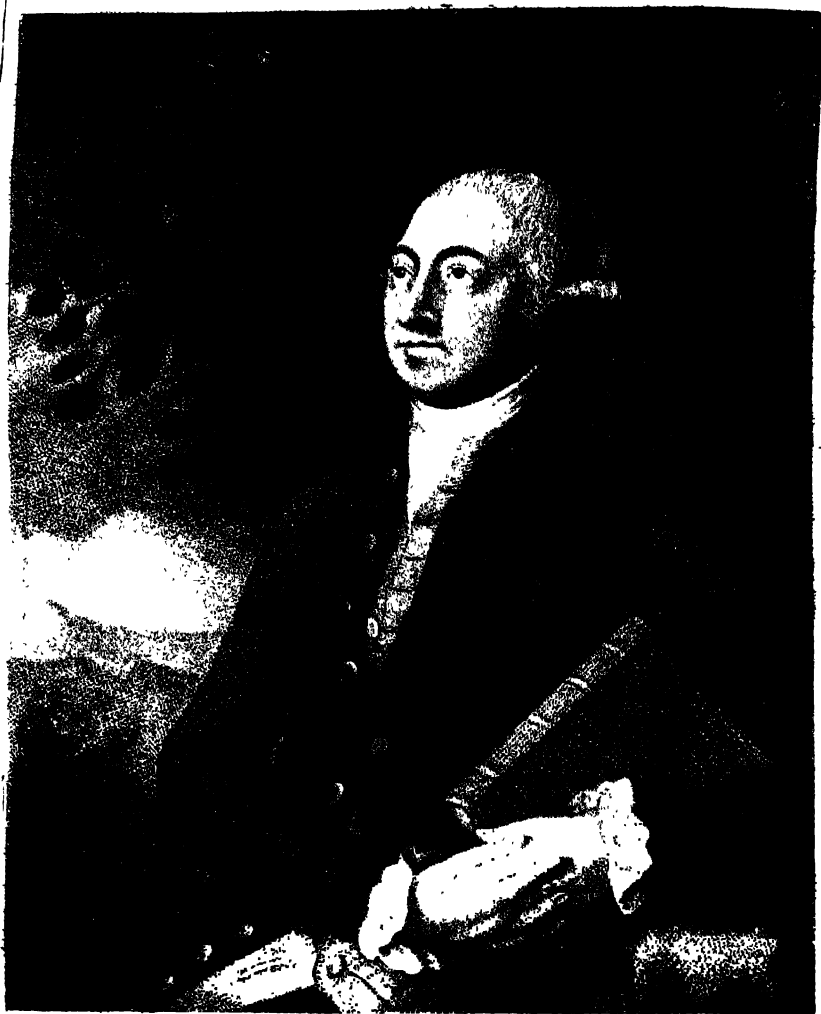
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Benjamin West, Esq. Historical Painter to his Majesty, and Presi-
dent of the Royal Academy.

Adam Walker, Member of the Dublin Society, Lecturer on Phi-
losophy to the Duke of Gloucester; Eton, Westminster, and
Winchester Colleges.



Stuart's sculp.

THOMAS PENNANT Esq.

An Aet. 50.

Published 1 June 1793 by J. Sewall 32 Cornhill

THE European Magazine,

For M A Y 1793.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of THOMAS PENNANT, Esq. And 2. A View of MARLBOROUGH MARKET-HOUSE.

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L O N D O N :

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mrs. Stephens's Elegy in our next.

J. P. H. is received.

The *Biography* sent by our friend *G. H.* being not temporary, we shall, with his leave, postpone the insertion until the breaking-up of the Parliament, when we shall have more room than at present.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 11, to May 18, 1793.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	13	10	3	9	2	7	4	1	
INLAND COUNTIES.										
Middlesex	6	6	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	
Surry	6	4	4	0	4	1	3	1	4	4
Hertford	5	11	0	3	10	2	8	4	4	
Bedford	5	10	4	1	3	6	3	0	4	5
Huntingdon	5	6	0	3	7	2	6	4	0	
Northampton	5	11	4	1	4	2	2	6	4	5
Rutland	6	4	0	4	7	2	10	5	0	
Leicester	6	8	0	4	9	2	9	5	3	
Nottingham	6	11	4	7	10	2	10	5	4	
Derby	7	4	0	4	8	3	2	5	4	
Stafford	6	9	0	4	10	3	3	5	0	
Salop	6	8	5	3	4	8	3	7	5	3
Hereford	6	5	5	2	4	1	3	7	5	4
Worcester	6	1	0	4	9	3	0	4	4	
Warwick	6	6	0	4	8	5	2	5	1	
Wilts	5	11	0	3	9	3	3	5	3	
Berks	6	4	0	3	4	3	2	4	7	
Oxford	6	2	0	3	9	3	1	4	6	
Bucks	6	1	0	4	1	3	0	4	6	

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	6	1	4	0	3	7	2	7	4	1
Kent	5	11	3	10	3	10	2	9	3	10
Suffex	5	10	0	3	8	2	11	0	0	
Suffolk	6	1	3	10	3	8	2	6	3	8
Cambridge	5	6	3	6	1	5	2	0	4	3
Norfolk	5	10	3	8	3	5	2	6	3	9
Lincoln	6	2	4	5	3	9	2	3	4	8
York	5	11	4	2	4	2	2	4	4	7
Durham	6	7	4	3	4	1	2	10	4	9
Northumberl.	5	6	3	11	3	7	2	5	3	10
Cumberland	6	10	6	1	4	9	2	9	0	0
Westmorl.	7	1	6	0	4	2	2	11	0	0
Lancashre	6	6	0	4	3	2	7	4	9	
Cheshire	6	5	0	4	2	2	8	5	0	
Gloucester	6	4	0	3	10	3	1	4	4	
Somerset	6	9	0	3	4	2	6	3	10	
Moumouth	6	3	0	3	6	2	8	0	0	
Devon	7	1	0	3	3	2	1	4	10	
Cornwall	6	7	0	3	0	2	3	0	5	7
Dorset	7	1	0	3	5	2	10	5	7	
Hants	6	6	0	3	9	2	8	4	11	
WALES.										
North Wales	6	8	5	0	4	1	2	1	0	0
South Wales	6	9	10	0	4	6	1	9	10	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
A P R I L.		
26—29	— 80 —	— 52 — W.
27—29	— 50 —	— 51 — S. E.
28—29	— 70 —	— 51 — S. E.
29—29	— 82 —	— 52 — S.
30—29	— 71 —	— 54 — S.
M A Y.		
1—29	— 22 —	— 55 — S.
2—29	— 30 —	— 54 — S. W.
3—30	— 00 —	— 57 — N. W.
4—30	— 25 —	— 54 — S. W.
5—29	— 80 —	— 53 — N. W.
6—30	— 21 —	— 52 — N. N. W.
7—30	— 12 —	— 51 — N. N. W.
8—30	— 02 —	— 53 — S. E.
9—29	— 91 —	— 53 — S.
10—30	— 00 —	— 54 — S. S. W.
11—29	— 70 —	— 55 — S.
12—29	— 85 —	— 57 — N. E.
13—29	— 84 —	— 56 — N. N. E.
14—30	— 08 —	— 55 — N. N. E.
15—30	— 13 —	— 58 — N. W.
16—30	— 25 —	— 54 — N.
17—30	— 02 —	— 56 — N. W.
18—29	— 95 —	— 55 — N. W.

19—29	— 97 —	— 51 — N. E.
20—30	— 04 —	— 50 — N. N. E.
21—30	— 10 —	— 54 — N.
22—30	— 18 —	— 52 — N. N. E.
23—30	— 08 —	— 53 — N. N. E.
24—30	— 14 —	— 51 — N.
25—30	— 21 —	— 52 — N. N. E.
26—30	— 23 —	— 56 — N.
27—30	— 15 —	— 56 — N.
28—29	— 94 —	— 57 — N. W.
29—29	— 80 —	— 56 — N. W.

PRICE of STOCKS,

May 28, 1793.

Bank Stock, 166 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per Ct. Ind. Ann —
5 per Cent. Ann. 178 $\frac{1}{2}$	India Bonds, —
108 $\frac{1}{2}$	South Sea Stock, —
New 4 per Cent 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per Cent. red. 76 $\frac{1}{2}$	New S. S. Ann. —
3 per Cent. Conf. 76 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per Cent. 1751, —
Bank Long Ann. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Exchequer Bills —
13-16ths.	New Navy and Vid. —
Do. St. 1778, 9 15-16ths	Bills, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.
Do. 3d Cl. —	Exch. Bills, 1 ft Cl. —
India Stock, 212	Do. 2d Cl. 31 a 32 dif
	Do. 3d Cl. —
	Do. 4th Cl. 54 dif.

T H E
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
 AND
L O N D O N R E V I E W,
 For M A Y 1793.

ACCOUNT OF THOMAS PENNANT, ESQ.
 [WITH A PORTRAIT.]

THOMAS PENNANT, Esq. was born at Downings, in Flintshire, as we are informed, on the 14th of June 1726, O. S. His mother was of the honourable family of Myrton, of Halstone in Shropshire. The family of Mr. Pennant have enjoyed their paternal acres in Flintshire upwards of four hundred years. They are descended, in common with many families in North Wales, from Tudor Trevor earl of Hereford. It appears from a passage in his works that he was educated at Wrexham school. He was, however, afterwards removed to that of Fulham in Middlesex, then kept by the Rev. Mr. Croft. From thence he went to Oxford, where he became a commoner at Queen's College, and after four years took the law gown. He afterwards removed to Oriel College, but we believe left the University without taking a degree. A present of the Ornithology of Francis Willughby, Esq. made to him at the age of twelve years gave him a taste for that study, and incidentally a love for that of Natural History in general, which he has ever since pursued with his constitutional ardour.

A tour which he made into Cornwall from Oxford in 1746 or 1747, gave him a strong passion for minerals and fossils, in which he was greatly encouraged by the Rev. Dr. William Borlase.

On Nov. 21, 1754, he was elected a Member of the Society of Antiquaries, an honour which he resigned in 1760. In 1757, he received what he con-

sidered the first and greatest of his literary honours, which was conferred on him at the instance of Linnæus himself. This was being elected a Member of the Royal Society at Upsal. On Feb. 26, 1767, he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London.

In the year 1769, he had the hardihood, as he expresses it, to venture on a journey to the remotest part of North Britain, a country almost as little known to its southern brethren as Kamtschatka, and the same year became a Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Drontheim. In 1771, he was honoured by the University of Oxford with the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1781, he was elected Honorary Member of the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh.

In the year 1783, he was elected into the Societas Physiographica at Lund, in Sweden; and in 1784, he exerted himself in favour of the present minister, whose character, he says, daily vindicated the political opinions of his adherents. The sentiments, however, of Mr. Pennant appear formerly to have been those of the Whigs, which occasioned Dr. Johnson once in a fit of spleen to exclaim, "The dog is a Whig." In answer to which, Mr. Pennant candidly replied in words and sentiments wherein he will be joined by very many at the present day: "I should have been a Whig at the Revolution. There have been periods since in which I should have been what I now am, a moderate Tory; a suppliant, as far as my little influence extends, of

a well-poised balance between the crown and people; but should the scale preponderate against the *julus populi*, that moment may it be said, "*The dog's a' big.*" In this year he was elected a Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm.

The next year, 1783, he was elected Honorary Member of the Society at Edinburgh for promoting of Natural Knowledge, of the Society of Antiquaries at Perth, and of the Agriculture Society at Odham in Hampshire. In 1791, he became a Member of the Philosophical Society at Philadelphia.

In 1790, Mr. Pennant determined to desist from his literary labours. In that year he produced his Account of London, and in an advertisement prefixed, says, "I feel within myself a certain monitor that warns me to hang up my pen in time, before its powers are weakened and rendered visibly impaired. I wait not for the admonition of friends. I have the archbishop of Granada in my eye; and fear the imbecility of human nature might produce, in long-worn age, the same treatment of my kind advisers as poor Gil Blas had from his most reverend patron. My literary bequests to future times, and more serious concerns, must occupy the remnant of my days. This closes my public labours."

Since this period, however, Mr. Pennant's life has not been an inactive one. In the present year, he has presented the public with his Literary Life, in which we are told, that since the termination of his authorial existence he had glided through the globe a harmless spirit; had pervaded the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and described them with the same authenticity as Gemelli, Careri, or many other travellers, ideal or real, who are to this day read with avidity, and quoted with faith. "My great change," he continues, "is not perceived by mortal eyes. I still haunt the bench of justices. I am now active in hatching levies of our generous Britons into the field. However unequal, I still retain the same zeal in the service of my country, and twice since my departure have experienced human passions, and have grown indignant at injuries offered to my native land; or have incited a vigorous defence against the lunatic designs of enthusiastic tyranny, or the presumptuous plans of fanatical atheists to spread their reign, and force their

tenets on the contented moral part of their fellow-creatures. May I remain possessed with the same passions till the great Exorcist lays me for ever." To this we beg to add, may that period be at a great distance!

Of the works of Mr. Pennant we shall subjoin a catalogue. "I am often astonished," he observes, "at the multiplicity of my publications, especially when I reflect on the various duties it has fallen to my lot to discharge; as father of a family, landlord of a small but very numerous tenantry, and an not inactive magistrate. I had a great share of health during the literary part of my days; much of this was owing to the riding exercise of my extensive tours, to my manner of living, and to my temperance. I go to rest at ten; and rise winter and summer at seven, and have regular at the same hour, being a true *misopogon*. I avoid the meal of excess a supper, and my soul rises with vigour to its employs, and (I trust) does not disappoint the end of its Creator.

Quin corpus onustum

Hesternis vitis, animum quoque prægravat una,

Atque affligit humo divinæ particulam auræ.

Alter, ubi dictis citius curas sopori

Membra dedit, vegetus præscripta ad munia surgit.

Behold how pale the seated guests arise,
From suppers puzzled with varieties!
The body too, with yesterday's excess
Burthen'd and tir'd, shall the pure soul depress,
Weigh down this portion of celestial birth,
This breath of God, and fix it to the earth.

He married for his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of James Falconer, Esq. of the house of the Buns of Halkerton in Scotland, by whom he has had David Pennant, Esq. who, by a singular instance, has the honour of being a Member of the Royal Society at the same time with his father. Mr. Pennant married for his second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Roger Moystyn, Bart. of Moystyn, in Flintshire, by whom he has two children.

The following is a list of Mr. Pennant's works:

1. British Zoology. 4to. 1761.
2. British Zoology. 2 vols. 8vo. 1768.
3. British Zoology. vol. 3d. 8vo. 1769. On Reptiles, &c.
4. Indian Zoology. 1769.

5, Additional

5. Additional Plates to British Zoology. 1770.
6. Synopsis of Quadrupeds. 8vo. 1771.
7. Tour in Scotland. 8vo. 1771.
8. Genera of Birds. 8vo. 1774.
9. Voyage to the Hebrides. 4to. 1774.
10. Tour in Scotland, 1772. 4to. 1775.
11. British Zoology. vol. 4th. 8vo. 1777.
12. Tour in Wales. vol. 1st. 4to. 1778.
13. Journey to Snowdon. 4to. 1771.
14. Synopsis of Quadrupeds. 2 vols. 4to. New edit. 1781.
15. Free Thoughts on the Militia Laws. 8vo. 1781.
16. Natural History of the Turkey. Philosophical Transactions. 1781.
17. Account of Earthquakes felt in Flintshire. 1811.
18. Journal from Chester to London. 4to. 1783.
19. Letter from a Welsh Freeholder. 1784.
20. Arctic Zoology. 2 vols. 4to. 1785.
21. Supplement to the Arctic Zoology. 4to. 1787.
22. Minchingham. Thirty copies only from the press of George Allan, Esq. at Dinnington.
23. Account of London. 4to. 1790.
33. Letter on Mail Coaches. 1792.
34. The Literary Life of the late T. Pennant, Esq. 4to. 1793.

SINGULAR HISTORY OF A GHOST.

[EXTRACTED FROM THE RECORDS OF THE COURT OF JUSTICIARY IN EDINBURGH.]

UPON the tenth of June 1754, Duncan Terig, alias Clarke, and Alexander Bann Macdonald, were tried at Edinburgh, before the Court of Justiciary, for the murder of Arthur Davis, sergeant in Gen. Gualle's regiment of foot, on the 25th of Sept. 1749.

In the course of the proof for the crown, Alexander McPherson deposed, that an Apparition came one night, when he was in bed, to his bedside, and he supposing his visitor to be one Farquharson, his acquaintance, got up and followed it to the door, when it told him it was Sergeant Davies, and desired him to go to a place it pointed out to him in the Hall of Christ, where he would find its bones, and further requested, that he should go to Farquharson, who would accompany him to the bell, and assist him in burying them; that he went to the place pointed out, and there found a human body, of which the flesh was mostly consumed, but that at that time he did not bury it. A few nights thereafter the Ghost paid him a second visit, and reminded him of his promise to bury the bones, and upon

his enquiring who was the murderer, the Ghost told him they were D. Clarke and Alex. Macdonald. After this second apparition, the witness and Farquharson went and buried the bones.

Another witness, David McHardie, deposed, that she was in the same house with McPherson, and that she saw a white man come into the house, and go towards McPherson's bed.

Donald Farquharson confirmed the testimony of McPherson, as to the finding of the body, and his assisting in burying it. He likewise deposed, that McPherson told him of the Ghost's visit, and also of its request to get him (Farquharson) to assist him in burying the body.

The prisoners were acquitted principally on account of the evidence of these witnesses, whose information from the Ghost threw an air of discredit on the whole proof. The agent for the prisoners told the relater of this extraordinary story (that as they were now both dead), he had no difficulty to declare, that in his own opinion they were both guilty.

ACCOUNT OF WILLIAM EARL OF MANSFIELD.

[Continued from Page 256.]

AS soon as Lord Mansfield was established in the King's Bench he began to make improvements in the practice of that Court. On the 12th of November, four days after he had

taken his seat, he made a very necessary regulation, observing, "Where we have no doubt, we ought not to put the parties to the delay and expence of a farther argument; nor is a ve other persons,

sons, who may be interested in the determination of a point so general, unnecessarily under the anxiety of suspense."

The anxiety of suspense, from this period, was no longer to be complained of in the Court of King's Bench. The regularity, punctuality, and dispatch of the new Chief Justice afforded such general satisfaction, that they, in process of time, drew into that Court most of the causes which could be brought there for determination.

Sir James Burrows says †, "I am informed, that at the sittings for London and Middlesex only, there are not so few as eight hundred causes set down a year; and all disposed of. And tho' many of them, especially in London, are of considerable value, there are not more, upon an average, than between twenty and thirty ever heard of afterwards in the shape of special verdicts, special cases, motions for new trials, or in arrest of judgment. Of a bill of exceptions there has been no instance. (I do not include judgments upon criminal prosecutions; they are necessary consequences of the convictions.) My Reports give but a very faint idea of the extent of the whole business which comes before the Court: I only report what I think may be of use as a determination or illustration of some matter of law. I take no notice of the numerous questions of fact which are heard upon affidavits (the most tedious and irksome part of the whole business). I take no notice of a variety of contractions, which, after having been fully discussed, are decided without difficulty or doubt. I take no notice of many cases which turn upon a construction so peculiar and particular, as not to be likely to form a precedent for any other case. And yet, notwithstanding this immensity of business, it is notorious, that in consequence of method, and a few rules which have been laid down to prevent delay (even where the parties themselves would willingly consent to it), nothing now hangs in Court. Upon the last day of the very last term, if we exclude such motions of the term as by desire of the parties went over of course as peremptories, there was not a single matter of any kind that remained undetermin-

ed, excepting one case relating to the proprietary Lordship of Maryland, which was professedly postponed on account of the present situation of America.

"One might speak to the same effect concerning the last day of any former term for some years backward."

The same Author also informs us, after reporting the famous case of *Perrin and Blake* ‡, that it was remarkable, that excepting that case, and another in the same volume on *Literary Property*, there had not been from the 6th of November 1756, to the time of his then present publication, 26th May 1776, a final difference of opinion in the Court in any case, or upon any point whatsoever. "It is remarkable too," he adds, "that, excepting these two cases, no judgment given during the same period has been reversed, either in the Exchequer Chamber, or in Parliament: and even these reversals were with great diversity of opinion among the Judges."

In the next year the ill success of the war then begun occasioned a change in the Administration, and the conflicts of contending parties rendered it impracticable for the Crown, at that juncture, to settle a new Ministry. In order, therefore, to give pause to the violence of both sides, Lord Mansfield was induced to accept the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 9th April 1757, which he held until the 2d of July in the same year. During this interval he employed himself with great success to bring about a coalition, which being effected, produced a series of events which raised the glory of Great Britain to the highest point at which it has ever been seen. In the same year he was offered, but refused, the office of Lord High Chancellor; and in November 1758, he was elected a Governor of the Charter-house in the room of the Duke of Marlborough, then lately deceased.

For several years after this period the tenor of Lord Mansfield's life was marked only with a most sedulous discharge of the duties of his office. In 1760 George II. died, and the new reign commenced with alterations in the Administration, which gave rise to a virulent spirit of opposition, conducted

* 1. Burrow's Reports, P. 5. † 4. Burrow's Rep. 1, P. 2583. ‡ Ibid. P. 2582.

with a degree of violence and asperity never known at any former time. As a friend to the then Administration,

Lord Mansfield was marked out for a more than ordinary share of malicious invective *.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

MONDAY, MAY 27.

Whitehall, May 27.

CAPTAIN Craufurd, Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, arrived here yesterday evening, with a dispatch from Sir James Murray, Bart. Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness, of which the following is a Copy.

Famars, May 25, 1793.

SIR,

I AM happy to have the honour of informing you that the combined forces, under the command of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg and of his Royal Highness, have defeated the enemy, and driven them from the strong camp of Famars.

A body of 16 battalions, viz. the Brigade of British, two battalions of Hanoverian guards, two battalions of Hanoverian grenadiers, and eight battalions of Austrian infantry, with six squadrons of British light dragoons, four of Hanoverian, and eight of Austrian cavalry, with a great proportion of heavy artillery, assembled very early in the morning of the 23d, under the command of his Royal Highness. They were to arrive at day-break upon the bank of the Ronelle, near the village of Orthe, to establish bridges to pass the river, and turn the right of the enemy. Another column, of nearly equal force, under General Ferraris, was destined to attack the works which had been thrown up upon the right bank of the Ronelle, and, after carrying them, to second the operations of his Royal Highness, as circumstances might direct: a column, under the command of General Colloredo, was employed to observe Valenciennes; another, under General Otto, to cover

Quefnoy. The enemy attempted an attack upon the latter, in which they were repulsed, with the loss of three pieces of cannon; two were taken by a detachment of Hussars. A thick fog occasioned some delay in the advance of the troops. Upon their approach to the Ronelle several batteries were opened from the opposite side, but from such a distance as to produce little effect.

They were answered and kept in awe by the Austrian and Hanoverian heavy artillery. After some time spent in cannonading, two divisions of hussars passed the river without opposition at a ford in the village of Merfhe. His Royal Highness ordered the brigade of guards, two battalions of Austrian infantry, six squadrons of British and two of Hanoverian light cavalry, to pursue the same route, in order to take the batteries in flank, and secure a passage for the rest of his troops. This movement had the desired success; the enemy retreated from all their posts, falling back upon a redoubt which they had thrown up upon the commanding heights behind the village of Famars.

General Ferraris, after cannonading some time, attacked upon his side, and carried the entrenchments by assault. The troops of the different Nations displayed the utmost firmness and intrepidity in this arduous undertaking. The British troops, who had this opportunity of distinguishing themselves, were the brigade of the line, viz. the 14th and 53d regiments, with the battalion formed from their light infantry and grenadier companies, commanded by Major-General Abercromby †. I enclose a Return of their Loss. Seven pieces of cannon and near 200 pri-

* See the North Briton, *passim*; and Churchill's Works, particularly the Conclusion of the Fourth Book of The Ghost.

† The Hanoverians were the 4th and 10th regiments, and the 3d battalion of Grenadiers. Lieutenant-General Walmoden commanded the British and Hanoverians.

soners were taken in the redoubts. Some squadrons of French cavalry appearing at this time, and threatening the flank of the infantry, though superior in number, they were attacked with the greatest valour by the regiment of Hanoverian Garde de Corps. The contest was of the severest kind; the squadrons mixed with one another, and the French were defeated, though not without considerable loss to the Garde de Corps; the regiment had, upon that and other occasions, three Officers killed, one taken, and four wounded, and 67 killed and wounded, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates. The rest of the Hanoverian troops lost about 35 men killed and wounded.

His Royal Highness advanced, with a part of the troops, to a hollow way within a small distance of the works; but observing, from the disposition of the enemy, that they could not be carried at that time without considerable loss, from which no proportionable benefit would arise, he thought it better to defer the attack till next morning at day-break, approaching and turning them in the night.

The enemy, apprehensive of the consequences of such a movement, abandoned the works as soon as it was dark, and withdrew into Valenciennes. This important position is now occupied by his Royal Highness, who has been joined by the rest of his column.

It appears that the French Generals, foreseeing they could not defend the passage of the Ronelle, and unwilling to risk the event of a decisive engagement in so confined a situation as that between the Ronelle and the Scheldt, made early preparation for retreat. They passed the Scheldt, and were seen marching towards Denain. Capt. Craufurd, Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness, observing a column of baggage, which was proceeding towards the River, took two squadrons of the 11th regiment of Light Dragoons, though the convoy was at that time rather in the rear of their own works, and attacked and dispersed the troops who escorted it, killed and wounded between 50 and 60, took 56 prisoners, and eight waggon and 30 horses. The enemy advanced in force from the camp, and attempted to cut off this detachment; they however effected their retreat with the loss of only three men killed and three horses. The enterprize and

good conduct of Capt. Craufurd upon this occasion, as well as the behaviour of the men and officers of the 11th regiment of Light Dragoons, has been highly approved of by his Royal Highness.

General Clairfait, upon his side, attacked and carried the heights of Anzain, a post of the utmost consequence, which, to a certain degree, overlooks the citadel of Valenciennes, and which completes the investment of the place.

In this manner, with a loss of men which must be deemed very inconsiderable when compared with the importance of the object which has been attained, have the enemy been obliged to abandon a position upon which they had placed great reliance, which they had occupied long, and fortified with care, and to leave Valenciennes and Condé to their fate.

In the variety of attacks which took place, I cannot at this moment state with precision the loss upon either side: that of the Combined Armies is very small upon this side of the Scheldt, not above 250 men killed and wounded: that of General Clairfait's corps by Anzain was more considerable than any other, and equal perhaps to the whole. That of the enemy was unquestionably much greater.

Captain Craufurd, who carries this letter, will explain any further particulars of which you may be desirous to be informed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. A. MURRAY.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Second Brigade of British Infantry, commanded by Major-General Abercromby, in the Action of the 23d of May 1793.

Flank Corps, 14th Regiment. 2 rank and file wounded.

Doitto, 37th Regiment. 1 drummer killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

Doitto, 53d Regiment. 1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

14th Regiment. 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file wounded.

53d Regiment. 1 rank and file wounded.

Total. 1 drummer, 1 rank and file, killed; 2 serjeants, and 12 rank and file, wounded.

(Signed) R. A. ABERCROMBY,
Major-General.



MARLBOROUGH MARKET-HOUSE

Published by J. G. Smith, at Cornhill & Street, 1843.

SHORT CHARACTERISTICAL NOTICES OF THE LATE
WILLIAM TYTLER, ESQ. OF WOODHOUSELEE.

NATURE bestowed upon William Tytler a kind and beneficent heart; a warm and vivid temper; an upright and affectionate disposition, in which a strong sense of moral rectitude was a prevailing feature: to these were conjoined a decided predilection for poetry, music, and the belles lettres, which he cultivated as the solace of his leisure hours, through every period of his life. These propensities gave a bias to his studies, his actions, and his pursuits, on all occasions; and will serve as a clue to account for every peculiarity that occurred in his progress through life, whether in a public or private capacity.

The *mens sibi confusa recti* produces in many men a harsh and uncomplying severity of manner. The contempt which they feel for meanness and vice, serves as an apology to their own minds, for a harshness originating in their natural temper alone. The mind of Mr. Tytler, naturally prone to kindness, felt no bias of that kind; and being improved by an habitual attachment to objects of taste, which gives a delicacy to the perceptive faculties, and a mildness to the finer propensities of the human heart, it never seems to have felt an impression of that unamiable severity in the smallest degree. His temper was ardent, but his dispositions mild; his feelings were quick and strong, but malevolence never found a place in his bosom. During the hasty impressions of the moment, he might have appeared to be sometimes unwise; but no person could accuse him of ever having been unjust.

Perhaps the ingenuity of man is never exerted with greater success than in deceiving himself; hence, under the name of virtues, many of the most unamiable dispositions of the mind are cherished with care, while the finest propensities of the heart are stigmatized as failings. A man whose heart is as callous as the stones on which he treads, and all whose thoughts are centered in self alone, shall persuade himself into a belief that he is humane, beneficent, and sympathizing, because he can talk with pity of the distresses of those he is not called upon to relieve, and make many pompous speeches in praise of charity and kindness; but as soon as the case comes home to himself, his heart contracts, like the sensitive plant, at the first ap-

proach of danger; *prudence* is instantly called to his aid, under the name of *virtue*, which sternly opposes a shield to defend him from every attack. Behind this impenetrable shield he rests secure, like the tortoise within its shell, and utters his moral apophthegms in safety. To this virtue, when thus applied, the object of this memoir laid no claim. When the miseries or the misfortunes of others called for sympathy or aid, his heart was never shut against the claims of justice, or the impulses of humanity. The parade of speeches he did, indeed, despise; but he warmly interested himself in the cause of the unfortunate; nor on any occasion forgot to avail himself of every opportunity to serve them. He directed, where he could not otherwise aid; and his sympathizing lenity afforded a balm to the wounded heart which no pecuniary gratification could ever have procured.

Nor is it the severe and the selfish, alone, whose propensities dignify vices with the name of virtue. There is also a *vicious* sympathy which does infinite mischief in the world. Some persons, by being profusely tender to the object which immediately claims their attention, neglect the infinitely stronger claims of others, who happen to be out of sight at the time. They do not advert that a strict regard to justice and truth is the basis of all virtue. Without it, sympathy becomes weakness, and benevolence itself a vice. But when a tender disposition is under the steady regulation of this powerful principle, it gives an exaltation to the character, and a mildness to the conduct, that becomes irresistibly engaging. Great, indeed, must be the foibles that a conduct regulated by this principle will not effectually cover. In the moral world, its effects may be compared with those of a credit in the mercantile world that is above the reach of doubt. It gives a man the power of acting, in some measure, as he himself sees right, without ever incurring the imputation of blame. To this temper of mind Mr. Tytler was indebted for that great respectability he bore among his acquaintance in public and in private; a degree of respectability, which, without this ingredient, talents of a much more brilliant cast would never, alone, have insured. What a noble tribute is this

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which the public voluntarily pays to virtue ! If happiness be the chief pursuit of man, how miserably do those err who hope to attain it by departing from the fair path of virtue and munificence !

From the over-ruling influence of the propensities above explained, resulted a natural ease of manner, and unaffected simplicity of conduct, that could not otherwise have been attained. When the mind is fully engaged in some interesting pursuit, the secret impulses of vanity, implanted in the minds of all mankind, imperceptibly lose their force ; and the consideration of self, in some measure, ceases to be the leading motive for conversation. When the objects, especially, it contemplates, are pleasing, the social principle is called into full play ; and every vivid emotion excites a desire of participation. This is one of the earliest, and the strongest propensities of the human mind. The child feels a want in every enjoyment, until the nurse be called to participate in its joy ; and every mind that partakes of the innocence of childhood, feels that this is a never-failing ingredient in every enjoyment. But when envy, jealousy, pride, or the over-ruling influence of selfish passions that dare not be openly avowed, come to predominate, it becomes necessary to assume an artificial disguise, in order to conceal the natural depravity. Conversation then becomes a study ; the lips are taught to speak a language that the heart never dictated ; and an overstrained complaisance is the necessary result. Mr. Tytler experienced none of these restraints. When he felt an emotion that he thought would give pleasure to others, he frankly communicated it, without disguise. When he felt no emotions of that sort, he thought not of concealing, and naturally bestowed attention to what fell from others, in the hope of obtaining information and pleasure in his turn. The social converse of select friends was, therefore, to him at all times a source of high enjoyment, and what he coveted above all others.

The same kind of impulse that prompted Mr. Tytler to converse with vivacity, induced him to become an author. Never could the observation of Rousseau,

" that most authors write merely from a desire to gratify their own vanity," apply with less propriety than to him. He, who was at all times interested in the cause of the friendless, and zealous in defence of truth, naturally became keen in his researches concerning the unfortunate Mary of Scotland. The result of these enquiries was a discovery of circumstances, that, to all the world, appeared undoubted evidence that she had suffered great injustice, and which convinced himself that the opprobrium with which her memory had been so long loaded, owed its origin solely to forgeries and frauds of the most atrocious kind. To be silent in such a cause, he would have believed implied a participation in the guilt ; he therefore stepped forward as the willing champion of what he deemed suffering innocence, against an host of foes ; who at that time wore a much more formidable aspect than they do at present. His vindication of Mary first appeared in the year 1759 ; and forms an era in the literary history of Britain. Before that time, it was the fashion for literary disputants to attack each other like miscreants and banditti. The *person* was never separated from the *cause* ; and whatever attacked the *one*, was considered as equally affecting the *other* ; so that ferocity and abuse bloated even the pages of a *Bentley* and a *Ruddiman*. The *Historical Inquiry* was free from every thing of that sort ; and though the highest name produced not a mitigation of the force of any argument, the meanest never suffered the smallest abuse. He considered it as being greatly beneath the dignity of a man contending for truth, to overstretch even an argument in the smallest degree, far more to pervert a fact to answer his purpose on any occasion. In the course of his argument he had too often occasion to show that this had been done by others ; but he disdained to imitate them. His reasoning was forcible and elegant ; impartially severe, but always polite, and becoming the gentleman and the scholar. When this book appeared, it was looked on as a phenomenon in the literary world ; and was read with the greatest avidity. His arguments did not indeed produce universal conviction ; but his

* Entitled, "An Inquiry, Historical and Critical, into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots, and an Examination of the Histories of Dr. Robertson and Mr. Hume, with respect to that Evidence," 8vo, 1759. After running through several editions it was printed in 4to, 1790, and in 8vo, two volumes, with large additions.

work commanded universal applause. In the cause of injured innocence, he neither thought it necessary to brandish the club of defiance, like the irreful Whitaker; nor to have recourse to the secret fletto, like the artful Gibbon. His object was not to attack, but to defend. He never deserted his post to pursue a fallen opponent; but he shrunk not from the most renowned assailants; and his success has been such as to induce many others, since that time, to range under his banners; all of whom have imitated his example, in as far as their respective talents and dispositions would permit. As a supplement to this work, he read in the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland, of which Society he was a warm friend and protector, and for many years Vice-president, "A Dissertation on the Marriage of Queen Mary to the Earl of Bothwell," which forms a distinguished article in the first volume of the Transactions of that Society, published in the year 1791 in 4to.

All his other writings related to his favourite subject, *belles lettres*. These his miscellaneous works consist of,

1st, "The Poetical Remains of James I. of Scotland, consisting of *The King's Quar* in six cantos, and *Ch.iff's Kirk of the Green*, to which is prefixed a Dissertation on the Life and Writings of King James, Edinburgh 1783."—This Dissertation forms a valuable morsel of the literary history of Europe; for James ranked still higher in the literary world as a *poet*, than in the political world as a *prince* *. Great justice is done to his memory in both respects in this Dissertation; and the two morsels of poetry here rescued from oblivion, will be esteemed by men of taste, as long as the language in which they are written can be understood.

2d, "A Dissertation on Scottish Music," first subjoined to Arnor's History of Edinburgh. The simple melodies of Scotland have been long the delight of the natives, many of which, to them, convey an idea of pathos that can be equalled by none other; and are much admired by every stranger of musical talents who has visited that country. They have a powerful effect indeed, when properly introduced, as a relief, into a musical composition of complicated harmony. These are of two kinds, pa-

thetic and humorous. Those who wish to receive information concerning this curious subject, will derive much satisfaction from the perusal of this Dissertation. There is yet another kind of music peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland, of a more wild, irregular, and animating strain, which is but slightly treated here; and requires to be still more fully elucidated.

3d, "Observations on the *Vision*, a poem," first published in Ramsay's *Evergreen*, now also printed in the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. This may be considered as a part of the literary history of Scotland.

4th, "On the Fashionable Amusements in Edinburgh during the last Century;" *ibid.* It is unnecessary to dwell on the light that such dissertations as these, when judiciously executed, throw upon the history of civil society and the progress of manners.

The above are all the publications that are known to have been written by Mr. Tytler; nor have I heard if he has left any in MSS behind him: but if he has, they have fallen into good hands; and his son, I doubt not, will take care that nothing of that sort, which ought to be made public, shall be lost to the world.

Mr. Tytler was the son of Mr. Alexander Tytler, writer in Edinburgh, and was born there A. D. 1711. He received the first rudiments of his education at the High-school, and completed his studies at the University of that city. In the year 1742 he was entered one of the clerks of his Majesty's Signet in Scotland; a respectable and opulent society of men: and in 1785 appointed treasurer to the funds belonging to that society; a trust which he discharged with great approbation till his death, which happened on the 12th day of September 1792.

He married Anne Craig, daughter of Mr. James Craig, writer to the Signet, by whom he has left two sons, the eldest Alexander Fraser Tytler, Esq. Advocate and Professor of Civil History in the University of Edinburgh, and the youngest Captain Patrick Tytler of the 57th regiment of foot.

In his person, Mr. Tytler was rather thin than corpulent; his stature about

* There is a beautiful historical picture of this Prince playing on the harp, with his Queen and a circle of his courtiers listening to the music, by Graham, in London, one of the most eminent artists of the age.

the middle size, or a little below it. Before the writer of this article knew him, when he was in the decline of life, he had been seized with a slight paralytic affection, which rendered his walk and other motions less firm; but it had never made the slightest impression on his intellects and mental faculties, which continued uncommonly keen and active till his dying day. In his speech he had a small impediment,—extremely different from a stutter. It was a slight kind of stop, which, when connected with the animation of his manner, seemed to proceed from an excess of eagerness, which, to his friends, gave rather an energy and emphasis to his utterance than any uneasy intonation. The expression of the countenance depends too much on the idea that has been formed of the person in other respects, that those of one's acquaintance are, of all others, the least fit to judge of it. But his was deemed by them universally pleasing and energetic. The public will be able to judge of this from a very fine portrait of him, painted by Mr. Raeburn, which is justly reckoned one of the best of his very excellent paintings. A good

mezzotinto has been made from it by Jones, Engraver to the Prince of Wales. If the painting has any fault, it is that the figure is rather fuller than the life.

Mr. Tytler had not only the happiness to enjoy his mental faculties unimpaired, in the usual sense of that word, to a good old age; but he had the singular felicity of preserving, to a very late period of life, that ardent glow of enthusiasm, which is in some measure peculiar to youthful minds. The writer of this article was present in the Royal Society of Edinburgh on the 19th day of April 1784, when Dr. Carlisle read Collins' Ode on the Genius of the Highlands, at which time he could not help contemplating, with a pleasing astonishment, the enthusiastic ardour that animated the whole frame of Mr. Tytler at the recital. He afforded also an example of another peculiarity that is seldom seen—a man of acknowledged genius and distinguished talents who had not an enemy or detractor; for it is believed there is not a man in Edinburgh who ever heard a living creature who would venture to detract from, or speak ill of, William Tytler.

LETTERS ON MUSIC.

[Continued from Page 264.]

LETTER IV.

ON PROPRIETY OF STYLE.

THE Author of "Elements of Criticism" observes, that "a subject which fills the mind with usefulness and grandeur appears best in a dress altogether plain." On the same principle, Oratorios, and all religious subjects (whose effect *should* be, to fill the mind with the most elevated and affecting sensations) ought to be composed and performed after a different mode of expression from Theatrical Music; and this shews the absurdity which has for some time past too much prevailed, of encouraging a light and trifling style of composition, and singing, to warble and fiddle itself into the sublime and sacred subject of Religion.—There is certainly a great impropriety in not drawing a line between Theatrical and

Church Music, and there cannot be a more effectual cause assigned for the confusion of our ideas, and *positive* difference of opinion in respect to the natural power of musical sounds, than that of our constantly hearing the same modulations and melodies, the same kind of movements and accompaniments, the same antic measures, and the same graces in performance, adapted indiscriminately, either in praising and adoring our Mistress, or our God.—Handel has left us some noble examples of the sublime in Music; and that excellent Composer the late Dr. Boyce, is very little, if at all, inferior to him in the power of harmony and composition, as all who have heard his Anthems and understand Music must allow; therefore, we want not an example of the greatest knowledge, as a guide and instructor in

* The present style of the Italian Church Music differs so little from that of their Opera, that in a discourse between an Italian and an Englishman upon the impropriety of it, the Italian, for want of a better argument, was reduced to observe, that as the Pope could never go to the Opera, it became necessary to introduce Opera Music into the Church, to amuse his Holiness.

Sacred

Sacred Music, if we were not led by the levity of our own minds from listening to every thing that tends to make us *reflect*: but the present irrational and unmanly taste in amusements makes it very improbable that a separation between the Church Music and that of the Theatre will be preserved, as Music is now no longer under any restraint, either from the taste of the public, or the laws of the land; for as there is a power in Sounds, so there may be an *abuse* of that power;—and Musicians will never be restrained from that *abuse*, while they find their private emoluments in it. “A performance intended for amusement is susceptible of much ornament, for in gaiety the mind hath a peculiar relish for show and decoration.” Hence the *greatest* merit of the present style of Opera Music;—it is full of the ornaments of performance, and properly calculated to amuse and unbend the mind. This is all, perhaps, that the subject requires, and we are pleased and satisfied with this.—Otherwise, what person of common sense would forbear to ridicule, or would not feel contempt and indignation at hearing the rage of an Hercules warbled forth by a *Castrato*, or the feelings of grief and despair gliding along in endless divisions of semiquavers?—To be able to express different subjects by a different species of Music or performance is an arduous task, for *sounds* have not an *arbitrary* *sense*, as words have, but a *natural* one only; and to be able always to invent, or perform *emphatically* such Music as will raise that affection in the mind the subject requires, demands a power in the art, and a knowledge of human nature and the passions, which few possess.

LETTER V

ON SPEAKING AND SINGING SOUNDS.

“THE Fine Arts, studied as a rational Science, afford superior entertainment, than as a subject of taste and amusement.” Hence Music, when merely calculated to amuse, is trivial in comparison of that which is addressed to the understanding and the heart, which cannot be affected without studying the nature of sounds in their first principles, and considering the *natural quality* and *power* of each; otherwise, like different medicines, they will coun-

teract each other.—The different quality of the tone in the human voice arises from various causes; such as the fibres, &c. which vibrate and produce Sound being more delicate or strong; a difference in the formation of the mouth or larynx, or any other part of the vocal organ;—and it may be observed, some voices are clear, and of the pipe-kind; others have more the nature of such instruments as are played upon by a reed, as the Oboe, or the Bassoon:—hence, likewise, one reason for the different *power* of voices, in regard to strength, compass, and pitch.—The different quality of *tone* and power of the voice ought to be a great object of consideration, both to *speakers* and *singers*, and their *variety* and *improvement*.

From such considerations they will be able to form a judgment, what mode of expression, whether comic or serious, their voices are best suited to, and how to adapt them to each subject.

Music,—or the study of the nature of Sounds, taken in this enlarged view, is a noble and useful science, and leads to a strict enquiry into the nature of the passions, and how and in what degree they may be affected by sounds. There seems to be a further difference betwixt the speaking and musical Sounds, besides what has been mentioned in Letter II. The former appear to be, from their nature, unmeasurable by any theory of numbers or vibrations; nevertheless a total difference of *quality* in their *tone*, remains no longer than the speaking Sounds express prose in unpassioned conversation; for in the expression of poetry, or impassioned speech, there is generally a considerable portion of the *quality* of musical Sound produced. There seems likewise to be this remarkable difference between speaking and musical Sounds; the former are generally, in respect to their *tone*, and limitation of *pitch*, produced by passion alone; the latter must have the additional help of the understanding to ascertain those distances by which they succeed each other; and which these latter Sounds, from their equal vibrations, enable it to do.—Hence *all* people feel equally the energy of speaking Sounds in proportion to their sensibility; but there are many persons of excellent ability in other respects who cannot be made to understand, so as to give true utterance to musical Sounds: this perhaps may arise from some inequality

quality in the fibres of the ear, which, in that case, must convey disproportionate sensations to the mind.—But notwithstanding these differences between musical and speaking Sounds, they are often blended together, both by Orators and Singers; but this cannot be done, so as to produce a good effect, unless they are managed with great judgment and skill; and it was a very just reproach to an unnatural Singer and bad Speaker, when it was said to him, “*You sing when you speak, and speak when you sing!*”—For it may be observed in such persons, who want a variety of modulation in their speaking tones, that they fall the distance of a *fifth*, or some other musical interval at a period: and again, that fingers who are ignorant of the true method of intonation, are continually sliding the voice in discontinued sound, and by that means introduce every kind of dissonance, where *harmony in unity* ought alone to prevail.

LETTER VI.

ON SPEAKING AND SINGING SOUNDS.

I HAVE already observed, that the difference between a speaking and a singing Sound, arises from the former being continually varying its *pitch*, and the latter being uttered while the vocal organ remains fixed at some point, by which means the Sound becomes properly musical, or singing.

It has been observed likewise, that there is a difference in the *quality*, or nature of the *tone* of the voice, suited to the various passions and feelings of the mind, whether serious or comic; and that the different *nature* of this various *power* in the voice, ought to be carefully studied, both by Speakers and Singers, in order to find out the *art* of keeping separate, or blending together such sounds which *naturally* belong to the *feeling* they would communicate to the sensations and understandings of their auditors. It has been further said, that the speaking Sounds are immeasurable, while their *tone* remains entirely separate from that of the singing Sounds; but that in proportion as this becomes blended with that of the singing Sounds, they become in proportion measurable, and may in a great degree be regulated by the musical system.

Every speaking Sound has a beginning in *high* or *low*, and differs from a musical one in these particulars; namely, by sliding in continued and undi-

vided Sound from one extreme to the other, instead of removing at once from the lowest to the highest point of such Sound (See Letter II.). Hence it seems easy to fix modulations of the speaking Sounds by the present system of Music: for instance, if I would fix the speaking Sounds by which I utter “*Ab! me!*” in the passion of love, I must seek for the *musical note* that is in unison of pitch with the speaking Sound *Ab!* Suppose the *note* to be G, and that in expressing my *feeling* in the utterance of it the Sound rises to B flat, and that in expressing my feeling the sound descends to A natural; the first Sound *Ab!* would be expressed in a continued Sound rising a third minor; and the second word *me!* by a continued Sound descending a semitone. The first, *Ab!* being articulated upon the highest degree of the Sound, and expressing the *grief* of the passion, may be compared to what Grammarians call the *acute accent*; the second, *me!* being articulated upon the lowest degree of the Sound, and exciting pity for the speaker, may be compared to what they call the *grave accent*.

A speaking Sound often both rises and falls in its pitch; as when a person in pain or affliction utters the Sound *oh!* suppose it to begin at the pitch of the note G, and that the feeling raises the sound to D flat, and make it sink again to B natural before it is ended—this corresponds to what Grammarians call the *circumflex*. From what has been said it may be easily perceived how much a real knowledge in *Music*, and the art of *singing*, might be found useful to speakers, and the study of oratory to singers; and likewise, that it is possible to regulate the modulation of speaking Sounds, so as to give a *general* idea of them by the present musical system. But a precise description of them cannot be given, because the extremes of the greatest part of the speaking sounds are *dissonant*, or at least *disproportionate* to the use of singing, both in respect to the quality of their *tone*, and the *measurement* of *high* and *low*, in the beginning and ending of them, if compared with any interval in the present practice of *Music*. How far the speaking Sounds may be found capable of regulation by the chromatic and enharmonic systems of the Antients, may prove a curious and entertaining enquiry to such persons who have learning and leisure to make it.

[To be continued.]

T A B L E T A L K ;

O R,

CHARACTERS, ANECDOTES, &c. OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND CELEBRATED
BRITISH CHARACTERS, DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

(Continued from Page 173.)

LORD MANSFIELD.

HIS Lordship often used to tell the circumstance of the mistake in his matriculation, and add, "Hence I have been frequently taken for an Englishman—but, in fact, I am *only* a Scotchman."

His rank, his talents, and address, soon introduced him to the first company in high and literary life, such as Pope, Bolingbroke, Pulteney, &c. &c. He was likewise early taken notice of at the bar, and from the suavity of his elocution was called "the silver-tongued Murray." Indeed some of the best judges of his time bear testimony to his talents as a speaker, such as Lords Chesterfield, Melcombe, &c. &c.

A circumstance which shewed the uncommon quickness of his parts as a lawyer, occurred about the year 1737, when he could not have been above five or six years at the Bar, and which was the celebrated cause between Mr. Sloper and Theophilus Cibber. Mr. Murray was junior Counsel, but his principal being suddenly seized with a fit in the court, the duty devolved on Mr. Murray, who at first declined it, on account of want of time to study the case. The Court to indulge him postponed the cause for about an hour, and only with this short preparation he made so able and eloquent a defence, as not only to reduce the defendant's damages to a mere trifle, but gained himself the reputation of a most prompt and eloquent pleader.

Lord Mansfield, tho' early solicited to go into Parliament, declined it till he was Solicitor General, saying, "Why should I be the drudge of a party, when most people apply to me as a guide?"

He refused the seals four times, in 1757, in 1770, 1779, and 1784.

On April the 9th, 1757, when Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, he

was, *pro tempore*, appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in this office, principally through his mediation, brought about the coalition between Mr. Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, and Mr. Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, the former being made Paymaster-General of the Forces, and the latter Principal Secretary of State. This coalition was of the most singular service to the country, by uniting all the great leaders of the different parties, and thereby giving an energy to the war we were then engaged in, and which terminated so gloriously and successfully to the British arms.

Lord Mansfield often spoke of this circumstance with pleasure, and to ward the close of the American War once expressed a wish in the House of Lords, "That as he had the good fortune to bring about a coalition of parties that was highly serviceable to the country, he would be happy to do the same once more," and pressed it with some earnestness, as the best step which could be taken in the then situation of affairs.

A-propos! There is a painting of Lord Mansfield in his Chancellor's robes, which was done in the prime of life, and is the best likeness of him.

When he was very eminent at the bar, he used frequently to spend from Saturday evening to Monday morning at the late Lord Foley's, who, though a very good sort of a man, was not remarkable for either wit or talents. Somebody asking Charles Townsend what could be Murray's motive for spending so much of his time in such a manner: "Pho! Pho!" says Townsend, "Murray is a very prudent fellow; from the nature of his business he's obliged to sag a great deal in the course of the week, and he goes down to Foley's to *rest his understanding* on a Sunday."

A Jew, dressed out in a rawdry suit of laced clothes, giving in bail before Lord

Lord Mansfield, Serjeant Davy pressed the Israelite very close, to know whether he was worth the sum he swore to, clear of all his debts. The Jew several times answered in the affirmative; but the Serjeant still persisting in his interrogatories, his Lordship turned round to the Serjeant, and exclaimed, "For shame, brother Davy! How can you tease the gentleman so? Don't you see *he would burn for much more?*"

Seeing some favourable circumstances in a man's case who had stolen some trifling trinket, he desired the prosecutor to value it at *tenpence*; on which the other cried out, "Tenpence, my Lord! why the very *fashion* of it cost me ten times the sum." "That may be, my friend," said his Lordship, "but we must not hang a man *for fashion sake*."

Being at one time on the Home Circuit, a man was brought before him charged with stealing a silver ladle, and in the course of the evidence the Counsel for the Crown was rather severe upon the prisoner for being an Attorney. "Come, come," says his Lordship, in a whisper to the Counsel, "don't exaggerate matters; if the fellow had been an Attorney, you may depend on it he would have stolen the *bar* as well as the *ladle*."

Lord Mansfield being told of the following motto on the coach of a very eminent quack, "*A Nomine Sui*," thus translated it, "God help the Patient."

A quondam Bishop having very charitably established an *Alma-House*, at his own expense, for twenty-five poor women, Lord Mansfield was applied to for an inscription for the portal of the house; upon which his Lordship took out his pencil, and immediately wrote the following:

Under this Roof
The Lord Bishop of ———

Keeps
No less than *twenty-five* Women.

When Lord Mansfield was first called to the Court of King's Bench, he gave the following proof of his love of justice above the quirks of the law:—A certain diligent book-read Advocate had taken up a considerable time of the Court in producing several black-letter cases, to prove the genuine construction of an old woman's will. His Lordship heard

him with great patience for some time; at last he interrupted the string of his learning by asking him, "Whether he thought the old woman had ever heard of these cases? and if not, what common sense and justice must say to that matter?" He therefore immediately gave judgment in favour of common sense, against the reporters, to the full satisfaction of the whole Court.

Serjeant Davy, being concerned in a cause which he wanted to postpone for a few days, asked Lord Mansfield when he would bring it on. "On Friday next," said his Lordship. "Will you consider, my Lord? Friday next will be *Good Friday*." "I don't care for that; the better day, the better deed." "Well, my Lord," says Davy, "you may do as you please, but if you do sit on that day, I believe you'll be the first Judge who did business on a Good Friday since Pontius Pilate's time."

A Catholic Priest was maliciously prosecuted in the Court of King's Bench for having said *Mafs*. Lord Mansfield, with his usual acumen, soon saw the drift of the prosecution, and asked the principal witness, "Then you are sure the man is a Popish Priest, and that he said *Mafs*?" "Yes, my Lord." "Oh! then you know what *Mafs* is?" Here the witness was confused, and after some pause answered in the negative. His Lordship then addressed himself to the Jury as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Jury,

"To find this man guilty you must have full proof that he said *Mafs*, and it must likewise be fully proved to you that it was the *Mafs* which this man said, when the witness saw him performing acts which he took to be the *Mafs*; you must therefore judge for yourselves, whether your consciences are entirely satisfied on this point."—The Jury instantly acquitted the prisoner.

A Gentleman going out as a Judge to one of our settlements in America, who had not been much used to the practice of the law, and was therefore afraid of not being able to satisfy his own mind in this new situation, applied to Lord Mansfield for advice. His Lordship, who knew him to be a good judge of constitutional law, and an honest man, gave him the following:

"Decide as well as you can, but don't be apt to give reasons for your decision."

decision. I am sure you will decide well and justly, but it is very possible you may give bad reasons."

His Lordship gave the same advice to a friend of his; a Justice of Peace, with this addition, "Be always sure of your good intentions, for in all cases brought before us, we generally judge of the intentions of a Magistrate."

Pope, in the decline of life; used to spend several of his winter evenings with Lord Mansfield at his house in town, and as his Lordship used frequently to be out upon business, the Poet, who had the *envie* of his study, not infrequently used to fill up his time in writing Latin epigrams, which, when he shewed to Lord Mansfield, he generally discouraged, and sometimes used to throw them into the fire, exclaiming, "That the first English Poet in the world ought not to write anything but in his own language."

A friend of Lord Mansfield's, who was a literary man (the late Owen Ruffhead), often pressed him for materials to write his life, wishing, as he said, to perpetuate the memory of so great a man. Lord Mansfield parried this attack for some years; at last he gave him his reasons against it in the following manner, which do equal credit to his judgment and his modesty:

"You mistake, my good friend: the object you look for would form no important or entertaining part of biography.—My success in life has not been very remarkable, and my parts such as generally attach to men who have had the same opportunities, and the same assiduities. My father was a man of rank and fashion—he gave me a good education, and in early life I was introduced into the best company, which my circumstances enabled me to keep without falling into any improper embarrassments; therefore, to these, with some adventitious circumstances, it is that I owe my success. But if you wish to write the life of a truly great man, take my Lord Hardwicke; he indeed was so, who from very humble means, without family, fortune, or connections, rose to be Lord Chancellor of England, merely through his virtues, his talents, and assiduities."

It was a frequent observation of Lord
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Mansfield's, "That nothing was so silly as cunning."

Another of his was, "Begin at the end," intimating that the consequences should be looked to, and well considered, before we resolve on any thing.

Another, "It often happens in politics, that instead of consulting *what is to be done*, parties are struggling *who should do it*."

It was a pleasant observation made by Lord Mansfield, on the investments of money, "That in mortgages men had their principal without interest—in the funds, interest without principle."

That Lord Mansfield introduced a great deal of substantial justice into our Courts, is universally admitted by all those at or conversant with the Bar.—He likewise very much attended to our commerce, and the decisions which he left behind him in the City, as well as at Westminster Hall, form one of our best Codes of Commercial Law; and as such seem to be attended to by his successors.

He likewise selected men of sound legal knowledge, and commercial experience, which he met with on juries in the City, and often gave them his confidence and praise. He likewise recommended such as arbitrators, and by these judicious measures promoted a considerable degree of prompt and substantial justice. In this number he early selected Thomas Gorman, Esq. a gentleman now living, of much mercantile and general knowledge. With him he used frequently to consult upon the customs of merchants, and paid great deference to his opinion. Mr. Gorman always waited upon his Lordship on his birthday with a *bouquet*, which he received with his usual politeness and civility; and this custom Mr. Gorman continued to the very last year of his Lordship's life.

We shall conclude these little anecdotes of Lord Mansfield's life with Dr. Johnson's opinion of him to a person who said in his company, "that he had heard Lord Mansfield was not a great English lawyer."

"Why, Sir, supposing Lord Mansfield not to have the splendid talents he possesses, he must be a great English lawyer

lawyer from having been so long at the Bar, and having passed through so many of the great offices of the law. You may as well maintain that a carrier who has driven a pack-horse between

Edinburgh and Berwick for thirty years, does not know the road, as that Lord Mansfield does not know the laws of England."

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF DAVID MALLET, Esq. to Mr. JOHN KER, PROFESSOR OF GREEK, IN KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

LETTER I.

MY DEAR MR. KER,

IF a piece of good fortune brings a double pleasure along with it when it comes unlooked for, your kind letter must certainly have raised me into a transport much above common life, as it not only surprised me into a joy I little expected, your good opinion, but also let me see, that the trifles I had performed could please one, for whom I have deservedly the greatest esteem and respect. Pardon these glowing expressions, as the dictates of a heart overflowing with gratitude, and believe that I am as averse to flattery as an honest mind can be. You are one to whom I stand indebted for all the advances I shall make in the world, as having laid the foundation by your instructions, and raised the superstructure by your love and favour; and to be silent on such a theme, would argue me less to all that's generous, and insensible to a flattery. But I must not offend your modesty; let me only assure you, that as I receive every wholesome advice with pleasure, so when it comes from a sincere friend and well-wisher, the pleasure grows into transport. I never wrote a line but for my diversion; and although I might court Poetry as a mistress, and should be loth to be yok'd with her for life under the title of a Wife, I own 'till my opinion, that poetry gives one a sprightly turn of thinking, and feeds the imagination with beautiful images, that capacitate one for writing and talking agreeably; yet I am in too bad a condition already, to entail poverty on myself by a blendid passion for rhyme. I would fain crowd as many things into my letter as possibly I can, and shall therefore throw my thoughts together in a desultory manner, without ranging and marshalling them according to method. Know then, that the Edinburgh Miscellany was undertaken by an Athenian Society here, who received the

poems, and published all they thought worthy of seeing the light. The gentleman to whom I inscribed my Pastoral is one of their number. His name is Mr. Joseph Mitchell, author of the *Lugubres Cantus*, and Poem to the memory of Mr. Ford. He now resides at London, and is publishing the *Adventures of Telemachus* in verse by subscription. If any in Aberdeen are willing to encourage the design, I shall next occasion send you the proposals, and give you a full account of those gentlemen who are assitant to him. Mr. Calander, who is written C—r, is an ingenious young gentleman, and is author of the 2d part of the *Lug. Cantus*. Who the ladies are scarce any one knows. The gentleman in the University whose productions are marked with a S. is one Mr. Symmers, a boy of fifteen, and very sprightly. But I must not forget my own concerns, and shall therefore, without disguise, inform you on what terms I live with Mr. Home. He allows me my learning, clothes, and diet, but no fixed salary. I am concerned in no business, but revising my pupils lessons, so that I have enough of time for reading and writing. I would have sent you some of my productions, but I scarce think they deserve the postage, and I had almost forget to tell you, that I read your congratulatory poem with infinite delight; and since you have done me the honour to desire me to translate it, give me leave to remark one passage among many others which charmed me:

Ultima caelestium, terras qui caede mardentes

Olim deseruit, prima tibi placeat:

where the antithesis betwixt *ultima* and *prima* is very beautiful. I am at no loss about the meaning except the proper names, which I beg you would explain. You see with what freedom I write, but I hope you will forgive me this liberty, as the effect rather of

fondness than presumption. I am, with the utmost gratitude, Sir,

Your most obed. humble servant,

DAVID MALLOCH.

Edin. Oct. 5th, 1720.

LETTER II.

SIR,

I AM at a loss how to begin this letter. My long silence has rendered an apology almost absolutely necessary, and yet I am afraid I shall scarce be able to justify my conduct: only let me with the utmost sincerity assure you, that neither laziness nor want of respect are in the fault. No, Sir, I am too sensible of the obligation you have laid me under, ever to be wanting in a suitable return of gratitude and regard.—I dare not indulge myself in venting my heart, lest I should betray myself into language too glowing and passionate. I could please myself in running out upon a subject that represents you to my thoughts in the pleasing light of a benefactor and instructor. But whatever I could say would fall very much below that idea which reigns in my breast.—But whither have I wandered? You see, Sir, it is hard to put a check upon one's thoughts, where the heart dictates every word. But to return: Lest I should find I was wholly engaged in acquiring the French and Greek languages, and this, with the affairs of Mr. Home's children, possessed almost all my time. Besides, Sir, you know that Poetry would have the whole soul to herself; the mind must be humbled and fixed in a kind of serenity, to be able to form those agreeable images which the delights in; and as I was obliged to be often conversant with the Dictionary, I seldom found myself in a humour for verse. 'Tis true, I began to translate your poem; but I went on so heavily, and my lines were so forced and mechanical, that I entirely laid it aside, till I should be at ease from the hurry of a town life in the country. At length it is finished, but I find myself strangely embarrassed. My newness to translation, and the closeness of your thoughts, that rather run over in an abundance of sense than words, fill me with a great

many fears that I have miscarried in my attempt. I must, however, adventure upon some account of the method I observed, that you may not think I translated wholly at random. In general, I have steered a middle course betwixt (what they call) a Paraphrase and a Literal Translation. I have added as little as I possibly could, and at the same time was careful to render the sense perfect and unimpaired: how I have succeeded you will be best able to judge. But in several places I left out the proper names indistinctly. Though they are sounding and harmonious in the Latin, yet they appear so flat in a translation, that they give a kind of littleness to the verse, by being always in the mouth of the vulgar. I hope I shall be pardoned for adding several epithets of my own, since it is what the translators of both Homer and Virgil have done. There is, besides, Sir, such a weight and energy in the Latin phrases, that it is impossible to translate them into English with any tolerable elegance, except one uses a paraphrase. Forgive this way of talking; I am sensible what presumption I am guilty of in writing to you after this manner. Let me therefore break off, half ashamed for having dared to speak so much of myself. I shall only beg that you will vouchsafe to inform me of my errors, that I may learn more correctness in time coming. May I be allowed to trespass so much on your patience as to send you any news I can glean? I could fill up this half sheet, but I can scarce venture to hope that you will throw away time in perusing it. Allan Ramsay has published his Poems in quarto by subscription, having got to the number of 400 guineas from his subscribers. He has indeed wrote himself into some kind of fame, and a great deal of money, which is much more substantial; but his personal character makes me entertain but a small value for his writings. Mr. Malcolm has likewise made public his Treatise of Music, which he has inscribed to the Directors of the Royal Academy of Music in London. Mr. Mitchell, our countryman, has some time ago wrote a Tragedy, which was acted at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields with a

* This was *THE FATAL EXTRAVAGANCE*; a Tragedy built on "The Yorkshire Tragedy," ascribed to Shakespeare. It was acted at Lincoln's Inn-Fields 21st April, 1721; but though acted for the Benefit of Mr. Mitchell, and published in his name, it is thought to be the production of Aaron Hill, and is claimed as such by his daughter in her life of her father prefixed to his Dramatic Works.

great deal of applause. He is just now engaged in writing a heroic-comical poem, called *The Cudgel*, one Canto † of which I perused with a great deal of pleasure. He is, I am informed, in a very fair character at London, and is valued by several of the greatest Wits, as Mr. Pope, Mr. Watts, Mr. Hill, &c. With my best wishes for the welfare of your Lady and family, I am, Sir,

Your most faithful and most

obliged humble Servant,

DAVID MALLOCH.

Sept. 3, 1721.

THOUGHTS UPON CASH, CREDIT, AND COUNTRY BANKS.

By JOSEPH MOSER.

Blest Paper Credit, first and best supply,
That gives Corruption lighter wings to fly.

POPE,

THE recent failures in the City, and general depreciation of Country Bank notes, have induced me to bestow a few pages upon the consideration of public credit; and turn my thoughts particularly to the instability of that imminent paper fabric, which of late years hath with great ingenuity and industry been raised in this nation. In revolving this subject in my mind, and weighing the good and evil accruing from it in an impartial balance, the following reflections occurred; and though at first they may seem to wander wide from the mark, I hope in the conclusion, they will not be thought totally irrelevant to the present crisis.

Before the discovery of the Southern Hemisphere by the Spaniards, it is well known that gold and silver were so extremely scarce in Europe, that a small piece of either represented a considerable quantity of the necessaries of life: a noble, for instance, was thought an equivalent to a farthing, a shilling to a sheep; three of the latter stood in the place of a quarter of coin, and thirty paid a year's rent for a house in Cheshide. When the Company of Wax Chandlers dined in gala at their Hall on Lord Mayor's Day 1478, the luxury and extravagance of the age were wondered at, as soon as it was known that the expenses of the day amounted to the enormous sum of seven shillings! In those frugal times seven shillings was thought a full and ample representative of a City Company's feast! In later periods, as specie became more plenty, and from that circumstance decreased in value, the dinner

POSTSCRIPT.

Sir, I hope it will not be ascribed to my ignorance of the Latin of your poem, that I have given in some few places a different turn of expression from that of the original, as—*Valetq. perdis: prædantque cassibus usque*; both of which I have flurried into one, and translated, While the plump partridge struggles in the snare, &c. Let me beg you'd not leave me in the dark, but lend me an impartial judgement of this performance, for I assure you I am willing to learn and amend.

[To be continued.]

bill of the worthy Company abovementioned rose from seven shillings to seven pounds, and this sum (small as it may appear to the traders of the present age) was sufficient, about two centuries back, to gratify the appetites and exhilarate the hearts of perhaps seventy citizens. In those days, we read that when a knight or squire was compelled to represent his county or borough in Parliament, the said county or borough thought they made him a handsome provision, in allowing him twenty or thirty pounds to bear his expenses: with this vast stipend he came reluctantly to town, and perhaps (still more reluctantly) was obliged for the sake of domestic tranquillity to bring his wife and daughter once in their lives to see the metropolis. After a winter spent in the gaieties of London, the consequence of their excursion generally was, that they returned to their ancient mansion fifty or sixty pounds poorer than they were when they left it: whether the wisdom they acquired answered the vast expence of the pursuit, is a question which, not having any connection with the object of my present speculation, I shall not waste my time in canvassing.

Taking it for granted, then, that seven pounds was equal to the entertainment of a City Company, and sixty (for I love to go to the outside) was sufficient to support the family of a senator through the dissipation of a session in town, at the beginning of the last century, the rate of these two articles will perhaps astonish the reader as much as it has me; and he will doubtless consider them as the strongest in-

† One Canto of this Poem only was published. It is to be found in Mitchell's Poems, 1732, Vol. I. p. 67. The original design was to have been comprised in six Cantos.

gances I could have produced to shew the influx of wealth, and the rapid increase of specie, or the representative of specie, down to the present time; let us now enquire from what causes this increase proceeded. The torrent of wealth which flowed from newly-discovered America to Spain, did what the riches of the East had done formerly to Rome; it brought with it its concomitant luxury, and enervated the people. When the golden showers first fell upon the former nation, they rendered other showers useless to the uncultured earth: the great embracing their real, and the poor their ideal trans-atlantic possessions, left their native country to chance; the spade and the plough were abandoned; the vineyard neglected; the arts sickened; and (*strange as it may seem*) even the sails of commerce flagged, except those employed to transport their beloved metal from the New to the Old World. From this dream they were awakened by hunger; in a short time their visionary accumulations vanished, and they found (like the cock in the fable) that a grain of corn, in the house of famine, was of more value than a diamond; that gold was not good to eat. The result was, that from their fertile but neglected country, an indolent and avaricious people were obliged to part with their riches to purchase bread: this threw trade into a new channel; the other European nations (glad of a ready-money custom) poured their commodities into Spain; supplied her with every necessary and luxury of life: the gold and silver of Peru and Potosi became by this means dispersed over the world, and the Iberian possessors of it were contented to act as factors or bankers to the rest of Europe. Before this great revolution in commerce, the landed interest had in most countries been predominant, and the rise or fall of that description of property in its value, was the criterion of the prosperity or decline of the State.

Fallstaff, in reply to the Prince's remarks upon the disorders likely to arise in the "times of civil buffeting," observes, that "land may be bought as cheap as stinking mackerell." In these days he would have said, "Consols will be done at fifty;" or in other words, that money, or its representative credit, is in its plenty or stability the index that points the passions of the people to what they think their greatest blessing: on the contrary, the scarcity of specie, or the depression of paper, hangs like a weight upon their mind, and involves the nation in gloom, terror, and discontent. Since the value set upon the

happiness annexed to riches is so great, can we wonder that the desire of procuring them, rose in the human mind much faster than the mines of Mexico could supply it? To attract gold to this kingdom, can we wonder that every method ingenuity could devise was put in practice; or that the artist, the manufacturer, the merchant, joined their efforts, and that the world was explored for articles of luxury to allure this favourite metal to our shores? But though it was poured upon us in great abundance; though to the product of the American mines was added the immense influx of Asiatic wealth, which has during the last fifty years centered in this kingdom; yet it is to be doubted, whether we are become intimately richer; for though our wealth (or rather appearance of wealth) has increased, the means of dissipation have increased likewise, and even the necessities of life have risen in a still greater proportion. In this situation, the current specie (though multiplied a hundred fold in the period abovementioned) has been found insufficient to serve as a representative for the gratification of luxury, the baggams of trade, the schemes of speculation, or the purposes of corruption: hence arose, and much honour is due to the ingenuity of the first fabricator, the practice of giving a nominal value to a small slip of paper, making it the portrait of so many pounds, and lending it over the world for commercial, and sometimes, perhaps, less laudable purposes. In the scarcity of money to which former ages were subject, a small quantity of it, as I have observed, represented so large a proportion of goods, that even the richest merchant found but little inconvenience in keeping in his strong box sufficient for all the demands of his trade; his superfluous cash was vested in estates; the exchange conducted by the Jews and Lombards was literally the coin of one country for that of another: but when the mode of supplying the exigences of the State was changed from aids, benevolences, and fifteenths, to loans, and these loans were funded, a new species of property arose; a Bank was established, and became the hot bed from whence the immense plantations of paper credit have sprung up. The ease and convenience with which pecuniary affairs were conducted by bills and notes, and the honour, regularity, and facility, with which the business of the Bank was managed, while it prejudiced people in favour of funded property, was found equally advantageous to commerce in general; and the success of the discount and circulation part of it, induced

induced men of great fortunes to form houses upon the same plan, but more adapted to the multifarious concerns of merchandize.

Had the business of Banking stopt here, there is no doubt but it would have continued an object of national benefit; and a considerable paper circulation should have not only been allowed, but encouraged. But as the best of things may be perverted to the worst of uses, to the ease and convenience with which drafts and notes were negotiated, has given rise to (and of late most enormously increased) a set of people who have been emphatically denominated Hedge Bankers, whose only stock is effrontery and paper; corners and circuitors of English Assignats, who, within the last seven years (for I believe few can give a more ancient date to their establishments), have like locusts covered the face of the country. In these flourishing and happy times, we have Village, Market-Town, City, and County Banks; and nothing can give a stronger, or more glaring picture of the opulence of the nation, than the wonder with which a traveller beholds (in some large towns) a Bank in almost every street! With respect to many of them, they take then rise in the following manner: Truck, a shopkeeper in a place consisting perhaps of twenty houses, charmed with the profits and gentility annexed to the protection of a Banker, resolves to establish a House. He meets his friends Salvage the draper, and Hobnail the nonmonger, at the club. While they smoke their pipes, they lament the burden and inconvenience which arises to his Majesty's subjects from being obliged to carry money in their pocket to market or fair; and observe of how much more consequence a man appears, whose name stamps a value upon a bit of paper. "Pay the sum of thirty-five shillings and sixpence three farthings to Peter Pullet, or order, *Paul Pionghbare*." What elegance in the sound! with what ease (to those that can write) is property transferred by this means: in short, they deem a Bank a necessary appendage to the Village, and immediately create a Firm. In a few days the soap and candles are removed from the windows of the shop of the head partner; the gilt sugar loaves taken down; the house new painted; and

**THE QUAGMIRE BANK,
TRUCK, SELVAGE, HOBNAIL,
and Co.**

in capitals emblazoned upon the front. Under its respectable sanction, they begin to collect the guineas of the neighbourhood, and stifle with paper, adoped

with a view of the shop at one corner; they connect themselves with the Bank in the Market-Town, who are connected with the Bank in the City, who are connected with the County Bank, who are agents to a House in London; and thus we see, from so small a beginning, an immense diffusion of paper drags the cash out of the pockets of the provincial inhabitants of this nation, and ultimately brings it to the capital, which must be considered as the reservoir into which the lesser streams empty themselves.

A gentleman who is in the receipt of a very large estate informs me, that the proportion of specie to paper in the payments made to him, is exactly five pounds in the hundred; which I suppose to be nearly the average of the real and ideal property; or, to speak in plainer terms, that every five pounds of cash possessed by County Banks in general, is represented by nineteen five-pound notes: these finding their way into circulation become the vehicles of commerce. Therefore if we suppose a Bank with a capital of even ten thousand pounds specie dispersing paper to the amount of an hundred thousand (which is too frequently the case), and which (as long as their credit lasts) supplies the place of current coin among the lower orders of tradesmen and manufacturers, we may easily figure to ourselves the distress and confusion it must create in a small town or village, if such a House happens to stop payment; and that they do very often happen to stop payment, every day's experience convinces us. I shall perhaps be told that I have only adverted to the danger, and not stated the convenience that accrues from keeping an account at one of these Houses. It I have not, it was because there seems to me no great convenience in it.

When a farmer or trader goes to market, either to buy or sell, the receiving or payment of a sum of money is attended with little more trouble than the writing a draft. When our ancestors disposed of their commodities, they were (like the Northern nations at present) frequently paid in silver and even copper, the bulk of the cash received was consequently great; yet weighty as it was, they generally continued to bear the burden home with them. In those ages, paper and its concomitants, twinding and torgery, were unknown. In our days, when the transfer of a large sum is required, and money thought a cumbersome and awkward medium, there are few towns, however remote from the metropolis, in which notes of the Bank of England are not to be required, either of the Receivers of

of the Revenue or London Agents; though it must be confessed, they were much oftener seen before the general introduction of Country Banks. It will be said, that they are to be procured: it is true; but whether you want to turn a note into cash, or cash into a note, the officer expects a premium. This I allow, and surely the security of the transaction and credit of the paper (where paper is necessary) are well worth the small expence attending the exchange.

A circulation of notes and bills has been stated in another point of view as advantageous to commerce, as it enables men of small capitals, and great enterprize, to extend their dealings to a degree unknown in former ages.

I hope I shall not be thought too sceptical, if I doubt whether unlimited traffic and boundless manufacture (especially when not firmly supported) are ultimately of any great benefit to a nation: these sources of wealth may by a hundred accidents be stopped; every port may be filled with the sails of our merchants; every country in time overloaded with the productions of our artificers; the schemes of speculation must in the end be exhausted; and while the labours of the forge and the loom are hawked about the world, perhaps in vain, the plenty and wealth that may be derived from agriculture are overlooked. It has been remarked with respect to Spain, that the bulk of the people became in reality poorer, as the national riches increased, and their dominions extended; and in this Country, the folly of pursuing commerce and cultivation to the South Pole, and at the same time leaving vast tracts of land at home in its original state of wildness, is too obvious not to strike every observer. But to return to the subject, from which I have in some degree wandered: When I supposed the Country Banks in possession of the tenth or twentieth part of the property for which they had bills in circulation, some late instances have proved that I erred exceedingly in their favour; as from the melancholy detail of their circumstances, it has been found that not one in ten, or perhaps twenty, were masters of any real property at all. When the chain of connection has been broken; when one of the principal links has given way, and the crash of a London, Bristol, or Manchester House has been followed by those of all their country dependants; when the wide-extended ruin has involved thousands of credulous individuals, it has frequently been discovered, that every fabric in the

whole range has been erected on the most unsubstantial foundation; that perhaps not one of them were ever in possession of a thousand pounds they could really and truly call their own, though their Assignats to the amount of several hundred thousands may have found a ready circulation through the manufacturing counties, not only to the injury of trade in general, but the national credit, and the Bank of England in particular.

Those that think the lower orders of society are by poverty exempt from the evils of a paper circulation, will, if they take the trouble to enquire into the conduct of great manufacturers, find that they are mistaken. They will learn at Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, and other towns, where great numbers of journeymen are employed, that notes to a large amount are weekly passed among them; that their masters' notes (which they take in lieu of wages) are negotiable with the butcher, baker, shopkeeper, publican, or may be turned into money by application to the clerks of the factory, *at a discount*.

In the weaving and wool counties this traffic is carried still further, and the great masters become keepers of stores, from which the work-people are obliged to purchase the necessaries of life at any price they please to put upon them.

I have in the foregoing pages endeavoured to state a few of the evils attendant upon paper currency and unlimited speculation. Whether the shock that Country Banks have lately received, will tend to repress the spirit of enterprize that has too generally taken possession of the trading part of the nation; whether the recent failures will awaken the attention of the Legislature, and urge them to apply a remedy, and endeavour to stop the devastation which seems daily to extend, it is impossible to say. If it is necessary to establish a House for the negotiation of the pecuniary concerns of every village in the kingdom, I think it is not only the interest, but the duty of the Bank of England to sanction those establishments. If commercial transactions cannot be conducted without five-pound notes, it is equally the duty of the guardians of public credit to render them as secure to the holders as possible.

If this is speedily and effectually done, there will in a short time be an end of the speculations of a set of men, who seem ready to dash into every visionary scheme; and who (unfortunately for their connections) find too ready a support from that credulity which has ever been the characteristic of the English.

BREAD-FRUIT-TREE EXPEDITION,

[Concluded from Page 280.]

DURING our run through this Archipelago, which contains about one hundred islands, that we saw, two men were constantly in the chains heaving the lead, with boats founding. This is, perhaps, the most dangerous navigation ever performed in the history of voyages, and will redound much to the honour of Capt. Bligh. Amongst such a variety of islands, I must content myself by saying, that some were of a tolerable size and height, and richly clothed with stately trees, whilst others were low and rocky; but we saw few that could be called mountains. The verdure of these islands had a burnt appearance, from whence it may be concluded they suffer much for want of rain. During the twenty days we were entangled with them we had no rain, and very little dew at night. The natives are rather below the common standard, perfectly black, woolly heads, bushy beards, teeth bad and irregular, small eyes, rather sunk in the head, noses not flat, many aquiline, nor lips thick. The septum of the nose, in several, was perforated, and a circular ring of shell introduced. Some through this perforation had feathers, or a small quantity of the hulk of the cocoa-nut; and one man, on receiving a large spike-nail, suddenly thrust it in, without appearing to suffer the smallest uneasiness. The women wore a wrapper, or rather apron of rushes, which fell to their knees; the men were quite naked, except in one or two instances, and those had their privities covered with a shell. The earilage of the ear was bored, and small bits of sticks, &c. thrust through. They wore bracelets and anklets, with necklaces of white shells and of a red berry, neatly strung. Those we saw, women as well as men, were marked immediately below the shoulder with a red line, which formed a sphere. The intent of these lines we could not learn, whether for ornament or grief; but I am inclined to think the former, as I saw a very young girl so marked. Their language was by no means harsh. We had several times intercourse with these people, both on board and on their own shores; and in our little dealings, they had conducted themselves in a very proper manner, and had impressed us with very favourable ideas of them; and I wish to God they had given us no cause to have altered those sentiments.

On the morning of the 10th, eight canoes formed the daring attempt of attacking the *Assistant*; they discharged into her a heavy flight of arrows, by which three men were dangerously wounded, one of whom died a few days after quite delirious. This obliged us to fire on them, and I fear several lives were lost. They desisted from the attack, and we pursued our course. Their weapons are clubs, spears, and bows and arrows. Some of their arrows measure five feet, but they have them of different lengths, and variously mounted, some with bone, others with a hard red wood; but in general they are not barbed; and we have every reason to suppose they do not poison them, from the wounds of the other two men soon healing; though one of the poor fellows has lately undergone a very severe operation, to extract a piece of the arrow, which broke in his body. Some of their canoes were sixty or seventy feet long, and in one we counted twenty-two men.

On the 16th a party landed on a small island, from whence we saw many more, and took possession of the whole in the name of our Royal Master. The easternmost of these islands lies in about the longitude 145, the westernmost in 142, E. and the passage between 8. and 11. south latitude, and on the 2d of October we arrived in Company Road, in the island of Timor, which jointly belongs to the Dutch and Portuguese: there we heard of the melancholy fate of the *Pandora*, the particulars of which you are better acquainted with than I am, as Capt. Edwards left no letter for Capt. Bligh, although he knew we were so soon to follow him. At Timor we remained eight days, to complete our wood and water, during which time we procured a few buffaloes for the ship's company; but as the last year's crop of rice had failed, owing to dry weather, that article, with every other vegetable refreshment, we found scarce and dear; and I much fear it will ever be the case, till the inhabitants become more industrious. A colony of Chinese are settled there, under the protection of the Dutch, who have a small fort, and a garrison of about fifty soldiers, chiefly deserters from all nations. The chief articles of commerce produced on this island are bees-wax and sandal-wood; these are en-

crossed by the Dutch, and sent to Batavia. We sailed from thence on the 10th.

A few days after our departure, many of our people fell sick; their disorders were, colds, fevers, and fluxes; to the latter complaint one man fell a sacrifice. We carried with us fine winds and weather, except one week, when beating round the Cape, where we experienced some heavy gales. The extreme politeness and attention shewn to us by Col. Brooke, the Governor of this island, since our arrival, demand our warmest acknowledgements. They will, I am sure, make a lasting impression on the minds of those who were happy enough to experience them. Capt. Bligh has left her ten plants, most of which are planted on the Company's grounds, under the immediate inspection of Col. Brooke, who is quite alive to the improvements of their property, and the interests of the island: it unfortunately happens that it is not in his power to furnish us with a very liberal supply of refresh-

ments; but when we consider this is the third year the island has not been visited with rains, he has done much. They lost last year fifteen hundred head of cattle for want of food; and upwards of ninety sail of shipping touched here for refreshments, and were supplied. Their distresses reached the ear of Lord Cornwallis, who humanely ordered the Ganges Indiaman to call at the Cape for stock for the island. She arrived this morning, in company with the Atalanta sloop, commanded by Capt. Elphinstone, who obligingly takes charge of this.

The H. n. Mr. Cockeian, who comes home passenger in the Ganges, has sent on board the Providence several plants that he brought from India with him, in order to have them planted in the West-Indies. We sail from hence on the 26th, and the other ships a few days after us; and by the latter end of June I hope to be able to pay you my respects in person.

TRIAL OF THE FRENCH KING.

[*Concluded from Page 230.*]

AFTER a discussion which continued till half past nine o'clock, during which the debates were carried on with great violence, the Convention decreed, that they should to-morrow proceed to determine the three following questions by the *appel nominal*:

I. Is Louis guilty?

II. Shall there be an appeal to the People?

III. What punishment has Louis incurred?

Thursday, January 17. The Convention proceeded to the first vote in the question: "Is Louis guilty of a conspiracy against liberty, and of attempts against the general safety?"

Several members expressed themselves in the affirmative, upon grounds which had been assigned; others modified their opinion; the greater number observed, that they pronounced as Legislators, and not as Judges. But there was not one voice which absolutely acquitted the accused of the charges against him.

After the votes were taken, the President announced that twenty-six members had leave of absence; that five were absent from indisposition, and one it was not known from what circumstance; twenty-six had made different declarations; six hundred and ninety-three had voted in

the affirmative. The President then pronounced the following

SENTENCE:

"I DECLARE, IN THE NAME OF THE CONVENTION, THAT LOUIS IS GUILTY OF A CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE LIBERTY OF THE NATION, AND OF ATTEMPTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF THE STATE."

They then proceeded to the vote upon the second question: Shall the decree which the National Convention shall pass with regard to Louis Capet, be transmitted for the sanction of the people?

Two hundred and eighty-two gave their voice for the sanction of the people, and four hundred and eighty against it.

The sitting did not rise till eleven at night.

The third question as to the punishment, was delayed till next day.

At six in the evening the President announced the question,

What punishment shall be applied to the crimes of which Louis XVI. late King of the French, is declared convicted?

The Secretary attended the Tribunal.

At three in the morning, about a fourth of the voices were collected.

18. A quarter after eight o'clock, the President

President read the result of the *Appel Nominel*. He declared, **THAT THE PUNISHMENT TO BE INFLICTED UPON LOUIS WAS DEATH**, which was carried by a majority of five only.

The three defenders of Louis Capet were then admitted to the bar. One of them, Desèze, said,

"Citizens, Representatives, The law and the decrees have entrusted to us the sacred function of the defence of Louis. We come with regret to present to you the last act of our function. Louis has given to us the express charge to read to you a letter signed with his own hand, of which the following is a copy :

Letter from LOUIS.

"I owe to my honour, I owe to my family, not to subscribe to a sentence which declares me guilty of a crime with which I cannot accuse myself. In consequence I appeal to the nation, from the sentence of its Representatives ; and I commit, by these presents, to the fidelity of my defenders, to make known to the National Convention this appeal by all the means in their power, and to demand, that mention should be made in the minutes of their sitting.

"Given at Paris, Jan. 17, 1793.
(Signed) LOUIS."

Desèze then resumed the discourse. He reminded the Assembly, that the decree of death had only been pronounced by a majority of five voices, while the other part of the Assembly were of opinion that the safety of the country required another decision. He warmly conjured them to examine anew the question of appeal, and to grant to humanity, to the interest of the State, all that Justice might not seem imperiously to claim.

The President informed the Council, that the Convention would take their requests into consideration, and invited them to the honours of the sitting.

The discussion of the question, Whether it would be proper to suspend the execution of the sentence passed against Louis Capet ? was adjourned to next day.

The Convention rose at eleven at night, after a sitting which continued thirty-six hours.

A long and tumultuous debate took place respecting the votes decreeing the death of Louis Capet the preceding day. A few alledged the Secretaries had taken some of them wrong down. The

whole Members therefore voted over again.

When the *Appel Nominel* was terminated, the President announced, that it was found that the sentence of death pronounced yesterday upon Louis had been carried by a majority, not of *five* but of *twenty-seven* votes.

19. At eleven o'clock the sitting had not been opened, on account of the absence of the President Vergniaud : it was demanded that he should be censured, but he was exempted on account of being indisposed. Barrere took the chair.

After a long discussion, the Convention proceeded to the *Appel Nominel* on the question, *Whether the execution of the sentence passed against Louis Capet should be delayed?*

Several Members wished that the term of the delay to be voted upon should first be decided.

The President then declared the result of the *Appel Nominel*.—Of 748 Members, 17 were absent by commission, 21 from sickness, 8 without any assigned reason, 12 did not vote, 310 voted for delaying the execution of the sentence, and 380 AGAINST DELAYING IT.

Some Members, when they voted, wished to assign their reasons ; but this was opposed by the Convention, and the Members were permitted to pronounce only YES or NO.

The Convention then ordered their Decree to be immediately notified to the Executive Council, with orders to give an account to-morrow at 11 o'clock, of the measures taken TO PUT IT IN EXECUTION WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS!

Cambaceres said, "Citizens, by pronouncing sentence of death against the *last King* of the French, you have done an act the remembrance of which will not pass away, and which will be recorded by the *graver of immortality* in the annals of history. Public safety could alone prescribe to you that awful decree. Since it is passed, I stand up, in the name of Humanity, to call your attention to the person who is the object of it. Let us allow him every possible consolation ; and let us take proper measures to prevent the execution of the national will from being sullied with any stain. I move, therefore, the following propositions :

1. "The Executive Council shall be charged to notify the decree of death to Louis in the course of the day ; to cause it to be executed within twenty-four hours *after it has been notified to him* ; and to

be careful that no insult be offered to the remains of Louis.

II. "The Mayor and Municipal Officers of Paris shall be enjoined to suffer Louis to communicate freely with his family, and to have with him such Priests as he may desire in his last moments."

These propositions were unanimously adopted.

The sitting rose at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning.

Jan. 20—at night.

The Minister of Justice informed the Convention, that he, the President of the Executive Council, &c. went together this morning to the Temple. At two o'clock they were brought to Louis, to whom the Minister of Justice said, "Louis, the Executive Council has been charged to notify to you the minutes of the National Convention." The Secretary then proceeded to read these minutes.

Louis answered by reading a written paper signed with his own hand. We returned to the Council, which decreed, that we should submit to you the writing delivered by Louis, of which I shall now read you a copy.

THE LAST REQUESTS OF LOUIS.

"I demand a delay of three days, in order to make the necessary preparations to appear in the presence of God;—I demand for that purpose to send for and to see freely the person whom I shall mention—M. Elchevaux de Fermont.

"I demand that this person be secured from all disturbance, from all apprehension, on account of the last offices of charity which he shall render me.

"I demand to be freed from that perpetual inspection which the Council General has established over me for some months.

"I demand in this interval, to be able to see my family as often as I shall request, and without witness.

"I would request, that the National Convention would immediately proceed to deliberate on the fate of my family, and permit them to retire freely, where-ever they may think proper.

"I recommend to the nation all the persons who were attached to me. There are many of them who have expended all their fortunes to purchase places under the new government, and who having now lost their sole dependence, must be in circumstances of want. Among my pensioners were many aged and indigent persons, who had no other means of support except the pension which I gave them. (Signed) "LOUIS."

Done at the Temple, Jan. 20, 1793.

Cambaceres—"Louis Capet has only made those demands, because they did not inform him of the decree passed yesterday on my proposition, in which the greater part of his requests are anticipated. I demand that we shall pass to the order of the day."

The Assembly passed to the Order of the day.

Lacroix—"I demand that we pass to the order of the day, on the demand of a respite of three days.—To grant that delay would be to revoke the delay decreed in the preceding sitting.—Adopted.

The Assembly then passed to the order of the day on the demand of Louis, to be freed from the perpetual inspection of the Council General.

[JAN. 21. *For the Account of the EXECUTION of the Sentence upon the amiable and unfortunate LOUIS, the Reader is referred to Page 6, & seqq.*]

Jan. 22. A note from Louis XVI. was read, desiring, as his last request, to be buried in the Cathedral Church of Sens, close to his father. The Convention passed to the order of the day.

Accounts were brought to the Convention, that Pelletier Saint Fargeau, one of the Members, had been assassinated.

Maure gave the following account of the assassination: "He was dining, yesterday, at the *Garden de l'Egalité*, in a coffee-house. Six persons came from an adjoining apartment, and one of them said, "There is that scoundrel Pelletier Saint Fargeau."—My name is Pelletier," replied the Deputy, "but I am not a scoundrel."—"Did you not vote for the death of the King?"—Yes, I did, but that was a duty imposed upon me by my conscience." Scarcely had he pronounced these words, when Paris thrust his sabre into the lower part of his belly, which occasioned a large and deep wound. Saint Fargeau requested, that no hurt might be done to the assassin. He even had the courage to draw up an account of the manner in which the crime to which he fell a victim was committed. He was carried to his father's house in the *Place Vendôme*, and expired this morning a one o'clock, wishing that his death might be useful to the Republic."

Drouet—"I have received a letter threatening me with assassination."

A number of other Members gave similar accounts.

The Convention decreed, in a body, to attend the funeral of Pelletier, assassinated for having voted the death of the Tyrant—That the body of Pelletier shall be deposited in the French Pantheon—and a description of the assassin shall be sent to the Eighty-four Departments.

Y y 2

DROUET

ANECDOTES of ILLUSTRIOUS and EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,
PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

[Continued from Page 260.]

PETRARCH.

THE following lines from this great Poet are taken with peculiar propriety of application by an ingenious young Artist, Mr. Wood, who is about to publish some Views in the neighbourhood of Langollen and Bala in North Wales.—They were suggested to him as a motto to his work by a Lady of great elegance.

Qui non palazzi, non teatro, o loggia,
Ma'n lor vece un a'bete, un faggio, un
pino,

Trà l'erba verde e'l bel monte vicino
Levan' di terra al ciel nostr' intelletto.

Nor palace *here*, nor porch of lengthen'd
file,

Nor splendid theatre the eye beguile;
But in their stead, amidst the turf's
bright dices,

Amidst the hills that beautifully rise,

ACCOUNT of SIR DAVID DALRYMPLE of HAILES, Bart. ONE of
the SENATORS of the COLLEGE of JUSTICE in SCOTLAND.

SIR DAVID DALRYMPLE was born in Edinburgh on the 28 Oct. N. S. 1726. His father was Sir James Dalrymple, of Hailes, Bart. and his mother Lady Christian Hamilton, a daughter of the Earl of Haddington. His grandfather, Sir David Dalrymple, was the youngest son of the first Lord Stair, and is said to have been the ablest of that family, so much distinguished for ability. He was Lord Advocate for Scotland in the reign of George I. and his son, Sir James, had the Auditorship of the Exchequer for life.

Sir David Dalrymple was bred at Eton School, where he was distinguished as a scholar, and remarkable as a virtuous and orderly youth; from thence he went to the University of Utrecht, where he remained till after the Rebellion in 1746.

He was called to the bar at Edinburgh, 23 February 1748, where he was much admired for the elegant propriety of the cases he drew. Though he had not attained to the highest rank as a practising lawyer, his character for sound knowledge and probity in the profession was so great, that he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Session in the room of Lord Nisbet, March 6th, 1766, with the warmest approbation of the public and in May 1776, one of the Lords

The pine, the beech, their solemn shade
extend,
And bid the mind from Earth to Heav'n
ascend.

Petrarch, speaking of Physicians, says, "*Dum vitam brevem esse dicunt, brevissimam efficiunt.*" In describing his journey to the top of Mount Ventoux, near Avignon, Petrarch says, "*Vinno gli huomini ripieni de maraviglia a vedere gli alti monti, i gran mari, i larghi fiumi, et l'ampio tratto del Oceano et consideranno i Corsi delle stelle et se medefimi abandonano.*" All this, perhaps, is but too often done to enable a man to forget himself; yet Horace says,

Patrie quis exul

Se quoque fugit?

or, as the excellent and ingenious Mr. Hastings has translated it,

What vagrant from his native land
E'er left himself behind.

Commissioners of Justiciary, in the room of Lord Coalston, who resigned.

He took his seat on the bench, according to the usage of the Court of Session, by the title of Lord Hailes, the name by which he is generally known among the learned of Europe.

As a judge of the supreme civil and criminal courts, he acted in the view of his country; from which he merited, and obtained high confidence and approbation.

But he was not only conspicuous as an able and upright judge, and a sound lawyer, he was also eminent as a profound and accurate scholar; being a thorough master of classical learning, the belles lettres, and historical antiquities; particularly of his own country, to the study of which he was led by his profession.

Indefatigable in the prosecution of the studies he cultivated, his time was sedulously devoted to the promotion of useful learning, piety, and virtue. Numerous are the works that have issued from his pen, all of them distinguished by uncommon accuracy, taste, and learning.

Besides some occasional papers, both serious and humorous, of his composing, that appeared in the *World*; and a variety of communications, critical and biographical, in the *Gentleman's Maga-*

zine†, and other publications of like nature; he allotted some part of his time to the illustration and defence of primitive christianity.

In the year 1771 he composed a very learned and ingenious paper, or law case, in the disputed peerage of Sutherland. He was one of the trustees of the Lady Elizabeth, the daughter of the last Earl; and being then a judge, the names of two eminent lawyers were annexed to it. In that case he displayed the greatest accuracy of research, and the most profound knowledge of the antiquities and rules of descent in Scotland; which he managed with such dexterity of argument, as clearly to establish the right of his pupil, and to form a precedent, at the same time, for the decision of all such questions in future.

In the year 1773 he published a small volume, entitled, "Remarks on the History of Scotland." These appeared to be the gleanings of the historical research which he was making at that time, and discovered his Lordship's turn for minute and accurate inquiry into doubtful points of history, and at the same time displayed the candour and liberality of his judgment.

This publication prepared the public for the favourable reception of the Annals of Scotland, in 2 vols. 4to. the first of which appeared in 1776, and the second in 1779, and fully answered the expectations which he had raised. The difficulties attending the subject, the want of candour, and the spirit of party, had hitherto prevented our having a genuine History of Scotland, in times previous to those of Queen Mary; which had been lately written, in a masterly manner, by the elegant and judicious Dr. Robertson.

Lord Hailes carried his attention to the Scottish History as far back as to the accession of Malcolm Canmore, in 1057, and his work contains the annals of fourteen Princes, from Malcolm III. to the death of David II. And happy it was that the affairs of Scotland attracted the talents of so able a writer, who to the learning and skill of a lawyer, joined the industry and curiosity of an antiquarian; to whom no object appears frivolous or unimportant that serves to elucidate his subject.

Lord Hailes has so well authenticated his work by references to Historians of

good credit, or deeds and writings of undoubted authority; and has so happily cleared it from fable, uncertainty and conjecture, that every Scotoman, since its appearance, has been able to trace back, with confidence in genuine memoirs, the history of his country for 736 years, and may revere the memory of the respectable judge, who with indefatigable industry, and painful labour, has removed the rubbish under which the precious remains were concealed.

Lord Hailes, at first, intended, as appears by an advertisement prefixed to his work, to carry down his Annals to the accession of James I. but to the great disappointment of the public, he stopped short at the death of David II. and a very important period of the History of Scotland still remains to be filled up by an able writer.

Lord Hailes's Annals of Scotland, it is believed, stand unequalled in the English language for a purity and simplicity of style, an elegance, perspicuity, and conciseness of narration, that peculiarly suited the form of his work; and is entirely void of that false ornament, and stately gait, which makes the works of some other writers appear in gigantic, but fictitious majesty.

In 1786 Lord Hailes came forward with the excellent Dr. Watson, and other writers in England, to repel Mr. Gibbon's attack on Christianity, and published a 4to volume, entitled, "An Enquiry into the Secondary Causes which Mr. Gibbon has assigned for the rapid Progress of Christianity," in which there is a great display of literary acumen, and of zeal for the cause he espouses, without the rancour of theological controversy.

This was the last work he sent from the press, except a few biographical sketches of eminent Scotchmen; designed as specimens of a *Biographia Scotica*, which he justly considered as a desideratum in our literature; and which, it is much to be regretted, the infirmities of age, increasing fast upon him, did not allow him to supply; for he was admirably qualified for the undertaking, not only by his singular diligence and candour, but from the uncommon extent and accuracy of his literary and biographical knowledge; in which, it is believed, he excelled all his contemporaries.

Although his Lordship's constitution had been long in an enfeebled state, he

† The Remarks on the Tatlers, in Volume LX. p. 679. 793. 901. 1073. 1163. were by Lord Hailes. His too was the critique in Volume LXI. p. 399. on the famous Miniature of Milton, in the possession of S.r Joshua Reynolds, which produced from the pen of our English Raphael the vindication of it in the same Volume, p. 603. and the reply of Lord Hailes in p. 886. He also occasionally wrote in the Edinburgh Magazine.

attended his duty on the bench till within three days of his death, which happened on the 29th of November 1792, in the 66th year of his age.

His Lordship was twice married. By his first wife, Anne Browne, only daughter of Lord Coalston, he left issue one daughter, who inherits the family estate. His second marriage (of which also, there is issue one daughter) was to Helen Fergusson, youngest daughter of Lord Kilkerran, who has the affliction to survive him. Leaving no male issue, the title of Baronet descends to his nephew, son of the late Lord Provost Dalrymple.

Tho' the Church of Scotland does not encourage funeral discourses in general, because they are liable to much abuse, a very laudable endeavour was made, in these degenerate times, to render his Lordship's pre-eminent talents and virtues a theme of instruction to mankind, in a sermon preached soon after his death, in the Church of Inverkeith, by his learned friend, and venerable pastor, Dr. Carlyle; from which we shall transcribe a summary view of his character as a Judge, a Scholar, a Christian, and a Citizen.

"His knowledge of the laws was accurate and profound, and he applied it in judgment, with the most scrupulous integrity. In his proceedings in the criminal court, the satisfaction he gave to the public could not be surpassed. His abhorrence of crimes, his tenderness for the criminals, his respect for the laws, and his reverential awe of the Omnipotent Judge, inspired him on some occasions with a commanding sublimity of thought, and a feeling solemnity of expression, that made condemnation seem just, as the doom of Providence, to the criminals themselves, and raised a salutary horror of crimes in the breast of the audience.

"Conscious of the dignity and importance of the high office he held, he never departed from the decorum that becomes that reverend character; which indeed it cost him no effort to support, because he acted from principle and sentiment, both public and private. Affectionate to his family and relations, simple and mild in his manners, pure and conscientious in his morals, enlightened and entertaining in his conversation, he left society only to regret, that, devoted as he was to more important employments, he had so little time to spare for intercourse with them.

"He was well known to be of high

rank in the Republic of Letters, and his loss will be deeply felt through many of her departments. His labours in illustration of the history of his country, and many other works of profound erudition, remain as monuments of his accurate and faithful research for materials, and his sound judgment in the selection of them. Of his unfeigned piety and devotion, you have very often been witnesses where we now are. I must add, however, that his attendance on religious ordinances, was not merely out of respect to the laws, and for the sake of example (motives which should never fail to have influence on persons of superior rank, for the most obvious reasons), but from principle and conviction, and the most conscientious regard to his duty; for he not only practised all the virtues and charities in proof of his faith, but he demonstrated the sincerity of his zeal, by the uncommon pains he took to illustrate primitive Christianity, and by his elaborate and able defences of it against its enemies.

"His profound researches into history, and his thorough knowledge of the laws, made him perfectly acquainted with the progress of the Constitution of Britain, from the first dawn of liberty in the common law of the land, and the trial by jury, which precede all written records, and afterwards in the origin and establishment of Parliaments through all its vicissitudes and dangers, till at last, by the blessings of Divine Providence, which brought many wonderful events to concur to the same end, it was renewed, strengthened, and finally confirmed by the Revolution.

"It was this goodly and venerable fabric of the British Constitution, which the deceased most respectable character contemplated with admiration and delight (of late indeed with a mixture of anxiety and fear), as the temple of piety, as the genuine source of greater happiness and freedom to a larger portion of mankind, than ever flowed from any government upon earth.

"Ill indeed can the times bear the loss of such an affectionate patriot, and able guardian of the laws of his country. But we must not murmur at the will of Providence, which in its mercy may have withdrawn the good man from the evil to come. In mercy, I say, to him, whose righteous spirit was so deeply grieved, when he saw the "wicked rage, and the people imagine a vain thing."

* See "Sermon on the Death of Lord Hailes. By Alexander Carlyle, D.D. F.R.S." Edin. &c. 8vo. 1792.

Such is the memorial which, in the hour of recent sorrow, followed this excellent man to the grave!

Though the suffrage of an anonymous writer can add little to its value, the following inscription, which appeared in the public prints, deserves preservation; not for the composition, which is not strictly classical, but as it shews the high estimation in which Lord Hailes was held by his countrymen, and as it contains a comprehensive enumeration of his talents and virtues.

VIRO HONORABILI
DAVID DALRYMPLE, DE HAILES,
EQUITI BARONETTO,
Uni ex Quindecimviris
Litibus judicandis;
nec non,
Uni ex Septem viris
Criminibus cognoscendis,
In supremâ apud nos curiâ,
Hoc sacrum esto.
Omnibus hisce dotibus imbutus erat,
Quæ judicem constituere possunt,
Scientiâ nempe juris, probitate, modestiâ.
Mente semper sibi consciâ Recti;
A Collegis merito desectus,
Juris-peritorum Exemplar,
Patriæ Ornamentum,
Virtutis et Literarum Patronus,
Religionis Christianæ Vindex strenuus;
In variis ejus operibus,
Quibus tempus semper occupavit,
Quantum Reipublicæ munus sinebat,
Nunquam aliquid scripsit,
Cujus eum postea pueret;
In arte critica summum erat acumen,
Et antiquos primæ Classis,
Quos optime callebat,
Die nocturne manu versabat.
Obiit 29no Novemb. anno ætatis 66to
Ab omnibus bonis in hac incredula ætate
Desideratus et Desiderandus.

A list of his Lordship's publications is subjoined; some of which are little known, and many of them extremely scarce. It is not pretended to be complete, but it is believed to be nearly so. His invaluable manuscript labours, it is earnestly hoped, will be deposited by his family in some public library, or added to the stock of useful publications already in the possession of the public.

Sacred Poems; or, A Collection of Translations and Paraphrases from the Holy Scriptures. By various Authors. 12mo. 1758.

Memorials and Letters relating to the History of Great Britain in the Reign of James I. 8vo. 1765.

The Secret Correspondence between Sir Robert Cecil and James VI. 12mo. 1766.

Memorials and Letters relating to the History of Great Britain in the Reign of Charles I. 8vo. 1767.

Account of the Preservation of Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester. 8vo. 1766.

Canons of the Church of Scotland, drawn up in the Provincial Council held at Perth, 1242, 1269. 4to.

Historical Memorials concerning the Provincial Councils of the Scottish Clergy. 4to.

Account of the Martyrs of Smyrna and Lyons, in the second Century. 12mo. 1776.

Account of the Martyrs of Palestine. 12mo. 1776.

Remains of Christian Antiquities, 3 vols. 12mo. 1778. Inscribed to the late Dr. Newton, Bishop of Bristol.

Langueti Epistolæ ad Philippum equitem Anglum. 8vo. 1776. Inscribed to Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, Knight, late Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

L. Cælii Finiani Lactantii divinarum Institutionum Liber Quintus, five de Justitia. 12mo. 1777. Inscribed to the present Provost of King's College, Cambridge.

Antient Scottish Poems, from MS. of George Banatyne. 12mo. 1770.

Specimen of a book entitled Godlie and Spiritual Songs, &c. 12mo. 1771.

Remarks on the History of Scotland. 8vo. 1773.

Annals of Scotland. 2 vols. 4to. 1776.

Enquiry into the Secondary Causes which Mr. Gibbon has assigned for the rapid Progress of Christianity. 4to. 1786.

Life of John Barclay. 4to. 1786.

Life of Mark Alexander Boyd. 4to. 1787.

Life of George Leslie. 4to. 1787.

Life of James Ramsay. 4to. 1787.

Life of John Hamilton. 4to. 1787.

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,
F o r M A Y 1793.

Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

The History of Spain, from the Establishment of the Colony of Gades by the Phœnicians, to the Death of Ferdinand, surnamed the Sage. By the Author of the History of France. 3 Vols. 8vo. 11. 1s. Kearsley.

A HISTORY of Spain by the Author of the History of France cannot but be acceptable to the Public. A Compilation like the present has been long wanted, and what is now offered to the Public is executed with spirit, with correctness, and with impartiality. The Author does not profess to produce any new facts, or to controvert materially the opinions of former writers. In an Advertisement prefixed is a List of the several Writers who have been the sources of the Author's information; in perusing which we do not observe that he has sought after any materials beyond those which would present themselves on a very slight inquiry. Having, upon a former occasion, given sufficient specimens of the Author's manner, we shall content ourselves at present with the following account of the Abdication of Charles the Fifth.

"A. D. 1556. A few weeks after, in an assembly no less splendid, Charles resigned to his son the crowns of Spain, and all the territories depending on them, both in the old and in the new world. Of all these vast possessions, he reserved nothing for himself but an annual pension of an hundred thousand crowns, to defray the charges of his family, and to afford him a small sum for acts of beneficence and charity.

"He would immediately have embarked for the retreat he had fixed on in Spain, but his physicians remonstrated strongly against his venturing to sea at that cold and boisterous season of the year; and by yielding to their intreaties he had the satisfaction of taking a considerable step towards that

peace which he so ardently desired. The Commissioners that had been appointed by him and the French King to treat of an exchange of prisoners, in their conferences, accidentally proposed terminating the hostilities between the contending Monarchs by a long truce, during the continuance of which each was to retain what was in his immediate possession. Charles, sensible how much his kingdom had suffered from the expensive and almost continual wars in which his ambition had engaged him, and eager to gain for his son a short interval of peace, that he might firmly establish his authority, embraced with ardour the proposal, though manifestly dishonourable as well as disadvantageous. Philip presumed not to oppose his judgment to his father's; and Henry, though he had entered into the strictest engagements with the new Pope to pursue the war against the House of Austria with increase of vigour, could not withstand the temptation of a treaty which left him in quiet possession of the greater part of the dominions of the Duke of Savoy, together with the important conquests he had made on the German frontier. But that he might not seem totally to abandon his ally, he took care that Paul should be expressly included in the truce, which, on the terms that had been proposed, he authorised his Ambassadors to sign for five years.

"This last negotiation closed the public life of Charles; he had retained the Imperial dignity some time after he had resigned his hereditary dominions, in the vain hope that he might persuade

persuade his brother to quit it in favour of Philip; but the answer of Ferdinand left him nothing to expect; and Charles, ashamed of his own credulity, in having imagined that he might now accomplish what he had formerly attempted without success, desisted finally from his scheme, and transferred, by a formal deed, all his claims of obedience and allegiance from the Germanic Body to the King of the Romans.

"Disencumbered of every dignity, nothing now remained to detain him from that retreat for which he languished. In his way to Zutburg in Zealand, where he proposed to embark, he stopped a few days at Ghent, to indulge that pleasing melancholy which arises to the mind of every man in the decline of life on visiting the place of his nativity, and viewing the scenes and objects familiar to him in his early youth. At Zutburg he took leave of Philip with all the tenderness of a father who embraced his son for the last time, and sailed under convoy of a large fleet of Spanish, Flemish, and English ships. He declined the invitation of Mary to land in some part of her dominions, observing, that it could not be agreeable to a Queen to receive a visit from a father-in-law, who was now nothing more than a private gentleman. After a prosperous voyage, he arrived at Laredo in Biscay. As soon as he landed, he fell prostrate on the ground, and kissing the earth, "Naked," said he, "I came out of my mother's womb, and naked I now return to thee, thou common mother of mankind." From Laredo he pursued his journey to Burgos, where he was met by some of the Spanish Nobility; but they were so few in number, that Charles observed it, and felt, for the first time, that he was no longer a Monarch. He now discovered that he had been indebted to his rank and power for that obsequious regard, which he had fondly thought was paid to his personal qualities. But though he could despise the levity of his subjects, he was deeply afflicted by the ingratitude of his son, who suffered him to remain some weeks at Burgos before he paid him the first moiety of that small pension which was all that he had reserved of so many kingdoms; and as without this sum Charles could not dismiss his domestics with such rewards as their services merited, or his generosity had designed

them, he could not help expressing both surprise and dissatisfaction.

"At last the money was remitted; and Charles having parted with those of his household whose attendance he thought would be superfluous or cumbersome in his retirement, proceeded to Valladolid, and continued his journey to Plazencia in Estramadura. He had passed through that place a great many years before, and being struck with the delightful situation of the Monastery of St. Justins, belonging to the Order of St. Jerome, not many miles distant from the town, he had then observed to some of his attendants, that to such a spot Dioclesian might have retired with pleasure. The impression had remained so strong on his mind, that he pitched upon it as the place of his own retreat. It was situated in a vale of no great extent, watered by a small brook, and surrounded by rising grounds, covered with lofty trees. From the nature of the soil, as well as the temperature of the climate, it was esteemed the most healthful and delicious situation in Spain. Some months before his resignation, he had sent an architect to add a new apartment to the Monastery for his accommodation. It consisted only of six rooms, four of them in the form of friars cells, with naked walls; the other two, each twenty feet square, were hung with brown cloth, and furnished in the most simple manner. They were all on a level with the ground, with a door on one side into a garden, of which Charles himself had given the plan, and had filled it with various plants, which he intended to cultivate with his own hands; on the other side, they communicated with the chapel of the Monastery in which he was to perform his devotions. Into this humble retreat, hardly sufficient for the accommodation of a private gentleman, did Charles enter with twelve domestics only. He buried there in solitude and silence his grandeur, his ambition, together with all those vast projects which, during almost half a century, had alarmed and agitated Europe, filling every kingdom in it by turns with the terror of his arms, and the dread of being subdued by his power.

"1558. Perhaps it will not be unacceptable to the reader, if, abandoning the chronological order we have hitherto observed, we pursue to his retirement

retirement the sequestered Prince, and anticipate his last moments, as described by the eloquent Historian of his reign. When Charles entered the Monastery of St. Justins, he formed such a plan of life for himself, as would have suited the condition of a private gentleman of moderate fortune. His table was neat, but plain; his domestics few; his intercourse with them familiar; all the cumbersome and ceremonious forms of attendance on his person were entirely abolished, as destructive of that social ease and tranquillity which he courted, in order to soothe the remainder of his days. As the mildness of the climate, together with his deliverance from the burdens and cares of Government, procured him at first a considerable remission from the acute pains with which he had been long tormented, he enjoyed, perhaps, more complete satisfaction in this humble solitude, than all his grandeur had ever yielded him. Far from taking any part in the political transactions of the Princes of Europe, he restrained his curiosity even from any enquiry concerning them; and he seemed to view the busy scene which he had abandoned with all the contempt and indifference arising from his thorough experience of its vanity, as well as from the pleasing reflection of having disengaged himself from its cares.

"Other amusements, and other objects, now occupied him. Sometimes he cultivated the plants in his garden with his own hands; sometimes he rode out to the neighbouring wood on a little horse, the only one that he kept, attended by a single servant on foot. When his infirmities confined him to his apartment, which often happened, and deprived him of these more active recreations, he either admitted a few gentlemen, who resided near the Monastery, to visit him, and entertained them familiarly at his table; or he employed himself in studying mechanical principles, and in forming curious works of mechanism, of which he had always been remarkably fond, and to which his genius was peculiarly turned. With this view he had engaged Turriano, one of the most ingenious Artists of that age, to accompany him in his retreat. He laboured together with him in framing models of the most useful machines; as well as in making experiments with regard to their respective powers; and it was not seldom that the ideas of the

Monarch assisted or perfected the inventions of the Artist. He relieved his mind, at intervals, with slighter and more fantastic works of mechanism, in fashioning puppets, which, by the structure of internal springs, mimicked the gestures and actions of men, to the astonishment of the ignorant Monks, who, beholding movements which they could not comprehend, sometimes distrusted their own senses, and sometimes suspected Charles and Turriano of being in compact with invisible powers. He was particularly curious with regard to the construction of clocks and watches; and having found, after repeated trials, that he could not bring any two of them to go exactly alike, he reflected, it is said, with a mixture of surprise as well as regret, on his own folly, in having bestowed so much time and labour on the more vain attempt of bringing mankind to a precise uniformity of sentiment concerning the profound and mysterious doctrines of religion.

"But in what manner soever Charles disposed of the rest of his time, he constantly reserved a considerable portion of it for religious exercises. He regularly attended divine service in the chapel of the Monastery every morning and evening; he took great pleasure in reading books of devotion, particularly the works of St. Augustine and St. Bernard; and conversed much with his Confessor, and the prior of the Monastery, on pious subjects. Thus did Charles pass the first year of his retreat, in a manner not unbecoming a man perfectly disengaged from the affairs of the present life, and standing on the confines of a future world; either in innocent amusements, which soothed his pains, and relieved a mind worn out with excessive application to business; or in devout occupations, which he deemed necessary in preparing for another state.

"But about six months before his death, the gout, after a longer intermission than usual, returned with a proportional increase of violence. His shattered constitution had not vigour enough remaining to withstand such a shock. It enfeebled his mind as much as his body, and from this period we hardly discern any traces of that sound and masculine understanding, which distinguished Charles among his contemporaries. An illiberal and timid superstition depressed his spirit. He had no relish for amusements of any kind.

kind. He endeavoured to conform, in his manner of living, to all the rigour of monastic austerity. He desired no other society than that of Monks, and was almost continually employed with them in chanting the hymns of the Missal. As an expiation for his sins, he gave himself the discipline in secret with such severity, that the whip of cords which he employed as the instrument of his punishment, was found after his decease tinged with his blood. Nor was he satisfied with these acts of mortification, which, however severe, were not unexampled. The timorous and distrustful solicitude which always accompanies superstition, still continued to disquiet him, and, depreciating all the devout exercises in which he had hitherto been engaged, prompted him to aim at something extraordinary, at some new and singular act of piety that would display his zeal, and merit the favour of Heaven. The act on which he fixed was as wild and uncommon as any that superstition ever suggested to a weak and disordered fancy. He resolved to celebrate his own obsequies before his death. He ordered his tomb to be erected in the chapel of the Mo-

nastery. His domestics marched thither in funeral procession, with black tapers in their hands. He himself followed in his shroud. He was laid in his coffin with much solemnity. The service for the dead was chanted, and Charles joined in the prayers which were offered up for the rest of his soul, mingling his tears with those which his attendants shed, as if they had been celebrating a real funeral. The ceremony closed with sprinkling holy water on the coffin in the usual form, and all the assistants retiring, the doors of the chapel were shut. Then Charles rose out of the coffin, and withdrew to his apartment, full of those awful sentiments which such a singular solemnity was calculated to inspire. But either the fatiguing length of the ceremony, or the impression which this image of death left on his mind, affected him so much, that next day he was seized with a fever. His feeble frame could not long resist its violence, and he expired on the twenty-first of September, after a life of fifty-eight years, six months, and twenty-five days."

We think this work should not have been unaccompanied by a Map of Spain.

Historical View of Plans for the Government of British India, and Regulation of Trade to the East Indies. And Outlines of a Plan of Foreign Government, of Commercial Economy, and of Domestic Administration, for the Asiatic Interests of Great Britain. 4to. 1l. 1s. Debrett. 1793.

THE compilation before us, as we are informed by the Author, has been made for the purpose of laying before the Legislature and the Public, the events and circumstances from which a plan for the future government of the British territories in India, and regulation of the trade to the East Indies, must proceed. It is very naturally and properly parted into three divisions—an Introduction—Part I. and Part II.—The Introduction contains the leading events in the history of Hindostan, and of the East-India Company, as these events are the source from whence the successive plans upon the subject of Indian affairs have proceeded, as well as the system upon which the British interests in the East are at present administered.

In Part I. a digest of the plans, from the conquests of the Company till their affairs came to be placed under the controul of the State, and from that period to the present times, is brought under review, that the political and commercial

principles which might direct in the future administration of Indian affairs, might be more easily perceived.

In Part II. the outlines of a plan of foreign government, of commercial œconomy, and of domestic administration, are submitted to examination.—The foreign government is deduced from the history of India, and from the mixed tenure of conquests and of treaties by which Great Britain holds its possessions. The judicial, financial, and military powers required to administer this government with effect, are explained in relation to both of these sources of information. The connection of the East India trade with the revenues of the provinces, and with the revenues of the nation, is next examined; and suggestions for the improvement of the export trade, of the circuitous trade within the Company's limits, and of the import trade, are submitted to consideration. A sketch of the Constitution of the Courts of Directors, and Proprietors, and of the Board of Com-
Z z 2 missioners

missioners for the Affairs of India, concludes this review. The authorities upon which the whole of this detail rests, have been obtained either from the Records of the Company, and from the Archives of the State, or from the communications of those whose official and local knowledge qualify them to aid their country upon this important occasion. This compilation, which comprehends the great outlines in the history of the Asiatic Territories of Great Britain; the plans that have been proposed at different times; and that which, at the present memorable crisis, is proposed for their Government; is not only particularly interesting at this day, but may at all times be consulted as an authentic record of what is most interesting to Great Britain in the history and situation of Hindostan, judiciously and clearly arranged, and presented to the conceptions and understandings of men in that perspicuous and simple manner which, in composition that has for its object instruction not amusement, is not only the most useful quality, but, in fact, the greatest ornament.

This work may be considered as a public proof of the liberality and manly openness which, on all occasions, has marked the character of Mr. Secretary Dundas. Feeling, as he did, that the public interest, as well as that of the East India Company, was concerned in the system which the Legislature might adopt for our Indian empire and trade; and that the British nation, open in its own character, had a right to the same openness and candour from the Ministers who conduct public affairs, Mr. Dundas resolved to lay before the public the true state of its commercial and

political interests in the East. This work, therefore, may be considered as coming from Mr. Dundas, though the arrangement, the composition, and the interesting historical details with which it is enriched, it is said, come from his friend Mr. Bruce, formerly Professor of Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

If this work does honour to Mr. Dundas's public spirit, his having selected a man whose habits of study, and literary character, so well qualified him for the arduous task of preparing it for the public, does not less honour to his judgment; at least, if we may decide from the general opinion of those who have read this large, well-digested, and instructive compilation. It is to the encouragement given to literary men that Ministers owe their fame, or have their merits handed down to future ages, and we doubt not Mr. Dundas will, from the present work, derive these advantages.

We are happy to find that Mr. Bruce has been employed for some years in writing the general History of East India affairs; and if we may judge either from this specimen, or from his literary reputation, the public and the East India Company will profit from his exertions, and that both will afford him the encouragement to which he seems to be entitled. The office of Keeper of State Papers, to which Mr. Bruce has been lately appointed, will enable him to unite all the information which can be drawn from the Archives of the State, while the confidence reposed in him by his patron will easily procure him access to the hitherto unexplored Records of the East India Company.

The Female Mentor; or, Select Conversations. 2 Vols. 12mo. 6s. Cadell.

IF our Young Women are not now both wise and virtuous, it does not at all appear that this can arise from want of proper instruction. The Press teems with publications intended to improve their hearts as well as their understandings. The book before us seems well calculated for these purposes. It breathes the purest sentiments in very elegant language, and from its being written in the form of Dialogue, and interspersed with many

historical anecdotes, the composition is dramatic, and is more likely to impress the truths it wishes to inculcate upon the minds of its fair readers, than performances more serious and less varied. It is dedicated to the ingenious and excellent Mrs. M. Hartley, of Bath, to whom the Authoress, by the feigned name of Honoria, appears to be well known, which is indeed no small presumption both in favour of her understanding and her virtue.

General

General Instructions for the Choice of Wines and Spirituous Liquors. Dedicated to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. By D. Macbride. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Richardson, Cornhill, and Debrett, Piccadilly.

THE first and good Lord Lyttelton, who was wont to be very careful and circumspect in the choice of his wines, was used to say, that to keep sound wine he considered not only as prudent, in regard to health, but even as a moral duty. And with good reason, for fiery and adulterated wine not only inflames and discomposes the body, but deranges and debauches the mind, and brings on an inordinate and irresistible appetite for drinking liquors still stronger and stronger, till health, reputation, and all that is valuable and respectable in life, be at last swallowed up and lost in an infernal devotion to spirituous liquor. Sound wine, on the contrary, even taken in liberal quantities, especially wines of the lighter kind, and not, like port, mixed with brandy, exhilarates without stupor, and has a favourable influence on the animal functions, as well as on the faculties of the mind.

Mr. Macbride, who, from much travelling, long residence in the wine countries, and early habits of life, was naturally led to enquire and become acquainted with the different kinds and qualities of wines, has, undoubtedly, performed good service to the world by publishing the Instructions before us, which discover an acquaintance with the soundest and most approved principles of medicine, as well as with the nature of what forms the immediate subject of this publication. Mr. Macbride, in a preface written in a gay and pleasant, as well as very sensible manner, shews the almost infinite diversity of wines in taste, flavour, and virtues; and the general estimation in which wine has been held in all ages, both as a support and comfort of life, and as a medicine for the sick. His treatise he divides into four parts.—In Part I. he describes those wines that are best to be used at the tables of the opulent. In Part II. he points out those wines which alone ought to be administered to the sick. Part III. contains his instructions concerning spirituous liquors, with methods for detecting abuses in them; and, Part IV. an account of many disorders cured by the wine called

letters to some persons of high distinction on the subject of that wine; also, copies of letters from persons of distinction relative to its extraordinary effects.

Mr. Macbride exposes the arts and practices of adulteration, of both wines and spirituous liquors, and shews how exceedingly careful and circumspect they must be who would procure the best wines, in a pure and salutary state. He is at particular pains to shew what wines ought alone to be administered to the sick, with the grounds on which he founds his opinion. He more particularly describes the nature and qualities, and gives an historical account of the wine imported by certain Spanish Monks into one of the most inland parts of Spain, where only it now flourishes in Europe, producing that pleasant and medicinal wine called *Tockay d'Espagne*, of whose most salutary and wonderful effects he produces a great number of respectable evidences.

The instructions which Mr. Macbride gives for detecting the sophistication of spirituous liquors, a trade by which so many in this great city acquire affluent fortunes, though at the expence of the very vitals of the people, are simple, plain, and practical; and well deserving the attention of all who regard their health and well-being.

ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR.

We learn that our Author is a native of Argyleshire, born in the parish of Kilmarun, where his predecessors lived for many ages, and whose memory is had in great veneration there to this day, as being of a noble deportment, and great benevolence of disposition. Their name in the Gaelic language is Bridgen, and are generally called in that country Mac Ibridgen, that is to say, son of Bridgen, or, Bride of the Islands. The antiquarians of Argyle maintain, that this was the most ancient, as well as the most renowned name amongst the Caledonians; some will have it, that those of that name are descendants of Bridius the first British king: but be this as it may,

may, it is certain, that the Bridgens were kings of the Western Isles of Scotland, ages before the Roman invasion. There is a tradition in Argyle-shire generally known, that one of the Ibriden kings landed at Morven in Argyle, with a great army he had collected in the islands, and took up his lodging in a large cave, which is called by his name to this day. It is related that he had a thousand men of his name and relations which served as a body guard, and were men of uncommon strength and symmetry of body. From him sprung all the Caledonian kings, which were afterwards kings of all Scotland, under different appellations. Many of the principal clans now in Scotland are sprung from the Bridgens; particularly the Mac-Donalds, so called from a Donald Mac-Ibriden, who had many sons, and in the language of the country were called Clan Donald, which signifies the sons of Donald, to distinguish them from others of the same name. The Mac-Dougalds, the Brodies, the MacAlsters, and many others of the most respectable clans in the Highlands, are likewise sprung from the Bridgens. It is well known that the Mac-Donalds were kings of Scotland, and lords of the Isles.

But, to return to our Author, we find that his grandfather was first married to a daughter of Campbell of Eilan Rée, by whom he had several sons; all of whom, when grown up, settled some in the lowlands of Scotland, some in Ireland, one of them in Denmark, and some of them in England, who retained the ancient name of Bridgen. He was

afterward married to a sister of James Campbell, Esq. of Rudal, by whom he had our Author's father, and several other children: our Author's father was married to a daughter of Campbell of Ashfield, and her mother was a daughter of Mac Tavish, or Tompson of Dunardary. This is a very ancient and respectable family, who have inherited the estate of Dunardary for upwards of nine hundred years. Our Author was but young when his father died: he was brought to the Isle of Man by Mr. David Ross, wine merchant of that island, a gentleman well known to most of the nobility and gentry of the west of Scotland.

In the house of Mr. Ross our Author had an opportunity of acquiring knowledge and experience in most of the wines of Europe, as also in spirituous liquors. From the Isle of Man our Author went to France, and afterwards to Spain; it was not, however, until a second journey he took to Spain, that he discovered at a monastery, in the interior parts of that kingdom, the famous wine called Tockay de Espagna, which, it seems, is possessed of so many singular virtues.

We think it something singular that it should be two men of the same name that have proposed the best remedies for the scurvy at sea: Dr. Macbride, late of Dublin, was the first who recommended malt for it in long voyages; our Author recommends the Tockay de Espagna, as an effectual remedy in every stage of that disorder. If we are rightly informed, our Author and the Doctor are branches of the same family.

Travels during the Years 1787, 1788, and 1789, undertaken more particularly with a View of ascertaining the Cultivation, Wealth, Resources, and National Prosperity of the Kingdom of France. By Arthur Young, F.R.S. 4to. 11. 1s. Richardson.

(Continued from Page 274.)

THE curiosity of Mr. Young being rather excited than gratified by the journey through France of which we have already offered some account, in the year 1788 he undertook another tour in order to obtain more complete information with respect to the agricultural state, and the political, in so far as the other was influenced by it, of that country. At Rouen we find the complaints concerning the dilapidated and taciturnity of French ordinaries reiterated.

There is a detailed and amusing account of the attempt to form a harbour at Cherbourg, too long to insert; but it appears that the great expence and difficulty of executing the work, are such as to prevent the present plan from ever being finished. The money expended in carrying on this undertaking, and the number of men employed (not less than 3000 in all) have given a new appearance of activity and emulation, and added many new houses and new

streets

streets to the town. The news of a stop being put to the works was received with blank countenances.

"On entering *Bas Bretagne* one recognizes at once," says Mr. Young, "another people; the habitations of the poor are miserable heaps of dirt; no glass, and scarcely any light; but they have earth chimnies. I was in my first sleep at Belisle, when the Aubergiste came to my bed-side, undrew a curtain that I expected to cover me with spiders, to tell me that I had *une jument Anglois superb*, and that a Seigneur wished to buy it of me. I gave him half-a-dozen flowers of French eloquence for his impertinence, when he thought proper to leave me and his spiders at peace. There was a great *chasse* assembled. These *Bas Bretagne* Seigneurs are capital hunters, it seems, that fix on a blind mare for an object of admiration; à-propos to the breeds of horses in France. This mare had cost me twenty-three guineas when horses were dear in England, and had even sold for sixteen when they were rather cheaper; her figure may therefore be guessed; yet she was much admired, and often in this journey; and as to Bretagne, she rarely met a rival. This province, and it is the same in parts of Normandy, is infested in every stable with a pack of garran poney stallions, sufficient to perpetuate the breed that is every-where seen. This villainous hole, that calls itself the *Grand Maison*, is the best inn at a post town on the great road to Brest, at which Marshals of France, Dukes, Peers, Countesses, &c. must now and then, by the accidents that long journeys are subject to, have found themselves. What are we to think of a country that has made, in the Eighteenth Century, no better provision for its travellers?"

Of L'Orient we find the following favourable account: "The town is modern, and well-built; the streets diverge in rays from the gate, and are crossed by others at right angles, broad, handsomely built, and well paved, with many houses that make a good figure — But what makes L'Orient more known is, being the appropriated port for the commerce of India, containing all the shipping and magazines of that Company. The latter are truly great, and speak the Royal munificence from which they rose. They are of several stories, all vaulted in stone, in a splen-

did style, and of vast extent; but they want the vigour and vivacity of an active commerce." Mr. Young here saw the Tourville, of 84 guns, launched, which was said to have been only nine months building; a degree of expedition that surpasses the efforts of this country in a similar line.

We cannot help agreeing with the Author in the following reply to the question of the Count de la Bourdonnaye, how he could attempt so large an undertaking as a Survey of France, unsupported by Government? "I told him, he knew very little of our Government if he supposed they would give a shilling to any agricultural project or projector; that, whether the Minister was Whig or Tory, it made no difference, the party of the Plough never yet had one on its side, and that England has had many Colberts, but not one Sully."

At Nantes Mr. Young visited the Theatre, new-built of fine white stone, and has a magnificent portico-front of eight Corinthian pillars, and four others within to part the portico from a grand vestibule. "Within all is gold and painting, and a *comp d'air* at entering that struck me forcibly. It is, I believe, twice as large as Drury-Lane, and five times as magnificent. It was Sunday, and therefore full. *Mou Dieu!* cried I to myself, do all the wastes, the deserts, the heath, ling, broom, and bog, that I have passed for three hundred miles lead to this spectacle? What a miracle that all this splendour and wealth of the cities of France should be so unconnected with the country! There are no gentle transitions from ease to comfort, from comfort to wealth: you pass at once from beggary to profusion."

The following remark is truly characteristic of the manners in England; manners originating rather from pride and ostentation, than from benevolence, and which would be well corrected. In Anjou Mr. Young had letters to M. de la Livoniere, Perpetual Secretary of the Society of Agriculture there. "On my arrival at his seat, he was sitting down to dinner with his family; not being past twelve, I thought to have escaped this awkwardness; but both himself and Madame prevented all embarrassment, by very unaffectedly desiring me to partake with them; and, making not the least derangement either in table or looks, placed me at once

once at my ease to an indifferent dinner, garnished with so much ease and cheerfulness, that I found it a repast more to my taste than the most splendid tables could afford. An English family in the country, similar in situation, taken unawares in the same way, would receive you with an unquiet hospitality, and an anxious politeness; and after waiting for an hurry-scurry derangement of cloth, table, plates, sideboard, pot and spit, would give you perhaps to good a dinner, that none of the family, betwixt anxiety and fatigue, could supply one word of conversation, and you would depart under cordial wishes that you might never return. This folly, so common in England, is never met with in France; the French are quiet in their houses, and do things without effort." This observation is founded on real truth, and in this particular the manners of the French are well worthy our imitation.

When at Nantes Mr. Young sought with much eagerness for the former residence of a M. de Tourbilly, the author of some Memoirs relative to the Improvement of Waste Lands: having at last, with some difficulty, found the estate on which his improvements had

been made, he learned that he had died insolvent, and that all his possessions had been sold. His insolvency, however, was not in consequence of his attempts to improve his estate, but of his attempting to set up a manufacture of porcelain. He takes occasion here to inveigh warmly against the idea of Country Gentlemen ever engaging in trade; agricultural improvement is their proper sphere, and whenever they deviate from it, they are almost infallibly ruined. As we are sometimes apt to envy the French the possession of the grape, it may afford some consolation to know, that they themselves acknowledge the wine provinces to be the poorest in the country. Either to a nation or an individual, the production or the manufacture of the necessaries of life is a more certain and permanent source of wealth, than can ever be derived from its superfluities.

Being necessitated to return home by some domestic concerns, Mr. Young terminates at Rouen this his second journey through the Western Parts of France.

(To be continued.)

Etchings of Views and Antiquities in the County of Gloucester. No. VI.
5s. Cadell.

THE Sixth Number of this elegant work contains an inside view of the Great Lylesters of Gloucester Cathedral, a Gothic building which, for its extent and the exquisite delicacy of its architecture, is equaled by very few of the kind in the kingdom. The print does it ample justice. The other plates are, the front of the Manor House of Rodmaston—

Four Roman Altars of Stone, found near King's Stanley—a View of Wapley Church, and a plate of the figure of a King, from the Lady's Chapel of Gloucester Cathedral. The Work still appears to merit the attention no less of the man of elegant taste, than of the Antiquarian.

Etchings of Views and Antiquities in the County of Gloucester. No. VII.
5s. Cadell.

THIS Number of this very elegant work exhibits a View of St. Stephen's Church in Bristol, a most beautiful Gothic fabric, and rendered illustrious by having for its Rector that most excellent and intrepid Citizen Dr. Tucker, Dean of Gloucester. It represents a View of the Ruins of the magnificent Palace of Thornbury Castle, built by Edward Stafford, Duke of

Buckingham, and Lord High Constable of England, begun in 1511, and left unfinished at the time of his attainder. It contains likewise Views of the Church at Cheltenham, and of many other Churches in the County of Gloucester, that have not hitherto been engraved, or which have not had proper justice done to them in the engraving.

Three Dialogues on the Rights of Britons. Between a Farmer, a Sailor, and a Manufacturer. Price 8d. Longman and Downes.

TO counteract the exertions of those, who some time since laboured with indefatigable industry to impose upon people in general with disaffection to the government, and to render the lower classes discontented with their station, is the object of these Dialogues.—And while we highly approve the patriotic design we are happy to applaud the execution. The writer has been peculiarly fortunate in combining colloquial familiarity with solid reasoning. The principles of the Constitution, and its happy effects in promoting the equal liberty and security of all, are here displayed with great clearness and force. Topics of so serious a nature are enlivened by the spirit and animation with which the respective characters are sustained. In short, these Dialogues form a Constitutional Drama, exceedingly well calculated to amuse, instruct, and reform.

A sensible Farmer undertakes the cure of a well-meaning Manufacturer, who had been poisoned by the noxious drugs of Paine and Co. and an honest Tar assists in *righting the vessel*, and furnishes considerable amusement with his blunt sea humour.

We shall present our readers with the following selection from the First of the Dialogues. The Farmer having stated the general history of the Constitution, observes that it is among the sacred registers of our private rights (the most proper place surely) that the principles and securities of our public rights are to be found. Many of these principles have struck their roots deep among the original foundations of the common law; while in the statute-book the various securities and privileges obtained by the people at different times are faithfully recorded. He then enumerates Magna Charta, and the other statute-book documents of the rights of Britons.

Sailor. Now sink me if any ship could have kept her log-book better. This is what I call a fine course, a good reckoning, and a prosperous voyage.

Manufacturer. And so we must pore over old musty Acts of Parliament in order to discover this famous Constitution.

Farmer. I do not know what you call old musty Acts of Parliament; but I think it is a great advantage, and a solid ground for rejoicing, that our rights have been established and enjoyed for

such a length of time. They are thereby rendered more respectable, as well as more secure; and accordingly the people hold their *Magna Charta* in a veneration proportioned to its antiquity.

Manufacturer. But I for one have very little inclination to study, and still less ability to purchase, the voluminous collections of the Statutes.

Farmer. It is not at all necessary that you should; for the History of the Country contains an adequate code of its Constitution, and displays to the comprehension of every one the manner in which that Constitution grew, the circumstances under which the several parts of it were formed, and the principles upon which it was founded. In perusing such History we shall see that the people have, from time to time, insisted upon and obtained such civil advantages as Experience, the mother of True Wisdom, pointed out to be necessary to their secure enjoyment of social liberty. They did not act upon mere opinion, which differs so much in different persons, and therefore affords but a very weak foundation to build upon; they improved those opportunities which events threw in their way, of resisting and of vanquishing the abuses which they had actually endured, and of providing effectual means against the repetition thereof. Hence the remedy was always adequate to the evil—one source of oppression was cut off after another—advantages were secured as they were obtained—and at length the Constitution, being founded upon experience, and matured by time, arrived gradually at the perfection in which we now behold it, and became calculated both for utility and duration, every part being fitted for the purpose it was destined to answer, and the whole forming a well-connected and well-proportioned System."

The result may be inferred from the following observation of the Tar at the conclusion of the Third Dialogue:

"I am glad to find honest Tom here on the right tack, and likely to get into a good course. At first he seemed to be carried over rocks and flats and quicksands, but you have towed him into good steerage, and I'll lay my life he soon comes to anchor in a safe riding."

ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. (late GOVERNOR GENERAL of BENGAL) before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

[Continued from Page 221.]

FRIDAY, APRIL 12

THE resumption of the business threw but little light upon the Charge—Major Lumsden and Mr. Wombwell were examined in chief, and underwent a cross-examination on the part of the prosecution.

This day was for the most part spent in conciliating or over-ruling the objections taken by the opposing parties.—Every query almost produced two or more speeches; and the ground so often trodden was notwithstanding found yet far from smooth, replete with quagmire, faithless to presuming confidence or knotty obstruction, against which agility often was constrained to stumble.

Mr. Wombwell gave a very clear and weighty evidence as to generalities in favour of Mr. Hastings; it tended to shew the provident wisdom of his Administration, and the reverential esteem in which he was holden by the Asiatic world.

In the course of his cross-examination the Counsel remarked, that Mr. Wombwell had been latterly ill, and that thereby his memory had partially suffered—so that when he came to be pressed by Mr. Burke and Mr. Anstruther as to the transactions which are alleged to have happened when that Gentleman was at Oude either as Treasurer, Accountant, or Auditor of Accounts, he referred to his documents of office delivered in to the Company for particulars with which he could not charge his memory, and for which he seemed to take unnecessary shame to himself that their remembrance was no more.

Mr. Burke demanded of Mr. Wombwell the amount of the one and a half per Cent. commission upon the receipts of his office. He readily answered, that he received it only about a year and an half, but it might be 15,000l. in the year. The Honourable Manager wished to ask in some supposed private accessions to this splendid appointment; but the witness candidly affirmed at once that he had nothing to conceal, and that what he received was all of it matter of official record.

Of Major Palmer's list of Salaries,

Pensions, &c. paid in Oude, Mr. Wombwell ratified some, but was confident the greater part were not paid by him while he was in office there.

At five o'clock the Lords rose.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

Mr. Plumer, in defence of Mr. Hastings, called Mr. Auriol, whose evidence was briefly as follows:—In 1770 he went to India a writer—in 1775 he became Secretary to the Board, and continued so until he left India.—In 1781 the Bengal Treasury was insolvent, on account of the vast expences of the war; every mode of raising money by loan was exhausted, and it was only by the tributary Powers that resources could be drawn. That Madras and Bombay were dependent on Bengal for remittances by bills, which frequently remained unpaid a long time; and that those Presidencies were likewise in great distress, Hyder Ally being at the gates of Madras burning and devastating the country. This was the state of affairs when Mr. Hastings demanded assistance from Chyrt Sing and the Begums; who, instead of affording any, actually created a rebellion in Oude and Benares. Respecting the rebellious disposition of the Begums, Mr. Auriol never heard any doubts by any of the Members of the Board or other persons, nor had he any doubts of the facts. Mr. Stables had made a minute respecting the affairs of Oude; but upon cross-examination by Mr. Burke, it was not the opinion of the witness that it expressed any doubt as to the disaffection of the Begums. The last question was, "What was the conduct and character of Mr. Hastings, as Chief Governor of India?" Answer. "No man that ever lived knew the affairs of India so well: as a great public officer, he ever exerted himself to improve the country, to make the individuals comfortable, at the same time to promote the interest of his employers and the Mother Country. As a private man, his sincerity to his friends and his benevolence to his inferiors were proverbial. His charity was unbounded; and, with a very few exceptions, all ranks of people in India adored him

as the saviour of the country, and as great and virtuous a character as ever existed."

Captain Syme proved, that Mr. Scot of Tandy, in Oude, who could have given full proof of the traitorous designs of the Begums, died last February in Ireland, just at the period when he was preparing to come to England to give evidence upon this trial.

Mr. Paxton proved, that Major Macdonald, who was some time in England to give evidence to the same effect, was returned to India.

Mr. Wright, Accomptant of the India-House, proved, that Sujah 'ul Dowla, when he died in 1779, was indebted to the Company in the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand pounds—that the sums drawn from Oude up to the year 1785, amounted to four millions; and he delivered an account of the expences of the war.

Mr. Hudson, from the India-House, proved, that there was no document in the House, or in the correspondence of Mr. Bristow, the Resident at Oude, to prove that the Begums ever claimed the Jaghires during life, but that they were always considered as granted during pleasure.

A number of documents were afterwards read, and at five the Lords adjourned to the Upper Chamber.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20.

The Court on this day completed all the evidence on the Begum Charge. The day was spent in producing a great number of letters; extracts from many of which had been read by the Managers and the remainder was now given, that the Lords might have the subject complete and ungarbled before them.

Mr. Plumer very neatly opened the evidence he was offering, and observed upon the strange and unfounded assertion of the Managers, as it was entered on the minutes of evidence. He observed, that they had stated, that after the month of September 1781, no state-necessity existed in India.—Mr. Plumer said, he would produce evidence to prove, that for two years subsequent to this period, the distress was of the most serious nature; that Madras and Bombay, receiving no pecuniary assistance from England, as they had done in the late war, depended entirely on Bengal, and owed their preservation solely to the exertions of Mr. Hastings. Mr. Plumer then produced authentic docu-

ments, which completely justified his assertions. He next offered to the Court a minute written by Sir John Shore on Jaghire Tenures.

To this evidence Mr. Burke objected.

Mr. Plumer replied, by saying, that in every point of view it was unobjectionable evidence, Sir John Shore being a man well versed in the laws and customs of India, and selected by the King's Ministers and the Court of Directors to fill the high office of Governor General of Bengal.

Mr. Burke said, that the Commons had nothing to do with Sir John Shore's appointment, but that the Managers knew that he was implicated in the crimes charged upon the prisoner at the bar, under whom he had for many years managed the revenues of Bengal; that the Managers had arraigned his conduct; that he had written part of Mr. Hastings's defence, and that he knew nothing of his knowledge of the constitution of India; that as to his being appointed Governor General of Bengal, to had Mr. Hastings, four several times, by the Legislature, though the Commons had since thought it right to impeach him.—No answer was given.

The Chancellor said, the evidence was proper, and it was read accordingly.

Soon after five Mr. Plumer finished all the evidence on the Begum Charge.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

Mr. Burke desired, that an error which had crept into their minutes might be corrected. It had been inserted in them, that the Managers had asserted their right to stop the examination of witnesses; but they had only said it was their right to propose, and their Lordships to determine, when it might be proper to adjourn.—This error was allowed to be amended.

Mr. Plumer then proceeded to sum up the evidence on the Begum Charge. He began by a handsome eulogium on the character of Mr. Hastings. He held it up to their Lordships, he said, as free from every taint. "Time more than sufficient had been given to substantiate the charges made against him; his correspondence had been examined, and his true character might be known. It was the property of truth, he observed, to be discovered, and established by investigation. The learned Counsel said, that the proofs on the Charge now under consideration were said to be strong. He would examine them candidly,

didly, but he thought these proofs were built upon false principles, and an error from first to last.

In reviewing the evidence, he would first consider the outlines, then the proofs in support of the charge. The origin of the present inquiry went as far back as the year 1785; but the charge was comprised in a narrow compass—and that was, that the resumption of the Jaghires was an act of cruelty and a violation of treaty. This conduct of Mr. Hastings, it was contended, was extremely injurious, and fixed upon him a complete responsibility for all its consequences.

He then reviewed the different articles of charge, which comprehended the treatment given to the two Ministers of the Begums, and the dreadful consequences which the Managers alleged resulted therefrom. He would therefore first consider the criminality of the act, and then the violation of treaties.

Mr. Plumer contended that there could be no violation of right in resuming them, because that was entirely in the power of the grantor; but their full amount had been given in lieu thereof. There was nothing in them different from other property: they held it upon the same terms as other individuals, who must give it up when the good of the State may require it. The evidence adduced by the Managers had proved the contrary of that for which they were brought forward. They had allowed, that the Nabob might resume them when he pleased; and when asked, whether they were granted for life? they answered, that from the dignity of the Ladies, they supposed so. But this, Mr. Plumer observed, was only conjecture—a species of evidence the Managers had on other occasions totally disclaimed.

He was very severe on the evidence of Mr. Goring, whom he accused of giving evidence on conjecture, arising not from established facts, but from his own imagination, of a place which he knew not at the time those events happened. He also charged him with having most grossly mistaken Surajah Dowla for Sujah Dowla, and of having confounded the one with the other, which added fresh proof that he had given testimony on matters with which he was wholly unacquainted.

Mr. Plumer then produced the evidence of Sir John Shore, who was ap-

pointed by Mr. Hastings to superintend the Revenue Department. He had been called the accomplice of Mr. Hastings; but he reminded the Managers, that Sir John Shore had lately been appointed to succeed the Marquis Cornwallis in India. This was no bad proof of the opinion in which the merit and abilities of Sir John were held. He thought his opinion of the highest authority; and his opinion was, that these Jaghires gave them no interest in the lands, but in the money which was secured upon land.

These Begums had been represented as defenceless women; yet they kept up an army of 10,000 men. In 1782, 7000 or 8000 men had been drawn out in battle-array, to oppose the authority of the Prince of the country. Mr. Bristowe had represented to the Nabob the necessity of commuting their Jaghires into money, observing that two Rulers were too much for one country. It had been said, that their tenderness for their Son prevented all danger from them; but he could discover no gentleness in them, and they were ready to rebel against a Son for whom they were said to have so much tenderness. As to their gentle dispositions, Mr. Plumer quoted the declaration of one of them, who said, "If my Jaghire falls, the country shall not stand;" and, "If the country is lost to me, it shall be lost to all."—The treasure amassed by the father of the Nabob was about two millions sterling. To a single rupee of this, Mr. Plumer observed, they were not entitled. To keep it by force and violence, was to defraud her own Son, and rob the Public, and to prevent the Nabob from having the power to discharge the debts of his deceased father, who owed the East India Company four hundred and eighty thousand pounds, and more than two years arrears to an army of one hundred thousand men. Mr. Plumer said, there was no deed to convey their right to two millions of money, nor witnesses to prove the deed. One of the Managers had said, "that their title was that of a Saint." For his part he lived upon earth, and did not understand such titles, though granted by holy superstition. The Managers had given to "airy nothings a local habitation and a name:" they had entirely failed in their proofs of the Charges they had brought, and the right the Begums had acquired by violence ought to be taken from them, which

which, instead of an act of cruelty, was an act of strict justice.

The further hearing was postponed till

TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

Mr. Plumer proceeded to sum up the evidence produced in defence of the Begum Charge. His strongest inferences were directed to prove, that the disaffection of the Begums, which the Managers had mentioned as the mere fiction of Mr. Hastings, was evident from the joint testimony of all the witnesses who had been examined.

At a quarter past five o'clock the Court adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 2.

Mr. Plumer again resumed the defence of his client on the Begum Charge. His inferences went still to prove the disaffection of the Begums—the aids which they had given to Cheyt Sing—and their consequent forfeiture of the guarantee of the Company, and the protection of the British nation.

At five o'clock the Counsel was proceeding to the concluding topics of defence to this Charge, but it being understood that these would extend to some length, their Lordships arose.

MONDAY, MAY 6.

On this day Mr. Plumer, with very great ability, closed the summary of the evidence on the Begum Charge. He said, he had refuted every allegation in the article; but when men speaking in the name, and with all the authority of the House of Commons, presumed to call Mr. Hastings a Tyrant, an Oppressor, a Liar, a Captain General of Iniquity, it then became necessary to ask those who had the best opportunity of knowing his real character, what that character was.

He then appealed to all the evidences, and to the universal voice of India.

He reminded the Lords of the honourable testimony borne by Mr. Martin to the character of Mr. Hastings, who had been compelled to acknowledge, that all the evidences were *in the enemy's camp*: in other words, that out of the Managers' box no persons, in India or in Europe, could be found who would support the monstrous absurdities which they had uttered.

Seeing the Commons' gallery tolerably full, Mr. Plumer took the opportunity of shewing them the injustice of the cause they espoused. He told them, that they had displayed Great Britain in a new character. Great Britain, the seat of arts and arms, of freedom and justice, had now for six years prosecuted a man for obtaining immense advantages to the public, every shilling of which they took for the public, while they outraged the feelings of India, by a six years impeachment of the man who had obtained all those advantages for them.—He placed this in the strongest possible point of view, and said, if Mr. Hastings was *infamous*, the Nation was still *more infamous*—The Nation had for ten years said to India, We have taken *your money*, we *repay you* by an impeachment. The Secretary Mr. Dundas, amongst the Commons, he remarked, had held high language as to the advantages resulting to this country from India. He said, such declarations, if true, proved the extreme absurdity of the language of the Managers; and in the close said, that he trusted the honour of the Nation, and of Mr. Hastings, both equally under trial, to the judgment of their Lordships, convinced that their verdict would prove how grossly *mistaken*, to give it no harsher term, those were who had carried on this prosecution, month after month, and year after year.

The Court adjourned until the 9th.

MARLBOROUGH MARKET-HOUSE,

[WITH A VIEW.]

THE Market-House at Marlborough has been noticed by travellers for the singularity of its construction, particularly in having two stories in the roof, and it is esteemed a handsome edifice of the kind; considering the time of its erection. It was rebuilt in its present form in the year 1653, after a great fire, which destroyed almost the whole of the town; Saint Mary's

church (which is also shewn in the annexed VIEW) shared in the general conflagration, nothing being left but the bare walls. The High-street, at the east end of which the Market-House stands, and of which it commands a complete view, is very spacious, and has a piazza or penthouse on the upper side, extremely convenient for foot passengers in wet weather.

* The church was repaired and is now used as the parish church.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the THIRD SESSION of the SEVENTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

THE House in a Committee of Privileges, the claim of S. John Stacian to the title of Earl of Caithness was admitted to be substantiated.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

Lord Rawdon moved for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the Law between Debtor and Creditor, to regulate Meine Process, to relieve the unfortunate and punish the fraudulent Debtor. Leave was accordingly given.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to fix public and private bills.

Lord Grenville delivered a Message from the King, the substance of which was, that his Majesty had thought it advisable to take into pay a portion of his Electoral troops, in order to assist his Highness the State-General of the United Provinces, and that he trusted to the zeal and loyalty of their Lordships to enable him to fulfil that engagement.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

Lord Grenville moved the order of the day, that his Majesty's Message be taken into consideration. As soon as the order was read, his Lordship said, he did not conceive it necessary to trouble their Lordships further than to move, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to thank him for the communication, and that their Lordships would cheerfully co-operate with his Majesty in the measures proposed in the Message. The Lord Chancellor put the question, and it was agreed to unanimously, and the Lords with white heads were ordered to wait on the King to know when he would receive the Address.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

Lord Stanhope moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent Acts of Parliament from taking effect prior to the passing of such Acts.

Lord Stanhope also made some motions to be adopted as standing orders respecting Canal Bills. Ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

Their Lordships proceeded to the consideration of a petition to the House for annulling the title of Baronets Bath, which title was granted from the Crown on the 21st of July last to Henrietta Laura Pulteney. The patent was affirmed.

Lord Stanhope, finding that no opposition

was intended to his motion relative to Canals, moved that it be added to the standing orders of the House, That "no Canal Bills pass until the speculators shall have complied with certain requisitions of that House."

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

The Duke of Norfolk moved to suspend the standing orders of the House relative to Canal Bills. This brought on a most conversion, the result of which was, that it was agreed to take the subject into consideration on

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

The Duke of Norfolk, after a few words relative to Canals, moved that the execution of the standing orders of the 11th of March should be dispensed with during the present session of Parliament.

The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

The House concluded the Appeal from the Court of Session in Scotland, Lord Daei versus Jamieson and Others, treasurers of the Stewartry of Kirkcubright, and affirmed the decree; by which it is ultimately decided, that no eldest son of a Scottish Peer can be an elector in, or elected to, any place in Scotland.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

The order of the day being read for summoning the House, Lord Rawdon rose to state the object of the bill to which he wished to call the attention of their Lordships, which in substance was to amend the Law of Imprisonment on Meine Process; for better regulating the law and Practice of Bail; and for the Relief of unfortunate and the punishment of fraudulent insolvent Debtors.

His Lordship then went into a circumstantial detail of the abuses practised, and the hardships suffered by many individuals, under the sanction of the existing laws relative to arrest and imprisonment on Meine Process, and quoted many instances in point from the reports of the Society established at the Thatched House for the Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts.

The noble Lord then entered into a minute detail of the particular clauses of the bill, which were, 1st. To prevent persons from being maliciously arrested; 2dly, To prevent their being capriciously detained in lock-up houses; 3dly, To prevent fraudulent debtors from squandering

ing in prison what they should have applied for the benefit of their creditors; 4thly, To prevent persons in a state of sickness or disease from being dragged to prison at a time when their lives might be endangered; 5thly, To prevent persons from remaining in prison for an unlimited time, without enquiring into the justice of the claims for which they had been arrested.

These, the noble Lord said, were the outlines of the bill to which he desired to call the attention of the House. He had avoided making any appeal to the feelings of their Lordships, because he relied on their justice. If any alteration should be judged necessary in the several clauses, that of course could be done best when the bill came into a Committee.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Tuesday the 16th of April.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Indemnity, the Royal Assurance, and 42 other public and private bills.

Adjourned to Monday the 8th of April.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

The Treasonous Correspondence Bill was read a first time; and the Earl of Mansfield took the oath and his seat.

Lord Grenville in a few words moved an address to his Majesty, thanking him for engaging in the present war, and assuring him of the support of that House in the continuation of it.

Lord Stanhope objected to the motion, and declared he could not rejoice in any successes we might obtain in such a war. He observed that Dumourier was the occasion of the war with Holland and England, and that the National Convention were repugnant to it, though obliged by him to enter into it. Dumourier was now said to be calumniated from the service of the Republic; if so, surely it was not our intention to act upon vindictive principles, much less to punish the innocent for the guilty. He therefore trusted that his Majesty's Ministers would avail themselves of this opportunity of conciliating matters, which would stop the effusion of blood, establish liberty in France, and would be attended with the most beneficial consequences to both nations.

Lord Lauderdale declared his dissent on the same grounds. His Lordship was of opinion, that if Ministers did not now discover a pacific disposition, now that the French had abandoned the Netherlands (the invasion of which was the essential

cause of the war)—if instead of curbing their aggressions, and opposing their aggrandizement, Ministers interfered with the internal Government of France, and attempted to establish despotism in that country, the late successes of the combined armies ought to be greater cause of regret than exultation.

Lord Grenville in a short reply declined entering into the grounds of the war, which had before been so amply discussed; and declared it to be our duty to prosecute the war with vigour, as the only means of securing and perpetuating the blessings of peace.

The Address was then put and carried.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

The Earl of Abingdon, after a speech in which he deprecated the Slave Trade, yet considering the advocates for its abolition at present to be acting only under a mask to introduce the new philosophical ideas of France, moved that the consideration of the petitions respecting it be deferred for five months. In speaking of France, he quoted Voltaire's opinion of his countrymen, that "Frenchmen were either wolves or monks." His Lordship, in very liberal terms, condemned the whole sect of Presbyterians, and accused Dr. Priestley of preaching a Sermon on the Slave Trade, in which he introduced ideas inimical to a monarchical Government.

The Earl of Stanhope warmly opposed this most unprecedented attempt to stop a judicial enquiry; and condemned the unfair manner in which the Revolution in France was brought into a debate upon the Slave Trade.

The Duke of Clarence argued against the injustice and impolicy of putting an end to the Trade in the manner in which it was attempted. Mr. Ramsay, he said, who began the business of this sort of freedom, governed his own plantation in the most tyrannic manner. None but fanatics or hypocrites, he asserted, were for the abolition; he read a letter sent to Condorcet from this country, which proved that the ideas of French freedom were connected with the abolition of the Slave Trade by its advocates here; and he was very pointed against Mr. Wilberforce and others, who had been made French citizens.

Lord Grenville in a very serious manner repelled the attack upon Mr. Wilberforce; and the Bishop of St. David's remarked, that though he had as well as others corresponded with Condorcet as a philosopher, he had not lost one atom of his

vegetation

reneration for our mixed government, and to which there were numbers of the Calvinistic Dissenters equally attached as himself.

Lord Abingdon finally withdrew his motion.

MONDAY, APRIL 15.
TRAITOROUS CORRESPONDENCE
BILL.

On the second reading of this Bill Lord Grenville moved, that it be committed; and supported the Bill upon the policy of cutting off from France all supplies from ourselves. His Lordship concluded with saying, that the present was a momentous period;—that we are engaged in a war for our laws, our liberty, and our constitution, and that with a great people, who, even in their present distracted state, were formidable, and possessed considerable resources, and who had every thing to lose, as every thing to gain; we too were pretty much in the same situation, for we could only be saved by success. It was, therefore, highly incumbent on us to take every necessary measure for our safety.

The Earl of Guildford opposed the Bill *in toto* as a monstrous compound of unnecessary severity—as an extension of treasons, infringing upon the liberty of the subject.

Lord Kinnoul opposed only that part of the Bill which prohibited the insurance of shipping. The other parts he approved of.

The Duke of Norfolk was hostile to the Bill *in toto*, seeing no necessity whatever for any part of it.

Lord Hawksbury, Lord Carlisle, Lord Dunsley, and Lord Portchester, were for the Bill, as absolutely necessary in a war like the present, unprecedented in its commencement by the French, and unprecedented in the manner in which it was supported by them.

The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Lauderdale violently opposed the Bill, as calculated to keep alive those unnecessary and false alarms, which Ministers for their own views had raised. Lord Lansdowne alluded to the recent failures, and lamented that a few months preparations for war should occasion such direct effects. He said, the Bill would throw all the benefits of insurance into the hands of the Americans.

The Duke of Portland wished the Earl of Guildford to withdraw his objection to the Bill, that it might go into a Committee, where it might receive such alterations as he thought the wisdom of the House would think fit to adopt.

The bill was then committed.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

In a Committee on the Traitorous Correspondence Bill, on the clause being read, inflicting penalties on those persons who shall *agree* to sell certain articles to the Government of France, Lord Guildford moved, that the word *agree* be omitted, and “by agreement in writing,” inserted in its stead.

The Duke of Montrose and the Lord Chancellor opposed the amendment, as destructive of the principal and operation of the whole Bill; and the Chancellor remarked, that by the amendment there could be no conviction but on a written agreement, though a person might adhere to and serve the King's enemies by parole agreements only.

Lord Kenyon supported the Bill, as did likewise

Lord Thurlow, who in the conclusion of his speech adverted to the difference of sentiments respecting the justice and necessity of the war. Although no man courted peace more than he did, yet as we were in actual hostilities, every measure that could be devised to thwart the projects and defeat the exertions of the enemy, ought to be adopted. The nation ought to go any lengths in prosecuting the war, until we and our allies obtained some security against the wild ambition of the French, and some recompense for the most wanton and unprovoked aggressions on others territories.

The amendment was then negatived.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.

Heard Counsel and examined witnesses on the Slave Trade, and went through the report on the Traitorous Correspondence Bill.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

The report of the Bill for preventing, during the war, all traitorous correspondence with the enemy, was received, with the amendments of the Committee.

An amendment to the clause was moved by the Earl of Mansfield, permitting the exportation of cloth, the substance of which was, that no cloth or woollen goods for the use of the army or navy of France should be sold or exported (it known to be for such use), without subjecting the person so offending to the penalties of the act. The amendment was adopted.

The Earl of Guildford's amendment for allowing aid persons accused of Treason the benefit of the act of King William, was also agreed to. The report was ordered to be printed, and the bill to be read a third time on

MONDAY, APRIL 22,

when the Bill was read a third time, and passed on a division, Ayes 51, Noes 7.
HOUSE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MARCH 18.

TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Solicitor General brought in and presented the Bill to prevent Treasonable Correspondence with his Majesty's enemies.

The same, having been read a first time, was ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Thursday.

The Order of the Day having been read for considering the Report from the Stockbridge Election Committee,

Mr. Elliot, the Chairman, stated, among other facts which came out upon examination before the Committee, that a number of the Electors had leagued in a club for the corrupt sale of their votes; that they had debated upon, and calculated the quantum of money they were to receive; but, in their eagerness to render the payment secure, they had produced the evidence on which the Committee had reported to the House the notorious and corrupt bribery that had taken place in the said election. The Hon. Gentleman moved the reading of the Resolutions of the Committee.

The Resolutions were immediately read; the first of which declared the fact of notorious and corrupt bribery; and the second, that in the opinion of the Committee, the said corruption and bribery required the most serious consideration of Parliament.

The question being put on each Resolution, they were adopted as Resolutions of the House.

Mr. Elliot then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent bribery and corruption in future elections for Members to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Stockbridge.—Ordered.

Mr. Bragge gave notice that he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to disqualify the Electors for Stockbridge who had been guilty of bribery and corruption.

BURTON CANAL.

Mr. Gilbert opposed the Order of the Day, that the Burton Canal Bill be *now* read a second time, and moved to omit the word *now*.

The House divided, and carried the motion, there being, that the Bill be *now* read a second time.

Ayes	—	31
Noes	—	34

Majority 3

Mr. Gilbert next moved, that the Bill be read a second time on that day *three months*.

The House then divided,

Ayes	—	31
Noes	—	30

Majority 1 against the Bill, which is consequently lost.
Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

A Committee was balloted for on the Luggershali Election Petitions.

After which the House was counted, and there being only 78 Members present, they were not enabled to proceed to the ballot on the Sudbury Election.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

The House formed a Ballot, and a Committee for the Sudbury Election.

Mr. Bastard brought up the Report of the Committee to whom the Report of another Committee on the Cricklade Election had been referred. It stated the proceedings had by that Committee, and the evidence of the arrests and detainers of Samuel Petrie, Esq. a petitioner on that Election. These arrests and detainers were out of the Courts of Common Pleas and King's Bench for debt.

Mr. Bastard, after a short speech, moved, That Samuel Petrie, Esq. be discharged out of the custody of the Sheriff of Middlesex.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech of considerable length, took a view of the law of privileges of Members of that House, and of the protection which ought to be extended to persons having petitions in contesting the Elections of Members of Parliament, and concluded with supporting the motion.

The question was put, and carried. *nem. con.*

STOCKBRIDGE ELECTION.

Mr. Elliot brought in a Bill to prevent bribery and corruption in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Stockbridge, in the county of Southampton.—It was read a first, and, on the question for its being read a second time on Thursday the 11th of April next,

Mr. Anstruther observed, that notice had been given of another Bill to be brought in, for the purpose of disfranchising

chusing the electors who had been guilty of the bribery and corruption complained of; he suggested the propriety of discussing both together.

Mr. Salisbury moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incapacitate those electors who had been found to be guilty of the bribery and corruption mentioned in the Report, from voting at elections in future for Members to serve in Parliament.

This produced a short debate, in which Mr. Powys, Sir Francis Basset, the Solicitor General, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. Welbore Ellis, and others, took part. Mr. Powis then moved an Amendment, that this debate be adjourned to Monday next, to which the House agreed.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

SUDBURY ELECTION.

Mr. Vanittart, the Chairman of the Sudbury Contested Election Committee, reported the opinion of that Committee to be, That J. C. Hippeley, Esq. had been duly elected.

Mr. Powys moved for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating, limiting, and applying the produce of tolls arising from Canals or Aqueducts.

The motion gave rise to a conversation, in which the leave for bringing in the Bill was opposed by Sir G. Yonge, Mr. Martin, Mr. J. Browne, Mr. Hufsey, Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. Wyndham, as operating to the discouragement of Canal speculation. It was supported by Mr. Barclay, Mr. Pitt, and other Gentlemen, and the question being put, it was carried by a division,

Ayes,	- - - - -	93
Noes,	- - - - -	57

Majority 36

Ordered, that Mr. Powys, &c. &c. prepare and bring in the said Bill.

TRAITOROUS CORRESPONDENCE BILL.

The Attorney General moved, That the Bill be read a second time.

Mr. Curwen opposed the motion, no ground or cause having been stated to warrant so novel and extraordinary a Bill. He reprobated particularly the clause which prohibited the return of Englishmen to this country from France, without a licence or passport, as unjustly oppressive. He condemned the prohibition of buying the lands or funds of France as preposterously foolish and unnecessary; and the prohibition of in-

surance as impolitic. In support of his opinion upon the last clause, he quoted the opinion of the late Lord Mansfield, which was, that this country gained a considerable sum by insurance, and that by insurance intelligence was frequently gained of the operations of the enemy.

Mr. North considered the measure proposed by the Bill to be called for by the exigencies of the time. He observed, that the clauses were justified by precedents, and that they were strictly analogous to the laws of nations, and consonant to all national policy.—After several other observations, he concluded by declaring, that the Bill should have his strenuous support.

The Bill was then read a third time, and a motion being made that it should be committed for to-morrow,

Mr. Fox expressed his hope to be, that Ministers would not aggravate the violence of the Bill, by the additional violence of precipitately hurrying it through the House. He reprobated the Bill as an attack upon the fundamental privileges of Englishmen, as ineffectual in some clauses, impolitic in others, and tyrannical. He was desirous of time, that Gentlemen might consult their constituents, and would therefore move, as an amendment, to leave out the word "to-morrow," for the purpose of inserting the word "Tuesday."

Mr. Pitt said, the question was, whether, on a general view of the Bill, the House could not as well discuss it on the following day as any other? and, in his opinion, much time was not wanted to consider whether it was ineffectual, impolitic, and tyrannical, as the Hon. Gentleman had asserted. The Bill did not require any such delay. The principle of it no person could object to; it consisted of particular leading objects, and therefore should not have been marked by epithets, which it would appear did not belong to it. To prevent the purchase of lands in France was necessary: it was necessary to prevent the insuring the ships of those persons with whom we were at war. He would ask, whether these points, together with the restriction intended to be laid on those going to and coming from France, were difficult or complex?—whether they required any length of time to determine them?

The House had been likewise told, that

that the Bill was new and extraordinary, a violation of freedom, &c. There were professions of liberty arising from Whig principles, as they were sometimes called; but he could see no peculiar difference in Whig principles from any other; there were many Whigs who had become Tories in their turn, and many persons calling themselves Whigs held Tory principles.

There existed the same necessity now to pass such a Bill as the present, as there did at the time of the Revolution, when similar laws had been passed to ward off the dangers which threatened us from French factions in this country; and the danger, in his opinion, was equally great at the present time as it was then; and at the time of the Revolution, the Whigs were the very persons who passed that Bill, one similar to which they were now opposing.

Mr. Pitt admitted that there did exist laws against Treason, but it was necessary there should be a specification of those laws; it would serve as a warning to those who might not recollect the laws already in existence. He would not anticipate the discussion which would arise in the Committee upon the other clauses of the Bill, but he would leave it to the House to determine, whether that discussion might not be entered into on the following day; if the subject which was to undergo an examination should be found to be difficult, the Committee would then have to rejoice that they began it so early; and if, on the other hand, the subject should appear easy, simple, and clear (as he believed it would), the objection made against the shortness of time would be completely done away.

Mr. Fox rose to explain.

The Attorney General said, he could not hear a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) assert, that the clauses of his Bill were impolitic, ineffectual, and tyrannical, without endeavouring to support them; and as he had brought in this Bill, if he were now to sit silent, he might be thought self-condemned. He then examined the different parts of the Bill, and proved that they did not merit the character bestowed upon them by the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Sheridan was surprised that the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to him (Mr. Pitt) could say, with a *grave face*, that there now existed as much danger from the machinations of a

French party, as there did at the time of the Revolution; at a time when the greatest part of the nation were biased by religious and political prejudices in favour of an actual Pretender to the Crown; when open acts of treason broke out in various parts of the kingdom; when numbers were executed as traitors, and when the life of the King had been endangered by a project of assassination; when such was the situation of affairs, there was not truly so much danger as at present, though no one person had been convicted, nor even indicted for treason. If there did now exist a plot, bring it forward. Where were their proofs? They existed only in the Ministers fears and conduct. The precautions they had taken against the great plot were to prove its existence, in the same manner that the medicines administered by a doctor demonstrated the disease of his patient.

The Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) had given the House a dissertation upon Whig and Tory principles. He (Mr. Sheridan) could tell him of some persons in that House who had been Whigs and Tories by turn, as it suited best their interest. It was his wish that the Right Hon. Gentleman would take some of the principles of the Whigs, and give them back their Members.

Mr. Pitt in explanation said, he did not mean to state, that in point of numbers the discontented party was now as dangerous as the Jacobites were at the Revolution, but that the *doctrines* of the former were as dangerous as those of the latter. He avowed that he was a friend to the Whig principles asserted at the Revolution.

Mr. Alderman Anderson was for the passing of the Bill with all possible expedition, as essentially beneficial to the country. He observed upon the insurance clause, that he knew premiums were received in the city upon French property—he thought such insurance to be rather a losing than a gaining concern, for he expected, from the vigilance of Administration, and from the exertions of the commanders of our ships, that the greater part, if not the whole of the French commerce would speedily fall into our hands.

Lord J. Russell deprecated the attempted precipitation with which the Bill was about to be hurried through that House. It was indecent and improper

fo to hurry a Bill of the present importance, which involved in it the dearest Rights of the People, and in consequence of which, before it was agreed to, time ought to be allowed for Gentlemen to take the opinion of their Constituents.

Mr. Martin was for the proposed delay, notwithstanding his hearty approbation of the Bill. He concluded by expressing a wish that those Gentlemen who had opposed going into the war, but who had professed that when in the war they would vigorously support it, to remember their promises, and not continually to throw difficulties in the way of his Majesty's Ministers.

The question was put, and the Amendment negatived, there being for the House resolving itself into a Committee to-morrow on the said Bill,

Ayes	—	127
Noes	—	37

Majority 90
Ten o'clock adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

A new Writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a Representative to serve for Carmarthen, in the room of George Talbot Rice, Esq. called up to the House of Peers.

CRICKLADE ELECTION.

Mr. Bastard, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to try the said Election, reported the opinion of the Committee to be,

"That the Sitting Members had been duly elected."

BILL TO PREVENT TRAITOROUS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Solicitor General moved the Order of the Day for the House resolving itself into a Committee on the Bill to prevent Traitorous Correspondence, &c. Previous, however, to the House resolving itself into such Committee, he took occasion to observe, that it was his intention to propose several amendments and modifications, which he hoped would remove the majority of objections against the Bill.

Mr. Fox said, he was glad to hear from the authors of the Bill, that modifications were deemed necessary. He was of opinion, however, that no modification whatever could render the Bill fit to be passed—to him it appeared so completely meriting general detestation, that he hoped the House would adopt the best mode of modifying it,

namely, by expunging the whole of its contents.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it would be more fitting the dignity of the House to go into the Committee to discuss the clauses, than to enter into any contest of invective with the Right Hon. Gentleman; in the discussion of the Committee it would be seen in what light such invective ought to be held.

Mr. Fox replied, that he was not desirous of entering into any contest of invective against the Bill, but to observe, that as from persons capable of bringing in such a Bill, attention and attachment to the principles of our Constitution were not to be expected, it became the House to watch their proceedings with the eye of jealousy.

The question being then put on the Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into a Committee accordingly, Serjeant Watson in the chair.

The Solicitor General moved, "That the preamble of the Bill be postponed."

Mr. Grev opposed the postponing of the preamble, contending, that some fact ought to be stated, before a single step was taken in any of the clauses. He contended, that the preamble was false, and that no proofs had been, or could be, advanced to justify it.

This gave rise to a desultory conversation, in which the Attorney and Solicitor Generals justified the preamble, and contended for the postponement, as was the Parliamentary practice in all Bills, that the preambles might square to the contents of the Bill.

Mr. Martin, Mr. Powys, and Lord Beauchamp, followed in approbation of the preamble, and contended for the postponement, as was the practice of the House.

Mr. Burke entered into a justification not only of the Preamble, which stated the truth, but of the whole Bill, as having an operation to destroy the means the enemy depended upon to destroy this country. The Right Hon. Gentleman went into a general defence of the war in which we were engaged, and observing, in the course of his speech, *that we were at war with an enemy which had succeeded in creating a FACTION in this country*, a general cry of Hear! Hear! Name! Name! was made from the Opposition side of the House. Mr. Burke proceeding, said, "Gentlemen may cry Name! Name!"

Name! Hear! Hear! for the purpose of deterring me; but I am ready and willing to have my words taken down; and the time may shortly arrive when I will name the faction, when I will name them, to their confusion.—*I assert first, that the enemy with whom we are engaged, has attempted to create a faction in this country; and my next assertion is, that, in her attempt, France has in a degree succeeded.*—The Right Hon. Gentleman exhibited to the Committee the mode of French warfare, and what this country had to expect from them, should Demourier, at the head of his Barbarians, succeed, by their conduct in Flanders, where they had trampled on all the rights of the people—and by their promised conduct in Holland, had they succeeded in their attempt upon that country. Against such an enemy every possible precaution was necessary. The precautions in the present Bill, he said, were justified by precedents from the best times in the country; they were justified by the conduct of the Whigs at the Revolution, and had been pursued in every war when we had to contend not only with a foreign foe, but with a domestic faction. The Right Hon. Gentleman, in alluding to the present state of the internal politics of France, happily expost the *Liberty* enjoyed by their visits *domestiques*—and the *Justice* of their *Tribunal Revolutionnaire*—neither of which, however, he wished to see introduced into this country; but it was natural for him to be averse to the latter, as he had already been cited before that Tribunal, and sentence of death had been passed upon him without a hearing.—It had been stated, in a Paris Paper, that the times had not yet come to drag before the Tribunal the Orestes of the British Parliament the *furious Burke*.—*Growl at the insect, or Put the plaster*, but that the time would soon arrive when those conspirators against the human race—those wretches lavish with their crimes, and lavish with their gold to promote insurrections in France, should be on their knees before the statue of Liberty, and rise only to mount the scaffold to expiate their crimes with their blood.—He felt himself, he said, much obliged to the French for their notice of him, but would endeavour by the hint to avoid appearing before their Revolutionary Tribunal, or to receive any of their domiciliary visits.—The French,

in carrying with them wherever they went their system of revolution, appeared to him like a travelling tinker carrying with him his forge—the French, with the travelling apparatus, like the tinker with his, were always prepared to blow up the coals; and as the tinker mended the constitutions of old kettles, so the French mended the constitutions of States, by stopping one hole and making twenty.—Much, he said, had been advanced lately against reposing too much confidence in Ministers; his opinion upon that point was, that though there might be some blind, foolish, and senseless repositors of confidence in an Administration, there might equally exist a perulant, cavilling, litigious, and vexatious Opposition, both equally to be condemned:—the present measure he saw in a light to ensure the support of the House; for it called for that national, constitutional, and political support, which he deemed every well-wisher of his country bound to give it. It was calculated to aid Ministers in repelling the unjust war commenced against the country and the constitution—and his heart and hand should ever be exerted in such support, and for every measure that could be devised to distress and defeat the perfidious and cruel foe against whom we were now combating.

Mr. Sheridan replied, and was happy that at length, after a long series of insinuations, there was something like a pledge advanced of proofs being to be brought forward. He was against the postponement, and entering largely into preventative penal laws, contended that, previous to such laws having been made, grounds had been advanced to shew, that inconvenience had arisen by the want of them; no such grounds had been advanced upon the present occasion, and till they should, the measures proposed would have his opposition.

The question was at length put, “That the Preamble be postponed,” which was negatived.

The Preamble being then read,

Mr. Grey moved as an Amendment, to leave out all the words after the word “Whereas,” for the purpose of inserting, “Doubts having arisen upon the construction of the Act of Geo. III. &c. and whereas it is expedient to prevent the aid and assistance which might be given to his Majesty’s enemies, by the Acts hereafter to be described, be it enacted, &c.”

Mr. Fox seconded the motion.

A conversation ensued, and the question being put, the Amendment was negatived.

The Preamble having been carried, the Committee proceeded to the clauses; the debate on the first clause continued until twelve o'clock, when it was agreed that the House should adjourn.

MONDAY, MARCH 25.

SCOTCH BOROUGH REFORM.

Mr. Sheridan rose to make his promised motion relative to the Reform of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland. His original intention, he said, was to have moved for leave to bring in a Bill, founded on the statements contained in the petitions and papers now before the House; but having been given to understand that such a motion would have been strenuously opposed by the Gentlemen opposite to him, he had relinquished it, and would adopt the same proceeding he had on a former occasion, by moving the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the petitions upon their table, and to report thereon to the House. A considerable part of the grievances complained against in these petitions, had been acknowledged by Ministers, and a Bill had been brought in thereon by the Lord Advocate, but the remedy was by no means adequate to the evil. Thus, if the House agreed to grant him a Committee, he was confident he could substantiate; and to the granting of such Committee, it was impossible for any man, possessing candour or impartiality, to object. He concluded by moving, "That the several Petitions and Papers presented in the present Session from the Royal Burghs of Scotland, be referred to a Committee of the whole House."

Mr. Secretary Dundas observed, that as the Hon. Gentleman had by his repeated motions on the subject contrived to load the table of the House with a heap of voluminous papers of a complicated nature, the motion, if agreed to, would completely retard the important public business before the House, for the Committee would be unable to wade through the mass of matter that would be before them, either in the present, or in another Session of Parliament. He therefore was of opinion, that a Committee above stairs would be better calculated for the business of the Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Sheridan readily acceded to the suggestion of the Right Hon. Gentleman, and expressed a hope that a Committee above stairs would be able, in the course of eight or ten days, to make a report upon the general substance of the Petitions. The Hon. Gentleman then withdrew his Motion for a Committee of the whole House, and moved the appointment of a Committee above stairs, which being unanimously agreed to, the following, among other Gentlemen, were appointed of the Committee, to whom the Petitions, &c. were referred.

Mr. Sheridan	Mr. Whitbread, jun.
Mr. Grey	Mr. Hobart
Major Maitland	Lord Mornington
Col. M'Leod	The Lord Advocate
Mr. Sec. Dundas	Mr. Wilberforce
Mr. Lambton	Mr. Curwen
Mr. Anstruther	The Members for Scotland, &c.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

BILL TO PREVENT TRAITOROUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Solicitor General said, he had three Amendments to move in this Bill. The first was, that the day on which it shall begin to take effect be changed from the 5th to the 10th of April. The second, that none be included in the Act but the subjects of his Majesty residing within this realm. The third, that the clause relating to the countries occupied by the armies of France, be omitted.

Mr. Fox approved of the Amendments, and was happy the learned Gentleman had cured the blunders.

Mr. Adam considered that the 10th of April was too early a day for this Act to take effect. In many parts of this kingdom, particularly in the Shetland and Orkney Islands, it would be impossible for the people to have intelligence of the Act between the time of its passing and that day.

Mr. Dundas said, a month had elapsed since this Bill had been produced, and during that period the people in all parts of the kingdom might have been, and probably had been, informed, that the present Bill was pending in the House of Commons.

Mr. Grey said, no man was obliged to take notice of what was *pending* in that House; for until a Bill passed, it was

was impossible to know what it would be.

Mr. Pitt said, the inhabitants of the islands alluded to by an Honourable Gentleman, were not in a situation that made it likely they should commit any of the offences provided against by this Bill.

Mr. Erskine proposed an Amendment, that in that part of the Bill which made it high treason for those who *agree* to the lending, selling, &c. to the French, the word *agree* be left out.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Jenkinson opposed the amendment, and contended, that agreeing to any of the acts forbidden in the Bill, was tantamount to the act itself.

The House divided on this amendment, when there appeared,

Against it, — 131

For it, — 44

The Amendments proposed by the Solicitor-General were then put and carried.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

THE LOAN.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Hobart in the Chair,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to state the particulars of the loan he had entered into for four millions and a half, and to move a resolution thereon. He said, it had been thought prudent to raise the whole sum necessary for the extra services of the year by a loan from individuals, rather than to suffer the Commissioners for Liquidating the National Debt to apply any of the monies in their hands to the loan. The terms on which he had concluded the bargain were, at 72 for a hundred in Three per Cent. Annuities, which, on four millions and a half, would increase the capital of the Three per Cents. 6,250,000. the interest for which would be — — — — 187,500l.

Add one per cent. for reduction of capital — — — 62,500

Making an annual total charge

of — — — — 250,000

The Right Hon. Gentleman, having thus stated the particulars of the Loan, admitted that the terms on which it had been raised were disadvantageous, as 72 was very considerably below the market price of the Three per Cents. when the Loan was made. He was sorry, however, to say, that after every exertion on his part, he had seen no

chance of procuring better terms. Circumstances unconnected with the politics of the country (he alluded to the late failures). had operated to produce a scarcity of money, destructive of that competition he had endeavoured to raise. He had on the present occasion, as on all former, and as he would whenever it should be his duty again to raise a Loan, make it public, through the medium of the Bank of England, that he was ready to accept offers from any set of Gentlemen, and that he should close with that which was most advantageous to the public. Notwithstanding that notice, however, from the causes he had before alluded to, the only offer made was that which he now brought forward for the consideration of the House. The difference in favour of the lenders, between the market price of the Three per Cents. and the Loan was, he said, between four and five pounds, which, with the advantages arising from the payments by installments, &c. &c. supposing the Stocks should maintain their present price, would afford a bonus of eight per cent. which he again admitted was larger than ought, in the circumstances of the country, to be given; but which, as no other offer had been made, he felt it to be his duty to accept. Upon a former occasion he had stated it to be his intention, that the Commissioners for liquidating the National Debt should have taken 1,600,000l. of the Loan, and that the remainder should be raised from individuals; this intention he had however relinquished, upon consultation with those on whose opinions he relied, apprehending, as the difference in the terms on the smaller Loan would have been but one per cent. more in favour of the public than on the larger, that the Commissioners would be enabled to obtain greater public advantages by their daily purchases, by which, in case the war, as he hoped, should not be protracted to any very great length, they might be more speedily enabled to reduce the Fives. He concluded by moving, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of 4,000,000 be raised by Annuities — and that for every 72 pounds contributed and paid, the lenders should be entitled to 100 pounds three per cent stock, bearing interest from the 5th of January last, &c. &c.

Mr. Fox objected to the terms of the Loan, for the large bonus on which he

law

saw no reason to induce him to give it his vote. He reprobated the withholding from the Commissioners the sum before stated to be raised, 1,600,000. by which in interest the Public lost 130,000 and in the one per cent. for the reduction of the Capital, 30,000. making a total loss, by not permitting the monies in the Commissioners hands to be so appropriated, of 160,000.—He was of opinion that the Loan might be raised upon better terms, and that the public would suffer less by the Minister trying again to raise one upon better, than in the House confirming the present; he should therefore give it his negative.

Mr. S. Thornton said, the scarcity of money was now so great, that he was convinced if the Loan should again be opened, better terms could not be obtained.

Mr. Drake considered the Loan to be a spot upon the sunshine of public prosperity. It appeared to him an improvident and disadvantageous contract, and that the Minister had been overreached. He should give it the heartiest No in his power.

Sir J. Sinclair said, the terms of the Loan appeared too enormous to render it possible for him to give it his approbation.

Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Sargeant spoke in support of the terms of the Loan, as the best, in the circumstances of the country, that could be obtained.

After a tedious conversation, the question was put and carried on a division of

Ayes	—	21
Noes	—	74

Majority 53

The several sums, instalments, interest, &c. were then read and agreed to.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

THE LOAN.

The report of the Loan was made at half an hour after four o'clock, and agreed to, Mr. Drake, jun. being the only Member who spoke against it, and who observed, that though he acquiesced, he retained that sense of his duty to the public, as to induce him to give his dutiful negative to the terms.

TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE
BILL.

The House, pursuant to the Order

of the Day, resolved itself into a Committee upon the Treasonable Correspondence Bill, Sir Elijah Impey in the Chair.

A conversation ensued upon the clauses, and a division took place upon the first, the words *or agree* to supply his Majesty's enemies with arms, ammunition, &c. being objected to by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Fox.

The clause so worded was carried, there being,

Ayes	—	51
Noes	—	27

Majority 24

The gallery not being quite cleared when the question was put, some Members entered, and a difficulty occurred, whether they should be allowed to vote, "not having been in the House." It was, after a long conversation, decided, that they should not vote.

Mr. Pitt took occasion from this circumstance to move, That strangers should not be re-admitted. The gallery was in consequence kept shut for the rest of the evening.

Mr. Sheridan moved an amendment, as we understood, for securing the property belonging to foreigners in the British funds.

Ayes	—	34
Noes	—	111

Mr. Fox took an opportunity of speaking against the whole of the clause, as giving to the Executive Power of this country, a power at once arbitrary and irresponsible. Ministers demanded in this instance a power which no good man would desire or accept. He was the less inclined to grant it to them from the use which they had made of a power precisely of the same description in the case of the Alien Bill. He understood that there were a variety of instances, in which unfortunate men had been sent out of the kingdom in virtue of that Act, without being confronted with their accusers, and without being permitted to explain themselves. He could not but enter his strongest protest against this arbitrary exercise of power. If our Constitution was worth fighting for, it was worth preserving. It was necessary that a stand should somewhere be made, and that every day should not take something from the province of law, to add to that of will.—He saw no means of mollifying the present clause, but by opposing it *in toto*.

Sir W. Grant justified the clause, being

being strictly consistent both with prudence and policy.

Mr. Fox replied more particularly on the former of these heads. He observed, that no degree of prudence on our part could prevent the total entry of these supplies on the extensive Coast of France. To do this in the first instance, it was necessary that we should be masters of the sea. This mastership would hardly be asserted at the present moment, though we had been told so often of the *astonishing exertions and unparalleled assiduity* of our marine preparations! These exertions, if not "*astonishing*" in the point of view in which they were stated, were certainly so in another.

The conversation then took a more particular turn, and at twelve o'clock the Committee had not gone through the first clause.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

TRAITOROUS CORRESPONDENCE
BILL.

Several farther amendments were proposed by Mr. Solicitor General, and agreed to, after a slight opposition from Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Adam, and Major Maitland.

That clause which went to prohibit the French from purchasing in our Funds, was abandoned.

The clause to prevent his Majesty's subjects from purchasing Lands in France, was strongly opposed by the Members of the Opposition Bench, particularly by Major Maitland, Mr. Grey, and Mr. Sheridan; the latter of whom dwelt much on the improbability of Englishmen, at this period of danger and insecurity, purchasing lands in France; and concluded with observing, that the present might be entitled, *A Bill to enable his Majesty's Subjects to clothe the French Army, and at the same time, to subject to the Penalties of High Treason any Man who should furnish a French Soldier with a pair of Shoes or Boots.*

Upon this clause a division took place in the Committee, when there appeared,

For the clause	77
Against it	19

When the clause to prevent his Majesty's subjects from going to France without a licence came to be read, Mr. Curwen proposed as an amendment, that it be inserted in the Bill, that the li-

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cence be obtained free of any expence. Agreed to.

Major Maitland objected to that part of the clause which obliged the person going abroad to specify the time of his stay; and which prevented him from residing at, or going to, any place in France, except such as should be specified in the licence.

Mr. Anstruther and Mr. Jenkinson supported the clause. A provision of this kind would be found very proper, when it was considered for what dangerous purposes many persons might be induced to go to France.

Mr. Whitbread could not express himself more fully upon the present clause, than by using the words uttered on a former day by his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Fox), that it was *tyrannical and ineffectual*: it was tyrannical, because it threw so great and unlimited a power into the hands of his Majesty's Ministers; and it was ineffectual, because as the penalty of six months imprisonment was only annexed to the transgression of a departure from the place of residence, no person who had dangerous purposes in view would be prevented by the fear of such a punishment.

The clause to prevent the return of his Majesty's subjects from France without leave, was left out of the Bill.

In the clause relative to insurance, some objections were made by Mr. Curtis; and an amendment proposed by Mr. Pitt.

Mr. Fox objected to the whole, not for the same reasons for which he had objected to the foregoing parts of the Bill, which, he said, commenced in blood, and was continued with tyrannical principles; but merely on account of its impolicy, inasmuch as it went to give our enemies an advantage over us, which they otherwise would not have had.

The clause passed the Committee.

Two parts of the last clause were strongly objected to, namely, that part which said, that in the trial of any person offending under this Bill, the venue might be laid in any county which the prosecuting party pleased; this was considered severe, and disapproved of, because it had never been practised in any criminal prosecution, except for misdemeanors.

The other part was, that in trials for offences against the present Bill, the same evidence should be admitted

C & c

as was admitted in other treasons. For the difficulty there would arise in referring back to the several statutes of treason, and ascertaining what evidence might or might not be admitted.

Mr. Adair said, that clause should not be hastily passed over, and therefore moved an adjournment of the Committee.

The motion was carried and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25.

No House was formed, there being but twenty-seven Members present.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26.

TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE BILL.

The Order of the Day having been read for the House proceeding in a Committee with the Treasonable Correspondence Bill, and the question being put, That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee,

Mr. Fox rose to move, in consequence of the important information of Dumourier's having apprehended the Commissioners sent to arrest him, that ~~now~~ be omitted, for the purpose of inserting the words on *Monday*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, as the Bill was gone through with excepting the clause providing for the trial of offences, he saw no reason whatever for not completing it.

The Amendment was put and negatived, and the House resolved itself into the Committee, Mr. Hobart in the Chair.

Mr. Adam, upon the clause being read, said, not expecting that the House would proceed in the business of this day, he was not prepared with his intended Amendment, and should therefore reserve himself to the Report on Monday.

A short conversation ensued between Sir A. Ferguson, the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, and Mr. Pulteney, upon the wording of the clause with respect to the jurisdiction of the Court of Session in Scotland.—An Amendment by Sir A. Ferguson was adopted, and the Bill was gone through with.

The House being resumed, the Report Adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 28.

TRAITOROUS CORRESPONDENCE BILL.

Upon the clause being read, empowering the trial of offences com-

mitted in any part of the realm to be held in the county of Middlesex,

Mr. Adam moved as an Amendment, the omission of such power, contending that it was contrary to the principles of the Administration of Justice, which went to carry justice to every man's door. His Amendment was to confine the trial to the country in which the offence should be committed.

The Solicitor General replied, and the Amendment was negatived.

Upon the clause being read for proceeding to trial of offences against the Act, as against the counterfeiters of the King's coin,

Mr. Adam again rose, and after urging several reasons for extending to all persons prosecuted for treason, under the present Bill, the benefits allowed to defendants charged with treason by the Act of the 7th of Will. III. and by the Act of the 7th of Anne, moved as an amendment, the adding of those benefits to the clause.

A conversation ensued, in which the amendment was supported by Mr. Fox, and opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Attorney General; and a division taking place, the amendment was negatived, there being

A.	-	-	-	32
Noes	-	-	-	110

Majority for the original clause 78

The Bill, after the introduction of several new clauses, and a few amendments, was gone through with, and ordered to be engrossed.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9.

ROYAL MESSAGE.

Mr. Pitt presented a Message from his Majesty to the House, the purport of which was, to induce the House to grant a Vote of Credit for the sum of 1,500,000*l.* the sum mentioned by him formerly as necessary to cover unforeseen expenses.

The House resolved to take his Majesty's most gracious Message into consideration to-morrow.

TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE BILL.

In pursuance of the Order of the House on Monday, Counsel was heard on the third reading of the Bill against the insurance of shipping prohibiting clause.

Mr. Pigot (the Counsel) being withdrawn,

Mr.

Mr. Curwen said, it was his wish to move a clause to permit the Insurance of American ships laden with corn, &c. to this country, and from this country to France.

The Solicitor General was about to reply, but was prevented by

The Speaker, who observed, that there was not any question before the House. As a point of order he also observed, that no clause in the present Stage of the Bill would be accepted, which was not offered engrossed.

Mr. Fox said, it would be a mockery of the Petitioners who had been just heard by their Counsel against the insurance prohibiting clause, to tell them, no engrossed clause being offered, arising out of their case, no question was before the House; and in consequence of that, which it was not possible to avoid, to go to the passing of the Bill.

Mr. Vaughan offered an engrossed clause.

The Speaker repeated the orderly objection.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer maintained the objection upon the point of order, but observed also, that he should have objected to the clause if it had been engrossed, as going to do away the principal object of the Bill, the prevention of a supply of corn to France.

The clause being withdrawn upon the objection from the chair,

Mr. Fox rose, and for the purpose of obtaining time to frame, and to have a clause engrossed, moved the adjournment of the House.

The question was put, "That the House do now adjourn," which was negatived without a division.

The question was put, "That this Bill do pass."

Mr. Curwen opposed it, reprobating the Bill as wholly impolitic and unnecessary.

Mr. Lambton also opposed the Bill *in toto*.

Mr. Courtenay followed against the Bill, which went, he said, to extend treasons for the sole purpose of maintaining in the country those unfounded alarms which had been excited to countenance the war against France.

Mr. Fox said, he should feel himself neglecting the duty he owed to the public, did he not in this last stage of the Bill enter his solemn protest against its passing; for in the number of years he had sat in that House, he had never known a Bill brought in so little called

for in point of policy or necessity, and at the same time to effectually contrived to overthrow every principle of justice and humanity. He represented the Bill as founded on pretext instead of principle, which well accorded, he said, with the whole of the administration of the Right Hon. Gentleman. The clause to punish as traitors all who entered into a mere verbal agreement to supply the French with the prohibited articles, he reprobated as a bloody clause, which the House ought to feel covered with shame for having suffered to pass thus far, and to rejoice that in this last stage they had an opportunity left of saving their honour, by preventing that clause from forming part of the law of the land. The clause preventing the purchase of lands in France, he reprobated as odious, as tyrannical, and as a measure unworthy the House. And the clause for prosecuting the offenders against the Act, in the same manner as counterfeiters of the King's coin were prosecuted, he condemned, as contrary to every principle of penal legislation, as destructive to the honour of the House and country if passed, and as taking from every individual charged with treason in times of party warmth, those shields to guard his innocence which were allowed by the Act of William III. and Queen Anne. After dwelling some time upon each of the points above briefly stated, the Right Hon. Gentleman said, he should give his decided and hearty negative to the Bill.

Mr. Burke contended in favour of the Bill, that it was wise and necessary in every respect, considering the nature of the war in which we were engaged with France, and considering the situation of that country in respect to all Europe. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) had asserted, that the Constitution was attacked by the Bill, but had not pointed out in what manner. Was the prerogative of the Crown attacked? No.—Was the due weight of the Lords in the Constitution attacked? No.—Were the privileges of the House of Commons infringed upon? No.—Were the powers of the Courts of Justice attacked? No.—The whole of the Constitution, in all its parts, remained sacred and inviolate; and the Bill, instead of meriting those censures cast on it by the Right Hon. Gentleman, was a Bill calculated to ensure to us the blessings we enjoyed under a good Constitution.—

situation—it carried with it those guards to secure the blessings of our society, which had been on former occasions created by the wisdom of our ancestors, and which he was readier to follow than any theory that might be raised by the ingenuity of the Right Hon. Gentleman. He compared the present Bill with the Acts of the 23d of Edward III. of the 7th of William III. and of the 3d and 4th of Anne, contending, that the present was not an increase of treasons, or of powers upon those Acts, but a melioration of punishment. He gave his full and hearty vote to the Bill, as it went to make England true to herself, and to destroy the efforts of faction.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, not to enter into any argument in support of the Bill, that having been ably executed by the Right Hon. Gen-

tleman who spoke last, but merely to observe that the Dutch, from whom the probable adoption of such a measure had been ridiculed, had already prohibited the supplying of France with those articles which the present Bill went to prevent the supply of.

Lord Carhampton was for the Bill, and had no doubt of a similar one passing with all due speed in Ireland.

Mr. Monckton was against it, and reprobated the prohibition of the export of shoes as partial and unjust.

The question was put and carried on a division of

Ayes	-	154
Noes	-	53

Majority for the Bill 101

Ordered that the Attorney General do carry the Bill to the Lords for their concurrence.

S T A T E P A P E R S.

No. I.

REPLY to the MEMORIAL delivered to their HIGH MIGHTINESSES on the 5th of April 1793, by LORD AUCKLAND, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his BRITANNIC MAJESTY and the COUNT of STARHEMBERG, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his MAJESTY the EMPEROR.

THEIR HIGH MIGHTINESSES perfectly well recollect the solemn declaration they made in the month of September of the last year, in reply to a requisition on the part of the Count STARHEMBERG, relative to those who might be culpable of the highest of crimes towards his MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY, or his Royal Family.

They have since partaken, with all honest minds, the general and profound sensation of terror and indignation which the horrible event that has taken place in France has spread throughout all Europe; and they are as determined as they ever were, to attend to the execution of the measures they at that time resolved on.

The STATES GENERAL are the more persuaded of the necessity which exists in every well-regulated State, of efficaciously opposing the audacity of those who seek to destroy the happiness of civil Societies, by tearing asunder all the bonds of a just subordination to the legitimate authority of an established Government; because this Republic has been taught

by her own experience the pernicious effects of so criminal a project. Indeed it is at this time notorious, that a small number of inhabitants, emigrated from these Provinces, and usurping the name and rights of Sovereignty, have had the audacity to attack their country with arms in their hands, and publicly to threaten with death the Members of the legitimate Government, and all those who were employed in the defence of the State, provided they would not abandon their posts.—And although these acts of rebellion are neither in their nature nor in their consequences to be compared to the crimes which have been committed in France, they, notwithstanding, derive their origin from the same causes. The STATES GENERAL, in consequence, expect from the equity and wisdom of all the Governments of Europe, and more especially from their Majesties the EMPEROR and the KING of GREAT BRITAIN, that they will take good care not to grant an asylum in their States to those who have taken on them to make such enormous attempts against the Government of this Republic, and who, by Proclamations and Manifestoes, signed by them, have snatched their names from the oblivion which ought to have been their lot;—but that on the contrary, should they be discovered, they will be apprehended, to the end that they may be punished by Justice, and punished with all the severity of the Law.

NO. II.
NEW PARTITION
OF
POLAND.

DECLARATION OF THE EMPEROR OF
GERMANY.

FRANCIS II. by the GRACE of GOD, &c.
ALTHOUGH we do not interfere in the domestic concerns of Poland, nor deem it necessary to give any direct precepts on that head to our Gallician subjects, yet since the King and Republic of Poland have solemnly declared themselves in favour of the maintenance of the former relations guaranteed by the Imperial Court of Russia in alliance with us, still we are bound by a neighbourly and friendly regard to see that no concerted measures or counter operations against those lawful relations, in our hereditary dominions, should be tolerated.

We do therefore put our most gracious confidence in the docility and love of order and peace which we have always perceived with pleasure in our Gallician subjects, that they will totally forbear participating in any projects or efforts to create new changes or fermentations in Poland.

We expect, in the same manner, on the part of those subjects who reside in our dominions, that by a similar tranquil conduct they will render themselves worthy of the protection they enjoy. But should, against all expectation, any Polish subjects dare to counteract, in our dominions, the present operations in Poland by mediation of the Imperial Court of Russia, we do hereby declare, that in case of such a participation in designs against the Republic of Poland being discovered, all residence and abode in all our hereditary dominions shall be refused them; and we do further ordain to all our Governments and Public Offices, to exert the most careful and most rigorous vigilance, that our sentiments for the maintenance of public tranquillity thus openly declared by their commands, be by every one, without exception, duly observed and attended to.

Given at VIENNA, Feb. 14, 1793.

NO. III.

UKASE (OR MANIFESTO) OF HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, relative to the PARTITION OF POLAND.

BY her Imperial Majesty, my most Gracious Sovereign, I Michael Krechetnikoff, General in Chief, Senator, General Governor of Tula, Kaluga, and the countries newly annexed from the Polish Republic to the Russian Empire, Commander of all the armies there, and in the three governments of Little Russia, in the place of Governor General of those three Governments, Inspector

of the Armies, Knight of the Order of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newsky, St. Yladener, of the first class, the Polish White Eagle, and St. Stanislaus, and the Holstein Order of St. Anne, hereby make known the supreme will and command of my most Gracious Sovereign her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias to all the inhabitants in general, and to every one in particular, of whatever rank or denomination, of the countries and places now united for ever to the Russian Empire from the Polish Republic.

The share her Imperial Majesty has hitherto taken in the affairs of Poland, has always been tending in the most direct and fundamental manner to the interests of both empires. It has not only been unsuccessful, but proved a fruitless burden; and her endeavours to maintain peace, quiet, and freedom amongst her neighbours, have been attended with innumerable losses.

Thirty years experience have shewn this in the numerous quarrels and eternal disputes amongst themselves, which have torn the Polish Republic. Her Imperial Majesty has viewed their sufferings in the towns and cities bordering on her empire with great grief, considering them as descended from the same race, and professing the Holy Christian Religion.

At present even some unworthy Poles, enemies to their country, have not been ashamed to approve the Government of the ungodly rebels in the kingdom of France, and to request their assistance to involve their country also in bloody civil wars.

The true Christian religion, and the very well being of the inhabitants of the above mentioned countries, would suffer from the introduction of such detestable doctrines, which tend to annihilate all the political and social bonds of society, to overthrow all safety, property, and prosperity. These enemies of peace and quiet, following the detestable plan of the mob of rebels in France, propagate their doctrines throughout Poland to the utmost of their power, which would destroy for ever their own and neighbours' happiness.

From these considerations, her Imperial Majesty, my most Gracious Mistress, as well to indemnify herself for her many losses, as for the future safety of her Empire and the Polish Dominions, and for the cutting off at once, for ever, all future disturbances and frequent changes of Government, has been pleased now to take under her sway, and to unite for ever to her Empire the following tracts of land, with all their inhabitants: namely, a line beginning at the village of Dziy, on the left bank of the river Dwina, at the corner of the border of Semigalia; from thence extending to Neroch and Du-

brova,

brova, and following the border of the Voivodship of Vilna to Stolpka, to Nesviji, and then to Pinsk; from thence passing Kunish, between Viskero and Novogreble, near the frontier of Galicia; from thence to the river Dniester, and lastly running along the river till it enters the old border of Russia and Poland at Jegerick; in such manner, that all the cities, lands and countries, lying within this line of demarcation, the new border of Russia and Poland, shall from hence forward for ever come under the sceptre of the Russian Empire, and the inhabitants and possessors, of all ranks whatever, be subjects thereof.

Therefore I being appointed by her Imperial Majesty, Governor General of these countries, by her supreme order, have to assure, in her sacred name, and in her own words, as by this Manifesto I make known to every body, and declare I will fulfil, to all her Imperial Majesty's new subjects, and now my beloved countrymen, that her most gracious Majesty is pleased, not only to confirm and ensure to all the free and public exercise of their religion, and full security of property and possession, but to unite and affiliate them under her Government, for the same and glory of the whole Russian Empire, an example of which is to be seen in her faithful subjects the inhabitants of White Russia, now living in full peace and plenty under her wise and gracious dominion. Further, that all and every one of them shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of her old subjects, and that from this day every denomination of the inhabitants enters on the full participation of these benefits through the whole extent of the Russian Empire.

Her Imperial Majesty expects from the gratitude of her new subjects, that they, being placed by her bounty on an equality with Russians, shall, in return, transfer their love of their former country to the new one, and live in future attached to so great and generous an Emperor.

I, therefore, now inform every person from the highest to the lowest, that, within one month, they must take the Oath of Allegiance before the witnesses whom I shall appoint, and if any of the Gentlemen, or other ranks, possessing real or immoveable property, regardless of their own interest, shall refuse to take the oath prescribed, three months are allowed for the sale of their immoveables, and their free departure over the borders; after the expiration of which term, all their remaining property shall be confiscated to the Crown.

Clergy both high and low, as Pastors of their Flocks, are expected to set the example in taking the oath, and in the daily

service in their churches, they must pray for her Imperial Majesty, for her successor the Great Duke Paul Petrovitch, and for all the Imperial Family, according to the formula which shall be given them.

In the above mentioned solemn assurance concerning the free exercise of religion and undisturbed possession of property, it is understood that the Jews living in these countries united to the Russian Empire, shall remain on the former footing, protected in their religion and property: for her Majesty's humanity will not permit them alone to be excluded from the benefits of her kindness under the protection of God, so long as they continue to live in peace, and pursue their trades as handicrafts-like true and faithful subjects. Law and justice shall be administered, in the name of her Imperial Majesty, in the proper places, with the utmost strictness and equity.

I have further thought it needful to add, by order of her Imperial Majesty, that the troops shall, as in their own country, be under the strictest discipline; their taking possession therefore of the various places, and changing the Government, shall not in the least alter the course of trade or living; for the increase of the happiness of the inhabitants in all parts, is the intention of her Imperial Majesty.

This Manifesto shall be read in all the churches on the 27th of the present month of March, registered in all the Municipal books, and posted up in proper places, for the general information; and that full faith may be given to it, I have, in consequence of the powers entrusted to me, signed it with my hand, and affixed the seal of my arms, at the Head Quarters of the army under my command at Polona.

(Signed)

MICHAEL KRECHUTNICOFF.

No. IV.

PRUSSIAN DECLARATION.

We, FREDERIC WILLIAM, by the Grace of God, KING OF PRUSSIA, &c.

Make known by these presents to the respective States, Bishops, Abbots, Prelates, Voivodes, Castle Keepers, Starosts, Chamberlains, and County Judges; the Knight-hood, Vassals, and Nobles, the Magistrates and Inhabitants of the Cities, the Countrymen, and all the remainder of the Spiritual and Secular Inhabitants of the Voivodships of Polen, Gnesen, Kalish, Siradia, the City and Monastery of Czestochowa, the Province of Wielon; the Voivodship of Lenschirz, the Province of Cujavia, the Province of Dobrzyn, the Voivodships of Rawa and Plotzk, &c. in the circle of the boundaries, as likewise the

the cities of Pantic and Thorn, hitherto in the possession of the Crown of Poland, our gracious will, royal grace, and all sorts of good, and give them the following most gracious notice.

It is universally known that the Polish Nation never craved to afford to the neighbouring Powers, and chiefly to the Prussian State, frequent reasons of just discontentment. Not satisfied (contrary to all rules of a good neighbourhood) with hurting the Prussian territory, by frequent invasions, with molesting and ill-using the subjects on this side the frontiers, and with almost continually refusing them justice and lawful satisfaction; this nation have, besides, always biased themselves with pernicious plans, which must needs attract the attention of the neighbouring Powers. These are matters of fact which could not escape the eye of an attentive observer of the late occurrences in Poland; but what chiefly excited the sense is consideration of the neighbouring Powers, is the spirit of rebellion continually increasing in Poland, and the visible influence which was obtained by those abominable exertions, by which civil, political, and religious ties, would have been dissolved, and the inhabitants of Poland exposed to all the tremendous consequences of anarchy, and plunged into misery, the end of which could not be seen.

If in every country the adoption and spreading out of such destructive principles is always attended with the loss of the tranquillity and happiness of its inhabitants, its destructive consequences are obvious, and the more to be dreaded in a country like Poland, since this nation have always distinguished themselves by disturbances and party spirit, and are powerful enough of themselves to become dangerous to their neighbours and subjects.

It would certainly militate against the first rules of a sound policy, well as the duties incumbent on us for the preservation of tranquillity in our State, if, in such a state of things in a neighbouring or at kingdom, we remained inactive spectators, and should wait for the period when the faction feel themselves strong enough to appear to the public, by which our own neighbouring Provinces would be exposed to several dangers, by the consequences of the anarchy on our frontiers.

We have therefore, in conjunction with her Majesty the Empress of Russia, and with the consent of his Majesty the Roman Emperor, acknowledged, that the safety of our States did require to set to the Republic of Poland such boundaries which are more compatible with her interior strength and situation, and to facilitate to her the means of procuring, without prejudice of her liberty, a well ordered, solid, and active form of Government, of maintaining herself in the undistur-

bed enjoyment of the same, and preventing by these means the disturbances which have so often shaken her own tranquility, and endangered the safety of her neighbours.

In order to attain this end, and to preserve the Republic of Poland from the dreadful consequences which must be the result of her internal divisions, and to rescue her from her utter ruin, but chiefly to withdraw her inhabitants from the horrors of the destructive doctrines which they are bent to follow; there is, according to our thorough persuasion, to which also her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias accedes in the most perfect congruity with our intentions and principles, no other means, except to incorporate her Frontier Provinces into our State, and for this purpose to immediately take possession of the same, and to prevent, in time, all misfortunes which might arise from the continuance of the recent civil disturbances.

Wherefore we have resolved, with the assent of her Russian Majesty, to take possession of the above mentioned districts of Poland, and of the cities of Pantic and Thorn, to the end of incorporating them to our State.

We herewith publicly announce our firm and unshaken resolution, and expect that the Polish Nation will very soon assemble in the Diet, and adopt the necessary measures to the end of settling things in an amicable manner, and of obtaining the salutary end of securing to the Republic of Poland an undisturbed peace, and preserving her inhabitants from the terrible consequences of anarchy. At the same time we exhort the States and inhabitants of the districts and towns which we have taken possession of as already mentioned, both in a gracious and serious manner, not to oppose our Commanders and troops ordered for that purpose, but rather tractably to submit to our government, and acknowledge us from this day forward as their lawful King and Sovereign, to be true and loyal and obedient Subjects, and to renounce all connection with the Crown of Poland.

We do not doubt but every body whom this may concern, will attend to this with obedience, but in case, and contrary to all expectation, some one or other State and Inhabitants of the said districts and towns should refuse to obey the contents of this our open letter, and not take the oath of allegiance, nor submit to our government, or even attempt to oppose our Commanders and troops, such person or persons have unavoidably to expect the punishments usual in such like cases, shall be inflicted upon them without any distinction.

In witness whereof we have subscribed this Patent with our own hand, and caused our

our Royal Seal to be set to it to be published in due place, and to be publicly printed.

Done at Berlin the 5th of March, 1793.

FREDERIC WILLIAM, (L. S.)
(FINKSTEIN.)
(ALVENSLEBN.)

NO V.

RUSSIAN DECLARATION.

THE intentions which her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias has caused to be announced in the Declaration delivered on the 7-18th May, last year, by her Minister at Warsaw, upon the occasion of her troops entering Poland, were without contradiction of a nature for obtaining the suffrage, deference, and one might even add, thankfulness of the whole French nation. However, all Europe has seen in what manner they have been received and appropriated.

To open to the Confederation of *Targowice* the road by which they might attain the exercise of their rights and legal power, it was necessary to take up arms, and the authors of the Revolution of the 3d of May 1791, and their adherents, have not quitted the career by which they have provoked the Russian troops, until after they were vanquished by their efforts.

But if open resistance ceased, it was only to make room for secret machinations, whose developed springs are the more dangerous, as they often escape the most attentive vigilance, and even the reach of the law.

The spirit of faction and disturbance has shot such deep roots, that those who mischievously foment and propagate them, after having been unsuccessful in their cabals at foreign Courts to render the views of Russia suspicious to them, have endeavoured to delude the multitude, always easy to be overtaken, and succeeded in making them share in the hatred and animosity they have conceived against this Empire, for having frustrated them in their criminal expectations.

Without speaking about several facts of public notoriety, that prove the mischievous disposition of the greatest number of the Poles, let it suffice to mention, that they have been known to abuse even the principles of humanity and of moderation, to which the Generals and Officers of the Empress's army, pursuant to the express orders they had received, conformed their conduct and actions; and to burst out against them in all manner of insults and bad proceedings, insomuch that the most audacious durst to make mention of *Sicilian Vespers*, and threaten to make them undergo the same.

Such is the reward which these enemies of tranquillity and of good order, whom her Im-

perial Majesty was willing to re-establish and secure in their native country, reserved for her generous intentions!!!

From this, one may guess at the sincerity of the accession of merit among them to the now existing Confederation, and also at the duration and solidity of the peace both abroad and in the bosom of the Republic.

But the Empress, accustomed for these thirty years to struggle against the continual agitations of this State, and trusting to the means Providence gave her to contain within their bounds the dissensions which have reigned there until this day, would have persevered in her disinterested exertions, and continued to bury in oblivion all the grievances she has to lay to its charge, and also the lawful pretensions to which they intitle her, if inconveniences of a still more serious nature were not to be apprehended. The unnatural delirium of a people, of late so flourishing, now degraded, dismembered, and on the brink of an abyss ready to swallow them, instead of being an object of horror for those factious persons, appears to them a pattern for imitation. They endeavour to introduce into the bosom of the Republic this infernal doctrine, which a sect, altogether impious, sacrilegious, and absurd, has engendered, to the misfortune and dissolution of all religious, civil, and political societies.

Clubs, which are connected with the Jacobins Club at Paris, are already established in the capital, as well as in several provinces of Poland; they disseminate their poison in a secret manner, fill the people's minds with it, and cause them to ferment.

The establishment of an axiom so dangerous for all Powers whose States border upon the dominions of the Republic, must naturally excite their attention. They have in conjunction taken the most proper measures for stifling the evil before it came to maturity, and preventing its contagion from reaching their own frontiers. Her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, with the assent of his Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, have found no other effectual ones for their respective safety than to confine the Republic of Poland in narrower bounds, by awarding to her an existence and propositions, which suit an intermediary power best, and which facilitate to her the means of securing and preserving herself, without prejudicing her former liberty, and a government that is wisely regulated, and at the same time active enough to prevent and repress all disorders and disturbances that have so often impaired her own tranquillity and that of her neighbours. For this purpose, their Majesties the Empress of all the Russias and the King

of Prussia being united with a perfect concert of views and principles, are thoroughly convinced that they cannot better prevent the entire subversion the Republic is threatened with, than by uniting to their respective States, these of the provinces which actually border upon the same, and by taking an immediate and effective possession of them, in order to shelter them in time from the fatal effects of these very opinions which people seek to propagate there.

Their said Majesties, by announcing to the

whole Polish nation in general the firm resolutions they have taken on this head; invite them to assemble as soon as possible in a Diet, to the end of proceeding to an amicable regulation concerning this object, and to concur with the salutary intention they have for securing to her in future a state of undisturbed peace fixed on a stable and solid basis.

Given at Grodno, the 29th of March, 9th April, 1793.

JACOB DE SIEVERS.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

PROLOGUE

TO THE NEW COMEDY OF

FALSE COLOURS.

Written by CHARLES MORRIS, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. WROUGHTON.

TO paint dramatic scribblers' hopes and fears,

Has been the Prologue's heavy task for years ;
To-night a kind reception is our aim
For one, who on "False Colours" builds his fame.

In times like these, when high on ev'ry side
Britain's True Colours float in martial pride,
Awhile let's drop the customary lay,
And to our country's worth due tribute pay ;
Where social compact binds in silken chains
True Freedom's sons, and Britons' rights maintains.

At home secure, her Prince in foreign lands
Leads on to glorious deeds her valiant bands ;
At Honour's call the dearest objects yield,
He braves the dangers of the hostile field,
And round a nation spreads Britannia's
 sevenfold shield.

To factious Gaul the Muse indignant turns ;
With loyal pride her proffer'd mischief turns.
There gloomy Discord dims fair Freedom's
 ray,

And Desolation marks her iron sway ;
Peace flies the hated spot ; aghast she stops ;
Her garment crimson'd with a Monarch's
 blood—

Quick fall the veil—let comic scenes appear,
To chase from honest cheeks the gen'rous tear.
Our Bard, three winters since, tried critic fess ;
His Bark, "The Adventurers," gain'd a
 savouring breeze ;
Fann'd by the genial breath, it reach'd the
 coast

Where many a stouter vessel has been lost.

VOL. XXIII.

Bou'd up by hope, again he trusts to fate
Another launch, and risks a deeper freight.
Let no rude storms her tender frame assail,
But Candour gently raise a prosperous gale ;
With approbation crown his best endeavour,
And grant the wish'd-for passport—Public
 Favour.

EPILOGUE

TO THE SAME.

Written by G. COLMAN, Jun. Esq.

Spoken by Miss FARREN.

FACES are Books, where men may read
 strange matters ; [ters ;
Of the mind's movements ev'ry feature smat-
As thoughts arise, though the mute tongue
 conceal them,
Our eyes, cheeks, chins, and noses, all re-
 veal [cover ;
Your thoughts of this our Play, then, to dis-
I'll read, good folks, your countenances over.
Please to hold up your heads—so—keep your
 places—

Really, a fine well-printed set of faces I
England, indeed, may boast beyond all na-
 tions,

For force of style, and handsome decorations,
Some of Dame Nature's choicest publications.
Yet there's a round, black-letter'd face below ;
(That little chubby duodecimo)

Whose title-page is Critic's four and glut ;
He with his chin there stuck upon his thumb ;
There's mischief in his turn-up nose—his eye
Scowls seriously on modern Comedy :

"Stuff! nonsense! trash!" I read in ev'ry
 column

Of his ill-favour'd, little, crabbed volume.
"Let no such man be trusted." More
 than half

Of Critics now, who scorn a harmless laugh,
Are dull, unletter'd lumber, bound in calf.

B d d

T d d

Turn we from these, where sparkling belles
and beaux

In elegant editions grace our rows—
Beauty 's a study ev'ry mind engages,
And the eye dwells, delighted, on the pages.
No cynic doctrines in a female face,
No harsh unkindly sentence there we trace ;
Candour, in ev'ry feature, pleads our cause,
And each bewitching dimple marks applause.
As for the beaux—their faces, 'tis confessed,
Are but insipid reading at the best.
Well dress'd, they gape and stare, with vacant
looks,
Nature's mere handsome bound blank-paper
books !
Or smart mock volumes, neatly carv'd in wood,
That fill up shelves, and do nor harm nor
good !
Our friends who o'er our heads there keep a
pothor,
Stuck like fat folios close to one another ;
It warms the heart, to find, as we peruse
them,
Kindness to all who labour to amuse them,
Be kind then, here ! Faces no more I'll read ;
Give but your countenance, and we succeed.

PROLOGUE

TO

HOW TO GROW RICH.

Written by W. T. FITZGERALD, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. POPE.

WHILE jarring Discord flies this happy
land,

And Whig and Tory shake each other's hand,
Proud to display the flag of Britain's pride,
And hoist the Union on their country's side ;
That noble banner of our nation's fame,
Unstain'd by cruelty, unknown to shame !
Still may it ride triumphant o'er the wave,
The signal both to conquer and to save !
While England's sons in gallant bands advance,
To hurl just vengeance on perfidious France ;
And adverse parties zealously unite,
For Freedom's cause and Freedom's King to
fight—

Our Author loyal, though not bred to arms,
Has for his own concerns some slight alarms ;
He shakes his head, and owns he sometimes
fears,

The *Muse of Smiles* may join the *Muse of
Tears* ;

Together read the sweet pathetic page,
And banish joke and laughter from the stage ;
Till Comedy, quite sentimental grown,
Doff her *light robe* to wear the tragic gown ;
Draws from the virgin breast hyberic sighs,
And thinks to weep—is all the use of eyes !
Still may each rival *Muse* her pow'r maintain,
With *smiles* *Thalia* best supports her reign ;

To start the tear, and palpitate the heart,
Justly demands her sister's nobler art !
Each has her charms, and while to Nature
true,

Each finds impartial advocates in you.
If these fair rivals, jealousies forgot,
Should once unite, and tie the friendly knot,
Mirth must retire, and hide her dimpled face,
Convuls'd with laughter at the strange em-
brace ;

Our Bird, discarded, must his jokes forego,
And *Vapid's frolics* yield to *Wetter's* woe !

The Author's prospects bear a brighter hue,
Should his light scenes be now approv'd by
you :

'Twas you who taught his earliest hopes to
flour—

Be still his patrons, as you've been before !
Acquitted often by this generous Court,
He dares once more rely on your support.

EPILOGUE

TO THE SAME.

Spoken by Mr. LEWIS.

BEHOLD the Hero, who, with motives
sinister,

Thought he had got the daughter of the Mi-
nister ;

Thought too of getting from the nuptial feast,
Twenty young Privy-Councillors at least ;
Now Wife must be content if we can dish up
A little Alderman, or tiny Bishop.—
Dad is a Minister, but of a sort

That look for better places than at Court :
Our new relations now will flock by dozens,
I shall be tesz'd to death by cassock'd cousins—
“ Dear Coz, accept my pray'r, and my thank-
giving—

You live but to do good—Give me that liv-
ing”—

A motley groupe we are, of saints and sinners—
No birth-day suits, no Ministerial dinners !
Dinners, indeed, we have, with classic gig,
Backgammon—fine October, and a pig ;
But where's the Levee troop, who sag and
drudge it,

The Scrip, the Loan, the Omnium, and the
Budget ?

All would grow great like me, yet all def-
pise

The humble part which led them first to
rise—

The purse-proud tradesman, bred at Norton-
Falgate,

Grows tir'd of city feasts and clubs at Aldgate ;
Madam, his Lady too, is sick at heart,

With gaping daily at a Thames-freer cart ;
“ My spouse,” she cries, “ let's move to
Grosv'or-square,

You'll soon be better, Duck, in better air ;
Then

Then we shall see fine folks, and have fine routs,

One can't get nothing tasty hereabouts;
Vittels are coarse, and company quite coarser,

And your poor cough grows worfurer and worfurer."

Pert Mifs and Master—scions of the stock,
With equal rhet'rick urge the parent block.

"Father," cries Dicky, "let's live near St. James's—

Pall-Mall and Piccadilly! there the game is!
We get no money here, there's none to lend,

The City's now as bare as t'other end!
Nothing but paper, that indeed is plenty!

But not a guinea cash—I'll hold you twenty."

Suppose this charming party fix'd and settled,
Staring at Belles high-plum'd, and Bucks high-mettled;

Mifs undertakes to school her boisterous brother,

Aided by hints from her sagacious mother—
"Now, Dicky, since the Guards abroad are gone,

Copy the Smarts, and you may pass for one—
Have at your knees long strings and little buckles,

With scarlet waistcoat sleeves below your knuckles;

With scarlet waistcoat sleeves below your knuckles;

Have a great coat scarce half way down your back,

Your chin quite buried in a muslin sack!
Have—tho' for shirt, there's no great need of any"—

"Have a fig's end," cries Dick, "go teach your granny:

Mind your own drefs, your gauzes, and your gingums,

Your two-inch waist, and all your bunch of thingums.

A man may marry now without much fear,
His wife's shape won't be spoil'd within the year!

You sail like smugglers for illicit trading,
Under false colours, with false bills of lading."

"What lading, brother?" "Why the Pad,
Mifs Sophy;

I've made a seizure, and see here's the trophy."

One word, our Bard—ourselves to recommend—

We wish to please, but never to offend.

APRIL 22. Mrs. Jordan performed the character of Lady Reflex in *All in the Wrong* for her own benefit; but with no increase of her reputation.

25. *Money at a Pinch*; or, *the Irishman's Fréicks*, a musical entertainment by Mr. Haratio Robson, was acted at Covent Garden for the benefit of Mr. Johnsons.

MAY 3. *To Arms*; or, *the British Re-eruit*, an Interlude by Mr. Hurlestone, was acted the first time at Covent Garden for the benefit of Mr. Munden.

6. *Fortune's Wheels*, a musical entertainment, was acted the first time at the Hay-market for the benefit of Mr. Bannister. These three pieces may be considered as merely intended to assist the performers for whose benefits they were acted on the nights they were represented, and may without impropriety be dismissed unnoticed.

10. *The Mariners*, a musical entertainment, was acted the first time at the Hay-market for the benefit of Mr. Sedgwick. The characters as follow:

MEN,

Mr. Indigo,	Mr. Suett.
Mizen,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Henry,	Mr. Dignum.
Clover,	Mr. Sedgwick.
Charles,	Mr. Bland.
Flintbourg,	Mr. Wewitzer.
First Sea-boy,	Mifs De Camp.
Second Sea-boy,	Master Welsh.
Trufty,	Mr. Maddocks.
Landlord,	Mr. Phillimore.
Cautic,	Mr. Hollingsworth.
Chequer,	Mr. Fawcett.

Other vocal Characters by Messrs. Caulfield, Danby, Welsh, Shaw, &c.

WOMEN.

Sophia,	Mrs. Crouch.
Susan,	Mifs Collins.
Bell,	Mifs Heard.
Julia,	Mifs Menage.

The fable is as follows:

Mr. Indigo, a wealthy old man, has retired to an estate on the Western coast of England, and has a daughter under the care of Sophia, who is an orphan daughter of a relation. Harry Welling his nephew, taking a fancy to Sophia, displeases him, and is sent to Lisbon to divert his affections. Charles Indigo his son is in the army, and is secretly in love with Susan, one of the daughters of a neighbouring farmer. It is about the time of Harry's expected return from Lisbon that the piece opens, when the vessel is shipwrecked on the coast near to his uncle's house; and two of the sea-boys supplicate assistance at Clover's house, who immediately goes to their relief, and saves Harry Welling's life. Mizzen, one of the mariners, has sought relief at the house of Mr. Indigo, who soon discovers it to be the ship by which his nephew was expected, but, finding that all are saved, goes to his club in the neighbouring village, who are in great anxiety about the landing of the French. The second Act opens with the inhabitants learning their military exercise of their

their neighbour Flintbourg, the farrier, who prides himself upon having served formerly in the wars in Germany. Sophia now learns from Mizen that Henry is safe, and waits in the garden for his wonted signal. Mizen, in his way from Sophia, intercepts Charles Indigo endeavouring to force Susan Clover to a post-chaise, and rescues her. Henry is scarcely in the garden with Sophia before the return of Mr. Indigo, who, warm from his club, is on his knees to Sophia, when his son Charles surprizes him, and Harry avails himself of that situation to come forward. This discovery forwards his interest with his uncle, who consents to his union with Sophia, and sends for Clover to make up a dance. Fanny, who had been disguised as a sea-boy to follow her lover Mizen to sea, now discovers Mizen to be safe, when he returns with Susan to the cottage, and, unable longer to conceal her disguise from him, discloses the secret to him. Charles, finding his scheme of running off with Susan frustrated, proposes marriage, and thus a triple alliance is concluded, and celebrated by mirth and festivity in Mr. Indigo's house, which concludes this petite piece.

It is said to be the production of a City Deputy, who has on several occasions given proofs of poetical abilities. The dialogue is easy and pleasant, the moral chaste, approaching in some instances to the sentimental, but on the whole discovering a degree of merit in a first

performance, which hereafter may ripen into excellence.

11. *Sprigs of Laurel*, a comic opera by Mr. O'Keefe, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow :

MEN.

Lenox,	Mr. Johnstone.
Nipperpin,	Mr. Munden.
Sinclair,	Mr. Inledon.
Corporal,	Mr. Darley.
Serjeant Tactick,	Mr. Davies.
Captain Cruiser,	Mr. Powell.
George Streamer,	Mrs. Martyr.

WOMAN.

Mary,	Mrs. Clendining.
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Some little acts of military ardour, which actually happened on the embarkation of the guards for Holland under the command of the Duke of York, appear to have laid the foundation of this piece. The other particulars are as follow : Captain Cruiser, a young naval officer, fathering a child out of wedlock, had given it in charge to Nipperpin his servant, to be brought up by his wife; but she, supposing it to be her husband's, refused to become its nurse. Nipperpin, being a careless profligate fellow, laid the child in a basket at a gentleman's door. The Opera opens with Cruiser's enquiry after his infant, which introduces the business of the piece; wherein are many complimentary allusions to the British troops, and some pleasing incidents. The music is by Mr. Shield.

P O E T R Y.

TRANSLATION in verse of part of the celebrated Satire of FERDOOSI, from the original Persian, by JOHN STONHOUSE, Esq. in the Hon. the EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL SERVICE, in BENGAL.

FERDOOSI, curtailed by SULTAN MAMMOOD of the reward promised him on the completion of the famous Poem called the SHAH-NAMA, has, in revenge, perpetuated the memory of this act of imperial perfidy in a Satire, which, though illiberal in its allusion to the King's plebeian extraction and illegitimate birth, is much admired all over the EAST for its spirit and beautiful versification. Allowance, however, ought to be made for the wounded sensibility of a man of sublime genius, disappointed in his old age of the expected recompence of thirty years labour.

FORGET not, Monarch, thron'd in dazzling state,
Life's instability, and man's sad fate;
Be just to all, reverse the law divine,
Observe this rule, and happiness is thine;

The grain-fed ant from Heaven receives its breath,

Nor dare torment it, nor inflict its death.

Thou know'st my keen, my energetic power,

Tremble, then tremble at the venetial hour.

Did knowledge shed her radiance o'er thy mind,

Garlands of honour would my temples bind;

Did Royal Blood its generous current roll,

Fill proud thy veins, and stimulate thy soul,

Splendor and wealth, nay e'en a circling crown,

Would speak my recompence of bright renown.

Mean as thy race, thy soul with rancour eyed

The fame of Genius mounting to the skies.

No pompous lineage of a Royal Race,

No parent heroes all thy grandeur grace;

Sham'd Isfahan reluctant owns thy birth,

Thy sire a blacksmith crawl'd upon the earth.

Lo, Royal Mahmud! lo, the World's great Lord!

His hand by meanness clos'd, his name abhor'd!

Vain is the task, so Moralists indite,

To wash the jetty Ethiopian white;

If the base-born in baseness pass their days,
Men should not lost in silly wonder gaze ;
Can we e'er hope to change the black of night,
And fill the rayless hemisphere with light ?
Know, Virtue ne'er the bastard will inspire,
Not tho' he proudly boast a Royal Sire ;
Heroes forgotten in the lapse of time,
Confess my magic in the verse sublime.
Thirty long years of labour crown my fame,
And Persia lives immortal in my name ;
The lengthen'd toil produc'd the glorious
page, [age.
While Hope ensur'd the meed to drooping
Vain Hope, alas ! basely curtail'd appears
The promis'd, earn'd reward of Thirty Years,
The tree by nature nauseous to the taste,
Plant thou in Paradise with anxious haste ;
With purest honey moisten it around,
Till the deep roots exhaust the sweeten'd
ground.

Vain toil, thou fool ! nature triumphant reigns,
And, spite of art, the bitter fruit remains ;
To hope for good from what's innately bad,
Is to close up one's sight, become quite mad,
True greatness lies not in the pomp of words,
One act alone a nobler proof affords :
Let the vast elephant my body tread,
Mangle my quivering limbs, and crush my
head,

Born to the lot, I'll bravely meet my death,
And bleis the Prophet with my latest breath.

F R A G M E N T.

TRANSLATION in verse of part of the
celebrated boast of SOHRAB, the son of
ROOSTUM, from the original PERSIAN of
the SHAWNAMA, by JOHN STONHOUSE,
Esq.

TURANIA's troops like tempest o'er the
main,
Shall hurt destruction on th' embattled plain ;
Great Caicaos I'll root from Persian land,
And leave no vestige of the Toofian band ;
To Roostum give the treasure, crown, and
throne ; [known ;
Thou shalt reign, the Monarch pine un-
Dauntless Afrasib's lofty throne I'll shake,
Struck by my spear, the sun himself shall
quake.

Hear the proud boast, Great Roostum is my
Sire, [pire.
See the World's Sovereigns tremble and ex-
MARIE ANTOINETTE'S LAMEN-
TATION,

IN HER PRISON OF THE TEMPLE.

By Mrs. ROBINSON.

WHEN on my bosom Evening's ruby light
Through my thrice-grated window
warmly glows,

Why does the cheerful ray offend my sight,
And with its lustre mock my weary woe ?
Alas ! because, on my sad breast appears
A dreadful Record—written with my tears !

When awful Midnight with her Ebon Wand
Charms Nature's poorest, meanest Child
to peace,

Why cannot I one little hour command,
When gentle Sleep may bid my anguish
cease ?

Alas ! because where'er I lay my head,
A dreary couch I find, with wounding thorns
o'erspread.

When the Sun, rising in the Eastern skies,
Awakes the feather'd race to Songs di-
vine,

Why does Remembrance picture to these eyes
The joyous morn of life, that once was
mine ?

Alas ! because in Sorrow doom'd to mourn,
I ne'er shall see that blissful morn return !

When I behold my darling Infants sleep,
Fair spotless blossoms, deck'd in fading
charms,

Why do I start aghast, and wildly weep,
And madly snatch them to my eager arms ?
Ah me ! because my sense, o'erwhelm'd
with dread,
Views the sweet Cherubs on their Funeral
Bed !

Why, when they ope their eyes to gaze on
Me,

And fondly press me in their dear embrace,
Hang on my neck, or clasp my trembling
knee,

Why do maternal Sorrows drench my
face ?

Alas ! because inhuman hands unite,
To tear from my fond Soul its last delight !

Oh fell Barbarity ! yet spare awhile
The sacred Treasures of my throbbing
breast ;

Oh spare their infant hearts, untouch'd by
guile,

And let a widow'd Mother's darlings rest !
Though ye have struck your falchions at the
Root,

Oh ! give the tender Branches time to shoot !

The Lightning, by the angry Tempest cast,
Strikes at the lofty Pine, and lays it low ;
While the small Flowret 'scapes the deadly
blast,

Awhile its od'rous breath around to throw !
Then let distracted Gullia's Lilies bloom,
Though but to deck with sweets a Dungeon's
gloom !

Oh my poor Janocents ! all bath'd in tears,
Like with'ring Lilies, wash'd with chil-
ling dew !

Sleep on ! nor heed a frantic Mother's fears ;
The Savage Tigers will not injure You !
Your harmless bosoms not a Crime can know,
Scarcely born to Greatness—ere consign'd to
woe !

When

When left forlorn, dejected, and alone,
 Imperfect sounds my pensive Soul annoy ;
 I hear in every distant mingling tone,
 The merry Bells—the boisterous Song—of
 Joy.

Ah ! then I contemplate my loathsome cell,
 Where meagre Grief and scowling Horror
 dwell !

The City's din—the Tocsin's fateful sound—
 The Cannon thund'ring through the vaulted
 sky—

The curling smoke, in columns rising round,
 Which from my iron lattice I descry,
 Rouse my Lethargic Mind ! I shriek in vain,
 My Tyrant jailor only mocks my pain !

Yet bear thy woes, my Soul, with proud
 disdain,
 Meet the keen lance of Death with sted-
 fast eye ;

Think on the glorious tide that fills each vein,
 And throbbing bids me terrible not to die !
 Yet shall I from my treacherous Children part ?
 Oh ! all the Mother rushes to my heart !

Where'er I turn, a thousand ills appear,
 Arm'd at all points in terrible array !
 Pale, hoodwink'd Murder, ever lurking near,
 And coward Cruelty, that shuns the day !
 See ! see ! they piece with many a recreant
 sword

The mangled bosom of my bleeding Lord !
 Oh, dreadful thought ! Oh agony supreme !
 When will the sanguinary scene be o'er ?
 When will my Soul, in sweet Oblivion's
 dream,

Fade from this Orb, to some more peace-
 ful shore ?

When will the Cherub Pity break the snare,
 And snatch One Victim from the Last De-
 spair !

O D E

TO THE

QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES.

MAY, who driv'st thy tiny team
 Collar'd with a silver beam,
 Mistress of the flattering dream !
 Hither deign to light.

With a charm of mighty pow'r
 Gild, O gild the heavy hour,
 Drive the sprites, that nightly low'r
 O'er my vision'd fight.

Steal, O steal from Chloris' lip
 Nectar-dew, that Cupids sip ;
 And thy charm then softly dip
 In her love-fraught eye,

From her cheek, with gentle stealth,
 Take those gifts of joy and health,
 Beauty's pride and Cupid's wealth,
 That with rubies vie ;

And her breath of purest air,
 And a jet-lock of her hair,
 From her ringlet-knots prepare,
 From her breast its white.

And as with thy elixir train,
 Soft thou amblest thro' my brain,
 On imagination's plain
 Prove thy magic's might.

While to aid thy potent charm,
 Bacchus too shall lend his arm,
 I'll from care, in ivy'd calm,
 Laugh with love all night. X. Y.

S O N N E T T O M A Y.

SWEET child of Spring, the magic of whose
 voice [plain,
 Awakes each slumbering tenant of the
 And makes the vallies and the hills rejoice,
 And bids each faded blossom bloom again ;
 Yet softly lead thy rosy train along, [grove ;
 And spread enchantment thro' each flow'ry
 Yet bid the warblers chaunt their vernal song,
 And tune their lays to harmony and love.

Sweet soother of my mind, tho' not e'en Spring
 Can e'er erase the sorrows at my breast ;
 Yet cherish'd with thy scenes, Hope waves
 her wing,
 And points to vales of everlasting rest,
 Where every wintry care shall fade away,
 And all the landscape glow with one eternal
 May.

Leeds, May 1st.

SPERO.

AN ODE TO PATIENCE.

Leve fit quod bene fertur onus.

HAIL Patience, who in thought profound
 Dost sit upon meek Balaam's back,
 While blows, and kicks, and thumps rebound,
 And bones, and rattling panniers crack ;
 Who in his unassuming face
 Dost nod, while spite of lash or goad,
 He travels in the self-same pace,
 And Quaker-like—still keeps his road,

This world of care and toil is made,
 And how shall I, a maudlin Poet,
 Without thy soul-supporting aid,
 Be able to go safely through it ?
 Without thy antidotal pills,
 How shall I bear th' unequal fare,
 And all the thousand little ills
 Which fall to every scribbler's share ?

How shall I brook the taunting jeer
 Which Ignorance ever loves to see ;
 The pointed look—the critic's sneer
 Of proud Insensibility ?

How shall my fretted soul sustain
 A haughty Patron's disrespect ;
 And all the deep and various pain
 Of keen contempt, or cold neglect ?

Q sweet

O sweet meek-eyed Divinity !
 Assist me in each luckless plight !
 The chains of Misery borne by Thee,
 Will on my shoulders press more light.

S O N N E T
 T O
 L A U R A .

THAT velvet down, that blushing cheek,
 Those eyes that eloquently speak ;
 That modest front where Candour dwells,
 Whence Innocence each art repels ;
 Those virgin lips, whose glowing red
 Are still with sense and goodness fed ;
 Those smiling dimples, chaste yet free,
 Those arch'd brows turn'd by symmetry ;
 That skin's pure spotless dazzling hue,
 Prone to betray th' ethereal blue
 Which those rich veins of health impart,
 But serve to indicate thy heart.
 Yes, Laura, in thy face we read
 The tenets of Perfection's creed.

1793.

ARIETTE.

L I N E S O F M A R T I A L ,

ADDRESSED TO

WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.

SAY, HASTINGS !—none so feelingly can
 say,
 Why tardy fame expects Death's ling'ring
 day ?

Ah ! why are Envy's hateful mandates such !
 —Why did th' extremes of life and honour
 touch ?—

Through sad existence e'en Columbus pin'd ;
 —He who bestow'd a world upon mankind.
 Raleigh, to serve his country, toil'd and bled ;
 Yet murd'rous Envy still requir'd his head ;
 And Sidney, great in deeds, in suff'rings
 great,

Earn'd his best laurels from the stroke of
 hate.—

—But, oh ! protracted be the hour to crown
 Thy length'ning struggles with their full
 renown !

—Howe'er thy tree of glory once shall
 bloom,

Its flow'rs, alas ! must decorate *thy tomb* !

T O T H E N I G H T I N G A L E .

SWEET bird, who whilst the world is
 sleeping,
 Nightly dost modest chaunt thy woes,
 Where some lone wretched lover weeping,
 In absence vainly seeks repose ;
 Thy melancholy pleasing voice,
 Will sooth his pain, his heart rejoice :
 Sweet bird of woe, where hast thou bent thy
 flight,
 Or through the forest drear, or o'er the
 mountain's height ?

Lift'ning thou sit'st on some lone tow'r,
 Or craggy rock, pouring thy strain,
 While 'midst the grove's encircling bowers,
 Some mourning wood-nymph tells her
 pain ;

Still with thy sweetest notes prolong
 Thy sadly-pleasing evening song :
 Sweet bird of woe, where hast thou bent
 thy flight, [tan's height ?
 Or thro' the forest drear, or o'er the moun-

The parting sailor trembling, fearing,
 Left absence should his true love change,
 Quits her full loth, with kiss endearing,
 Constant o'er the world to range ;
 He listens to thy fond complaint,
 Hopeless, forlorn, dismay'd and faint :
 Sweet bird of woe, where hast thou bent
 thy flight,
 Or thro' the forest drear, or o'er the moun-
 tain's height ?

Sad slave of love, thy lot how cruel,
 Thy tyrant riots in thy pain ;
 Absence to thee is added fuel,
 To blaze when you return again.
 Whene'er you meet 'tis but to part,
 To rend, not heal, thy bleeding heart :
 Sweet bird of woe, where hast thou bent
 thy flight,
 Or thro' the forest drear, or o'er the moun-
 tain's height ?

The moon pale o'er yon hill arises,
 Shedding her trembling silver light ;
 The traveller his care despises,
 Recover'd from his palfied fright ;
 Now heedless of the screech-owl's bode,
 He carols loud along the road :
 Sweet bird of woe, where hast thou bent
 thy flight,
 Or thro' the forest drear, or o'er the moun-
 tain's height ?

Still as the eve returns, melodious,
 Cheer me, sweet bird, with thy lov'd voice,
 Far from the din of discord odious,
 Far from Ambition's idle noise,
 As by the glassy brook I stray,
 And listen to thy tender lay :
 Sweet bird of woe, where hast thou bent
 thy flight,
 Or thro' the forest drear, or o'er the moun-
 tain's height ?

I'll bid adieu to empty riot,
 O'er the wild moor I'll take my way,
 Where Fairies haunt—abode of quiet,
 I'll pensive rove each closing day ;
 Thy soothing voice may heal my grief,
 And give my anxious breast relief :
 I'll follow thee, where'er thou tak'st thy
 flight,
 Or thro' the forest drear, or o'er the moun-
 tain's height.

J. G.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, *National Convention, April 13.*

THE Council of War of Lille complained of the disobedience of General Westermann, whom they charged with having directed his guns against that place.

A letter from Valenciennes was read, stating, that all there was pretty much in the same state; and that a Council of War had been held at General Ferrand's quarters, to take the necessary measures for the defence of the city. The Commissioners added, that several letters from the imprisoned Deputies and Beurnonville had been sent in by an Austrian trumpet, but that the seals had been first broken.

Many of the inhabitants of Valenciennes had demanded the restoration of royalty. The Commissioners had endeavoured to suppress these insurrections by a simple proclamation, addressed to all the orders of the inhabitants.

Gaudet, one of the intended Commissioners for the frontiers, defended himself against an accusation made by Robespierre, of being in the Orleans' plot, and of having communicated with the traitor Dumourier.

It was moved, that Orleans should be instantly tried by the Criminal Tribunal of Marseilles, and that a price should be offered for the head of each of the fugitive Capets.

Marat was next accused, and after some discussion, it was decreed,

"That Marat should instantly be put under arrest."

"That the Legislative Committee should make a report at noon the next day, on the conduct of that Member."

The Convention decreed that General Miranda should be brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal.

A letter was read from Marat, dated from his prison, and declaring that he considered his arrest as *null*, whilst Sales, Barbaroux, &c. continued unpunished for their crimes, in having been complicated with Dumourier.

The National Convention decreed yesterday, "that the French nation would not intermeddle in any manner with the Government of other States, but that it will sooner be buried under its own ruins, than suffer any other power to interfere with the internal affairs of the Republic, or influence the Constitution which she chooses to adopt."

April 15. Marat, the great leader of the Jacobins, had the audacity to publish a summons to the people of the provinces to assemble and massacre all the opponents of the Jacobins. This was an instance of effrontery to very insulting, that the Jacobins in

the Convention could not defend it, and a decree of accusation passed against Marat as an instigator to murder, and he was ordered to be committed to prison in spite of the hisses of the galleries, who wished to be engaged in the horrid business.—The first who were to have fallen a sacrifice were the deputies who *did not vote for the death of the King*.—They were to have been previously expelled the Assembly. The motion made for this purpose was warmly applauded by the galleries; and upon a proposal that it should be laid upon the table and signed by the patriots, a hundred Members of that party advanced in a body to the table and gave it the sanction of their names, amidst repeated acclamations of applause from the galleries.

Cambron proposed, that the motion with the signatures should be printed and sent to the army, and through the departments of the country.

Vergniaud, an opposer of the Jacobins, rose and said, 'I shall support this motion; for I think the Departments ought to know who those are that foment a Civil War.' This severe reflection upon the Jacobins excited great indignation in the galleries, which was expressed by the most vehement hissings and hootings.

At length Genfonne rose and said, 'We can no longer assemble.—The discord is so great, that honest men must allow that all the bonds of mutual confidence between the Members of this Assembly are dissolved.' [Yes, yes, with one voice cried all the Members on the Jacobin side.] 'The motion which has been signed (continued Genfonne) contains, besides threats, an appeal to the people, which I myself solicit. It is time they should know whether the making of laws belongs to them or to a wretched faction. In that state of derision, hatred, and distrust, into which we have been thrown, we must appeal to the people. It is impossible that our dissensions can otherwise be ended.'

After representing the danger however of convoking the primary assemblies for a *total* re-election, Genfonne concluded with stating, 'That the people might be allowed to replace such Members as had lost their confidence by new deputies.'

The following Address of the Jacobins of Paris to the Jacobin Societies in the Departments, signed by Marat, as President, occasioned the decree of Accusation which was passed against him by the Convention.

"FRIENDS,

to FRIENDS,

"We are betrayed—To arms—Damourier, united with the criminal faction who have supported him, is marching against Paris. Your greatest enemies are in the Senate. The counter-revolution is in the government and the Convention. There exists that sacrilegious cabal directed by foreign courts—Let us rise—Let us exterminate all the conspirators.—Let the departments, districts, municipalities, and all popular societies, unite in the expulsion of all those unfaithful members who betrayed the trust, and who did not vote for the death of a tyrant. Be fully persuaded of this truth, that Paris without you cannot save the Republic. The Marseillaise are already on their legs—To arms—Hurry to Paris—No delay—No deliberation, else your country is lost!"

April 16. The Revolutionary Tribunal has condemned M. Blanchelande, the late governor of St. Domingo, to death.—He was executed yesterday, in pursuance of his sentence.

April 19. The Convention have entered upon a new discussion of the declaration of the Rights of Man. The first article is expressed in the following words:

"The natural Rights of Man in society are, equality, liberty, safety, property, the social guarantee, and resistance of oppression."

The fifth thus defines liberty:

"Liberty consists in doing every thing that does not injure another. It rests upon this maxim—Do not to another, what you would wish not done to yourself."

The Committee proposed, as the 8th article, to declare every man free in the exercise of his religious worship.

On this article Vergniaud called for the previous question, that it might be entirely set aside; as the debate upon it would rank it among the social duties, to which it was entirely foreign.

Danton supported this opinion, and said, "Let us at length prove to the world, that we are cured of the madness of Priests."

[This observation was applauded, and the discussion of the article was adjourned.]

April 25. John Paul Marat, Deputy to the National Convention, was by the unanimous declaration of the jury, yesterday, at half an hour after three o'clock, acquitted of the accusation which had been brought against him.

Rennes, (the capital of Brittany) April 24. The whole of this province is in a state of insurrection. Resistance to the Convention every where prevails. The inhabitants of sixty parishes, who have left their homes

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and taken the field against the Republicans, have published a spirited answer to the Proclamation lately issued by Commissioners who were sent from Paris to quell the riots. It is dated from their camp at Moriere, near Machicou, a town on the south of the river Loire, and thus begins:

"In the name of the ONLY TRUE GOD whom you have abjured!"

"We are forced to return an answer to your third proclamation, the only intention of which, like that of both the preceding, is a disarming, which good sense and reason will not permit us to comply with; not submit to your laws, which we will never acknowledge, were we even to lose the last drop of our blood. Your sanguinary character, well known by your massacres, with which you have had the audacity to reproach our Chiefs, does not permit us even to doubt of your deceitful promises. Your inveterate declarations against our Chiefs merit only the most profound contempt. Our most ardent desire is to give battle to your invincible army of patriots! Our surest shield against your arms is a God, the avenger of crimes, as is proved in different attacks in which we have lost only two men; and instead of fearing their fury, which, you say, you are unable to restrain, we desire that you may add to it your own personal courage. We see too well to suffer ourselves to be seduced by your deceitful speeches, of which we have had more than one proof. We have been neither affected nor intimidated by any of your threats. The mask is removed, the yoke is shaken off, and even if it were not, we should do it at present. We abjure all subordination to your laws and protection."

"It is needless for you to make any more mention of districts, departments, and municipalities, of whose armed force we stand in no dread. After the abuse which the first Deputies made of our instructions and petitions, so often rejected, as not being conformable to your laws, we declare in the face of the universe that we will acknowledge none of them, and that we adopt only the ancient laws, which we propose to re-establish by the sword, and the effusion of democratic blood, if the patriots do not abjure their errors; and, as the first proof of compliance with our wishes, begin by setting at liberty our clergy, and by concurring to raise that throne which you have overturned."

"You are wrong if you think that the cause of the nobility is the only end of the insurrection of the people—it is their own cause which they defend at present. Numberless acts of oppression, the decrees of the constituent and Legislative Assemblies, and those of the Convention, have forced them to

E e e

take,

take up arms, which they are determined never to lay down until you have dissipated their fears by a proclamation. To accomplish this, grant the prayer of their petitions. Such is the will of all the united parishes.

"Dated at the camp of Montere, this 10th day of April, the first year of the reign of Louis XVII."

(Signed) &c. &c. &c.

Frankfort, April 27. During the short stay that General Dumourier made in this city, he drew up the curious declaration here subjoined, respecting the report of his connection with the Duke of Orleans, which he left with Count Metternich, Secretary to the Governor of the Austrian Netherlands. He then set off for Stutgard, the capital of the Duke of Wirtemberg's dominions, in Swabia, where he has at present fixed his abode; but he keeps a secret his future destination, for fear of the daggers of the assassins, by whom the Convention have threatened to dispatch him. They have promised 4000*l.* to the man that kills him.

Declaration of General Dumourier.

Having been given to understand, that certain suspicions have been entertained against my intentions, and that a pretended intercourse, supposed to exist between myself and Philippe d'Orleans, a French Prince too well known under the name of Egalite, has been insinuated; jealous to preserve the esteem of which I daily receive the most honourable proofs, I hasten to declare my ignorance that an Orleans faction does really exist; that I never had any connection whatever with the Prince who is supposed to be the chief, or who is made the pretext of this faction; that I have never esteemed this Philippe d'Orleans, this Egalite, this French Prince of the blood; and since that disastrous period when he burst asunder the ties of consanguinity, and violated every known law, by criminally voting for the death of Louis XVI. on whose fate he pronounced his opinion with the most atrocious and unblushing impudence—that since that period I lay, my contempt for him has been changed into a legitimate aversion, which leaves me the wish only of seeing him delivered up to the severity of the law.

As to his sons, I believe them gifted with as many virtues, as their father possesses vices: they have effectually served their country in the armies I commanded, without displaying at any time the least tinge of ambition. For the eldest of them, I entertain the highest friendship, founded on the best merited esteem.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tournay, May 3. On the 1st instant, the French attacked the advanced posts of the left wing of the combined army, but were repulsed

in all their attempts. On the same morning the French also attacked the advance posts on the center, but were there likewise repulsed: they suffered in these several engagements a considerable loss of men and cannon.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Sir James Murray, Bart. Adjutant General to the Forces under the command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated at Tournay, May 10, 1793.

"In consequence of the movements of the enemy, which gave reason to expect an attack upon the Austrian and Prussian posts, His Royal Highness determined to march in the morning of the 8th to their support. He arrived about six o'clock at the camp at Maulde with the Brigade of Guards, and a Battalion of the 10th Regiment of Hanoverian Infantry. The Prussian General was by this means enabled to reinforce himself at St. Amand and the adjoining wood, with the troops which had occupied that important position.

"The attack commenced about seven o'clock. It was directed against the posts occupied by General Clairfait, which extend from the Scheldt to the Abbaye de Vicogne, and the Prussian corps which defends the wood in the front of the high road, leading from that place to St. Amand.

"To these points were directed the whole efforts of the French army, which had been previously reinforced by all they could bring together from every quarter. General Knobelsdorf having been under the necessity of sending a considerable part of his troops to support the Austrians at the Abbaye de Vicogne, His Royal Highness, about five o'clock, left two battalions in the camp at Maulde, and marched with the Coldstream, the Flank battalion, and that of the Third Regiment, to his support. When the battalion of the Coldstream, which was upon the left, arrived, the enemy had nearly reached the road; they already commanded it to a great degree, by their fire: the guns attached to the battalion were placed upon it, and, by a well directed and well supported fire, kept the battery which was opposed to them in check, and did considerable execution.

"The battalion advanced into the wood, attacked and drove the enemy before them; in going forward they became unfortunately exposed to the fire of a battery, from which they suffered severely. They fell back to their position at the edge of the wood, which they maintained for the rest of the day, notwithstanding a heavy cannonade—The enemy made no attempt to approach them. Nothing can exceed the spirit and bravery displayed by the men and officers of the battalion upon this occasion; nor is less praise due

due to the alacrity and intrepidity with which the other battalions advanced into action. They took different positions in the wood, where they were at times exposed to a severe cannonade, from which, however, they received little injury, the direction of the fire being in general above them. There were seen this morning between 40 and 50 of the French lying dead upon the spot upon which the fire of the Coldstream and of its guns had been directed. Major-General Lake commanded the battalions which went into action; and His Royal Highness declared that he was much indebted to him for his exertions.

"The importance of the service rendered by His Majesty's troops on this day, has been acknowledged, in the strongest and most explicit terms, by the Generals of the different armies; and if by their timely co-operation the enemy were prevented from advancing upon the high road, it cannot be doubted, that they contributed in a very high degree to secure the fortune of the day.

"At the Abbaye de Vicogne and the village of Rames the action continued, with almost equal and unremitting violence, till eight o'clock in the evening: General Clairfait was every where successful in maintaining his ground; the enemy, however, though baffled and defeated in their purpose, remained in the woods within a very small distance of his posts. During the action they cannonaded the Prussian camp near St. Amand.—I am not exactly informed what measures they took in order to keep the Prince of Cobourg in check, but it appears that nothing of moment passed in that quarter.

"Upon the following day, the 9th, there was little firing, and it was not known what might be the intention of the enemy. His Royal Highness thought it therefore proper to let the troops remain till the evening at

St. Amand and Maulde. Every thing being quiet, and intelligence having been received that the troops opposed to General Knobelsdorf were retreating, they began their march for Tournay, but he was stopped at the village of Maulde by a message from General Clairfait, informing him that the enemy had erected batteries all along his front, as well as upon some part of General Knobelsdorf's, which if they were allowed to complete and to possess, it would become extremely difficult for him to maintain his position. His Royal Highness immediately stopped the march of the troops, and went himself to St. Amand, where he was met by General Clairfait and General Knobelsdorf. It was agreed that the Austrians and Prussians should assault the whole of the batteries at day-break, whilst his Royal Highness retained possession of the camp of Maulde.

"This was done accordingly, and had the desired success. The enemy had withdrawn their cannon in the night; but they were entirely driven from the batteries, several killed, and upwards of 100 prisoners taken, with very inconsiderable loss. Thus defeated upon every occasion, the enemy seem to have entirely abandoned their design; the body which came from Lille, has fallen back upon Orchies. There was firing to-day at one of General Clairfait's posts, but nothing which had the appearance of a serious attack. By the account of deserters and prisoners, they lost 4000 men upon the 8th.—General Dampiere is said to have received a wound of which he is since dead.

"The troops arrived this evening in their former quarters.

"The Austrians had upwards of 500 killed and wounded, and the Prussians 300, on the 8th."

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

MAY 13.

PURSUANT to order, Robert Mackreth, Esq. M. P. was brought into the Court of King's Bench, to receive judgment for giving a challenge to Sir John Scott, his Majesty's then Solicitor General. After reprobating in general terms the practice of duelling, and animadverting on the circumstances of this cause, the Court sentenced Mr. Mackreth to be fined in the sum of 100*l.* and to be imprisoned for the space of six weeks in the King's Bench Prison.

May 14. The Sergeant-Major of the Coldstream Regiment, by name Darley, was amongst the wounded in the action of the 8th.

He performed prodigies of valour; he had his arm broke and shattered by a ball, but yet continued to fight with the most animated and determined bravery for near two hours. He put to death a French officer, who made an attack upon him, but at length had his leg broke by another cannon shot, in consequence of which he fell into the hands of the French.

The Duke of York sent a trumpet on the morning of the 9th, to say that the surgeon who attended him should be liberally rewarded for his trouble, and to request that no expense should be spared in procuring him every comfort that his situation would admit of.

E e e

The

The following letter was written by Captain Hewgill, of the Coldstream, and Secretary to his Royal Highness, to Sergeant Major Coleman, of the battalion of the Coldstream here :

Head Quarters, Ma. 10, Tournay.

"Sergeant Major Coleman,

"I write to you by desire of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to acquaint you, for the information of Mrs. Darley, that her husband is alive, and though in custody of the enemy, has written a few lines to say he is well treated and taken care of.

"The Duke feels much for his unfortunate situation, and has given orders that a trumpeter shall be sent to-morrow to him, with whatever he wants, and a letter to acquaint the French surgeon attending him, that he will pay all the expences of his cure.

"He has one arm and his thigh broke, besides two other wounds; there may therefore be some doubt of his recovery, which I think you should take an opportunity of communicating to your daughter. His Royal Highness, as well as every Officer and soldier of the Coldstream, can bear witness of his good conduct and gallantry in the action of the 8th.

"Brave as a lion he fought with his broken arm, till a second shot brought him to the ground; and since his confinement, he has dictated a letter, wherein he explains his money concerns with an incredible degree of accuracy and honesty.

"In short, all our prayers attend this valuable man, and I have authority to say from the Commander in Chief, that he will never forget him. "E. HEWGILL."

There is an establishment in Sweden well worth the consideration of every country: This is called, "A Board or Commissioners of Health." Its sittings are at Stockholm, and it consists of three Officers of State, three chemists, and six physicians. This Board inquires into every practice, and every kind of adulteration of food, drink, or medicine, that can be any wise prejudicial to the health of the people, and by the authority of the State officers who sit at that board, its decrees have the force of laws: and heavy penalties and punishments are inflicted on all who disobey

their decrees. Thus, though the nation abounds in copper mines, no vessels of that metal can be used in cookery, distilling, brewing, confectionary, or the preparation of medicine, not even should they be ever to well tinned. Leadern vessel is also forbidden. The wine coopers and brewers must use no finings, in which litharge or any deleterious drugs are employed, no allum in bread, nor even brass or metal cocks in vessels containing vinegar, verjuice cyder, or any acid liquor.

The Swedish Board also inspects into the cleanliness of the poor, prevents any filth or stagnant water being accumulated in narrow, confined places, or too many persons crowded together in one dwelling, especially during the heat of summer.

An incorrect account having been given of the cargo of the re-captured Spanish Register Ship carried into Portsmouth, we state it upon an authority that may be relied on :

694 casks of Silver, each containing 3000 dollars.

33 casks of Gold, besides Plate and Jewels, value 500,000l.

7½ cwt. of Redwood.

16 casks of Silver in Bars.

2662 quintals of Bark of different weights.

2440 quintals of Cocoa.

4837 casks of Pepper.

520 do. of Lead.

120 do. of Wool.

162 do. of Sugar.

3247 lbs. of Medical Roots.

387 do. Extract of bark.

75 do. of Gum of Cocoa.

150 do. Balsam of Peru.

250 Prepared Hides.

119 Raping Skins.

800 dozen fine Leather Skins.

12 do. of Alambon.

3-burels of Honey.

11 casks of the various productions of Peru.

This cargo had been two years in collecting from different parts of the coast, and is, without exception, the richest that ever was trusted on board of any single ship. It is impossible to form a just estimate of its value; but it is certainly not over rated, when it is stated at twelve or thirteen hundred thousand pounds.

PROMOTIONS.

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of York to be a General in the Army.

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Stuart, to be canon of Christ-Church.

John Henslow, esq. surveyor of his Majesty's Navy, to the honour of knighthood.

Richard Osborne, esq. to be recorder of Hull.

Doctor Henry Bowles to be physician to the county hospital in Southampton.

Rev. Dr. Heath, to be Master of Eton College.

Mr. Cartwright, fellow of All Souls, and the Rev. Mr. Hall, Student of Christ-church, to be professors of Oxford.

MARRIAGES.

SAMUEL Knipe, esq. of Epfom, to Miss Sampson of Dover.

James Durnford, esq. lately returned from Bengal, to Miss Anna Sophia Sandby, youngest daughter of Thomas Sandby, esq. of Windfor Great Park.

John Buckle, esq. an Alderman of Man-croft Ward, Norwich, to Miss de Hague, daughter of the late Town Clerk.

At Bridlington, John Stamford, esq. of New Broad-street Buildings, to Miss Pitts, of Bridlington Quay.

William Russell, of Powick, Worcester, esq. to Miss Packington, daughter of Sir Herbert Perrott Packington, Bart.

Matthew Goffet, esq. Viscount of Jersey, to Miss Grace Frankland, youngest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.

Robert Selby, esq. of Argyll-street, to Miss Talbot, sister to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Walter Mansell, esq. jun. of Sutton-Maddock, Salop, to Miss Barret, of War-ton.

Richard Dickinson, esq. of St. John's-street, to Miss Edwards, daughter of the late Capt. Timothy Edwards, of the Navy.

On the 22d of January, at Madrid, Capt. Foote, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Nina Herries, daughter of Sir Robert Herries, Banker, in London.

The Rev. Henry Cafe, Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, to Mrs. Morewood, of Alfreton-hall, Derbyshire.

Sir Bouchier Wray, Bart. to Miss A. Osborne, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Osborne, esq. of Monk's-hill, Gloucestershire.

John Charles Middleton, esq. of Hin'on Ampter, Hants, to Miss Charlotte Beckford, of Portman-square.

The Hon. Capt. Thomas Windfor, brother to the Earl of Plymouth, to Miss Bag-nal, Early Court, Berks.

Anthony Bushby Bacon, esq. of Cyfartha-fa, near Cardiff, Glamorganshire, to Miss Ramblottom, of Aldergate-street.

George Lowther, esq. of Dornook, near Annan, to Miss Knubley, of Woodside, Cumberland.

Thomas King, esq. of Cossington, in Leicesterhire, to Miss Tomplon, niece to the Rev. Dr. Arnald, Canon of Windfor, late Precentor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Rev. John Kemble, rector of Fol-kington, Suffex, to Miss Dalby, of that place.

Richard Griffith, esq. of Millicent in the County of Kildare Ireland, to Miss Mary Huxley Burgh, daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron Burgh.

G. Taylor, esq. of Maidstone, to Miss S. Whittaker,

The Hon. Archibald Stuart, second son of the Earl of Moray, to Miss Cornelia Pleydell, youngest daughter of Edmund Morton Pleydell, Esq. of Milbourn St. Andrew's.

Edward Cooper, esq. of Sonning, in Berk, to Miss Powys, only daughter of Philip Lybbe Powys, esq. of Hardwicke, Oxfordshire.

Robert Newton Lee, esq. of Bath, to Miss Harriot Warton, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Warton, Master of Winchester College.

Henry Howard, esq. of Corby-castle, to Miss Neave, second daughter of Richard Neave, esq. of Albemarle street.

John David Rolt, esq. of the Navy-office, Somerset Place, to Miss Butt, eldest daughter of Peter Butt, Esq. Clerk of the Survey of his Majesty's yard at Deptford.

John Pollnall, esq. late Captain in the 15th dragoons, to Miss Bennett, of Walthamstow.

Mr. Willington, Merchant, of London, to Miss Henflow, eldest daughter of Sir John Henflow, Surveyor of the Navy.

Captain Stuart, of the 68th reg. of foot, son of Lieut.-Col. James Stuart, to Miss Forester, eldest daughter of the late Col. Cecil Forester, of Ross-Hall, Salop.

John Emsy, esq. of Emsy, Cornwall, to Miss Maria Villbois, second daughter of the late William Villbois, esq.

The Rev. William Gutteridge Edwards, B. A. Chaplain to the Bishop of Dromore, to Miss Edwards, eldest daughter of John Edwards, esq. late of Northampton.

Mr. Ewen Cameron, of New London-street, to Miss Katherine Fortescue, daughter of the late Capt. F. H. Fortescue.

In Dublin, Edward King, esq. Member of Parliament for the borough of Carrick, in that kingdom, to the Hon. Mrs. Madden.

Henry Line Templer, esq. of Lindridge, Devon, to Miss Rogers, daughter of Sir F. L. Rogers, Member for Plymouth.

Charles Greville, esq. to Lady Charlotte Cavendish Bentinck, eldest daughter of the Duke of Portland.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, to the Hon. Lady Jane Hope, sister to the Earl of Hopetoun.

The young Lord Templetown, of Antrim, to Miss Rietz, a natural daughter of the King of Prussia's by his favourite mistress.

George Lovibond, esq. nephew to the late Lord Viscount Boyle, to Miss Impey, daughter of Sir Elijah Impey.

The Rev. Wm. Barber Fennell, of St. Mary hall, Oxford, to Miss Lovidge, of Newbury.

John Pevton, esq. Captain of the Royal Navy, to Mrs. Gurnell, of Ealing-house, Middlesex.

Sir Richard Sutton, bart. to Miss Porter, of South Audley-street.

Arthur Onslow, of the Middle Temple, esq. Barrister at Law, to Miss Eyre, only daughter of Francis Eyre of Warkworth Castle, Northampton, esq.

Henry Webb, esq. of the Duke of Newcastle's office, in the Exchequer, to Miss Beaumont, of New Palace-yard.

Colonel St. John to Miss Craven, sister of Lord Craven.

John Gay Wilkinson, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Ann Jones, eldest daughter of Thomas Jones, of Worcester, esq.

The Right Hon. the earl of Ancrum, to the Right Hon. Lady Henrietta Hobart, lately divorced from Lord Belmor.

The Rev. Philip Williams, prebendary of Canterbury cathedral, to Miss Fagg, daughter of Sir William Fagg, bart.

Richard Prescott, esq. of Bow Church-yard, to Miss Agutter, daughter of Paul Agutter, esq. of Aldermanbury.

Mr. Sergeant Bond, to Miss Cooke, eldest daughter of the late George Cooke, esq. of Harefield, Middlesex.

John Darby, esq. of the Royal Navy, to Miss Cholwich, of Plymouth.

At Naples, Lord Bruce, to Miss Hill, daughter of Lady Berwick.

John Macnab, esq. Clerk to his Majesty's Signet, at Edinburgh, to Miss Ann Stewart, eldest daughter of Duncan Stewart, of Ardchal, esq.

Sir William Young, bart. to Miss Barbara Talbot.

The Rev. Mr. Richard Woodward, eldest son of the Bishop of Cloyne, to Miss E.

Bathoe, second daughter of John Bathoe, esq. of the Crescent, Bath.

Sir William Wake, bart. of Courteen hall, Northamptonshire, to Miss Gambier, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Gambier.

George Benjoin, of Wardrobe-place, Doctors Commons, esq. to Miss Sidney, of Chelmsford.

Henry Berkley Postman, esq. to the Hon. Lucy Dormer, daughter to Lord Dormer.

Capt. Sproule, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, to Miss Louisa Halliday, youngest daughter of the late Simon Halliday, esq. of Westcomb Park, Kent.

William Barry Wade, esq. late of the 25th Regiment, to Miss Webber, eldest daughter and coheir of the late John Webber, esq. of Pindon, Somersetshire.

Samuel Humphry, of Pendwaring, in Glamorganshire, esq. to Mrs. Ball, relict of the late Capt. Ball, of the Navy, and eldest daughter of Sir Charles Morgan, bart.

At Calcutta, Capt. Henry Haldane, Aide-de-Camp and private Secretary to Marquis Cornwallis, to Miss Maria Helm.

Capt. Gage, of the Guards, to Miss Milbanke, daughter of J. Milbanke, esq. of Wimpole-street.

Henry Harrington, esq. of John End, to Miss Sarah Peeland, daughter of John Peeland, esq. of Cobham, Surrey.

Shitley Steele Perkin, esq. Barrister at Law, to Miss Duncomb, of Sutton Coldfield, Worcester-shire.

Herbert Newton Jernett, esq. of Albemarle-street, to Miss Burners, daughter of Charles Burners, esq. of Wolverstone Park, Suffolk.

Mr. Charles Rivington, bookseller, St. Paul's Church-yard, to Miss Culling, of Ilington.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for APRIL and MAY 1793.

NOVEMBER 29, 1792.

AT Canton, China, Mr. John Greig, son of the late Admiral Greig.

Also about the same time, Mr. Robert Jeffry, surgeon of the Admiral Hughes, East Indianman.

MARCH 29, 1793. The Rev. Daniel Copland, Vicar of Yoxford, Suffolk.

Lately, Mr. John Oliver, the eccentric miller of High-crown-hill, in Sussex, aged 83. His remains were interred near his mill in a tomb he had caused to be erected for that purpose near 30 years ago, the ground having been previously consecrated. His coffin, which he had for many years kept under his bed, was painted white, and the body was borne by eight men cloathed in the same colour. A girl about twelve years old read the burial service, and afterwards, on the tomb, delivered a sermon on the occasion from Micah, ch. vii. v. 8. & 9. before at least 2000 auditors, whom curiosity had led to this extraordinary funeral.

Lately, Mr. William Jackson, formerly a solicitor in Winchester-street.

31. Edward Towry, esq. formerly in the East India Company's service.

Sir Sampson Wright, magistrate at Bow-street.

The Rev. Thomas Sydenham, at Barastaple, Devonshire.

Lately, at Bath, the Rev. Mr. Dingley, Rector of Beaumont-cum-Mole, and South Shochury, in the county of Essex.

APRIL 1. Walter Strickland, esq. late Lieut. Colonel of the First Regiment of Guards.

Mr. John Austin, corn-factor, Thames-street.

John Willet Stanley, esq. son of John Stanley, esq. Member for Hastings.

Lately, Sir Hugh Clarke, of Baillicbow, in the county of Cavan, M. D.

2. Charles Chester, esq. second son of Sir Walter Wagstaffe Bagot, and next brother to Lord Bagot. In 1765 he married Catharine,

sine, eldest daughter of Baron Legge, by whom he has left issue six sons and eight daughters.

At Brompton-row, aged 84, Mr. Price.

Mr. James Wigham, prompter to Drury-lane Theatre.

Mr. Samuel Proctor, china-man, Bishopsgate-street.

Allen Stewart, esq. Lieut. Colonel of the late North Carolina Highlanders.

3. The Right Hon. Lady Sheffield.

At Plymouth, General Rigby, Lieut. Colonel of the 25th Regiment of Foot.

John Mylam, esq. at Lewisham.

4. Dr. Henry Mayo, a dissenting divine in Wells-lane-square.

Mr. Dale Ingram, formerly surgeon of Christ's Hospital.

At the Manse of Trent, the Rev. Charles Cunningham, in his 92d year, and 53d of his ministry.

At Fladbury, Worcestershire, the Rev. N. Fotheringham, D. D. Archdeacon of Coventry, Rector of Fladbury, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Worcester.

At Sutton Coldfield, aged 77, Joseph Duncomb, esq.

Lately, at Cork, Dr. Leslie, an eminent banker.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Vivian, of Cornwall, near Ivey-bridge, author of a Treatise on the Revelations, in which he is said to have predicted the downfall of the French Monarchy.

6. Sir James Esdaile, knt. Alderman of Cripplegate Ward.

Mr. Wootton, in partnership with Mr. Dredge, mercer, on Ludgate-hill.

Duncan Robertson, esq. Town Major of Hull.

In his 87th year, the Rev. Nun Pretymann, of Cotton, Suffolk.

7. At Thorpe, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Dr. Hill, Rector of that place and of Kilmarnock, and Prebendary of Windsor.

Mr. Basil Kennet Bayley, at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight.

Mr. Alex. Hadden, merchant at Aberdeen.

8. Nathaniel Barwell, esq. joint clerk of the Committee of Privileges and of the Select Committees for trying elections in the House of Commons, and one of the Paymasters of the Exchequer Bills.

Lately at Chelmsford, in his 70th year, Dr. Griffenhoove.

9. Mr. Webb, of Clement's Inn, formerly belonging to the Crown Office.

Mrs. Baker, widow of Dr. Francis Baker, and daughter of Henry Pve, esq.

Lately at Edinburgh, Colin Macfarquhar, printer.

10. William Gardner, esq. his Majesty's Serjeant Porter.

Mr. John Baynes, coal-merchant, William-street, Black-friars.

Francis Sergison, esq. Justice of Peace for Suffolk.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. Oldfield, of the Marines.

Anthony Merry, esq. Linfield, Suffolk.

John Holloway, esq. at Emsworth, in Hampshire.

11. At Fakenham, Norfolk, John Pleasance, M. D.

12. Mr. John Bew, bookseller, Pater-noster-row.

Lately at Southmolton, Faithful Fortesque, esq.

13. At Salisbury, in his 78th year, Robert Wentworth, esq. one of the senior Aldermen and Justice of Peace for that city.

Charles Hemmington, esq. formerly Lieut. Colonel of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

14. Mr. Whieldon, bookseller, in Fleet-street.

George Cumine, esq. late Captain in the 53d regiment.

At Lincoln, the Rev. T. Jeffreys.

15. The Rev. Thomas Monkhouse, D. D. late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Vicar of Monk Sherbourne, Hants.

In Clements Inn, Mr. Foster Powell, the celebrated pedagogue.

Mr. John Pigott Jones, partner with Mr. Hull, attorney, Chancery-lane.

At Bath, the Marquis de Gage, aged 80, a French refugee nobleman.

16. Robert Micklem, esq. of Reading.

Francis Yarde, esq. of King's Teington, Devonshire.

17. At Blackheath, the Rev. W. Williams, Master of the Grammar-school there.

Mr. George Spotlwood, attorney, in New Bridge-street.

Mr. William Rigby, merchant, at Manchester.

The Rev. John Cranwell, M. A. twenty-six years resident Rector of Abbois Ripon, Huntingdonshire. He was of Sidney College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of A. B. 1747, and M. A. in 1751, and was some time tutor. In 1765 he published a translation of Browne's Poem "De Animi Immortalitate," 4to.; and in 1768 Vida's "Christiad," in six books, 8vo.

19. Mr. Robert Armytage, stationer, Bishopsgate-street.

David Burnel, esq. Lawrence-street, Chelsea.

Lately in the island of Ischia, near Naples, the Right Hon. Lady Ann St. Severino, daughter of the late Countess of Newburgh and of the Hon. Mr. Clifford.

20. Thomas Bough, esq. Ludlow, Salop, aged 67.

Thomas Loxdale, esq. of Shrewsbury, Town Clerk and Alderman of that town.

At Edinburgh, Robert Boyd, L. L. D. author of the "Judicial Proceedings before the High Court of Admiralty and Supreme Consistorial or Commissary Court of Scotland, &c." and of the "Office of Powers and

and Jurisdictions of Justices of the Peace and Commissioners of Supply."

Lately, Richard Tickell, esq. father of Mr. Tickell, of the Stamp Office.

21. Mr. John Collett, Mincing-lane, partner in the house of Ingham and Co.

At Thorne, Yorkshire, in his 69th year, the Rev. John Nichol, Rector of that place, B. D. and F. R. S.

Mr. William Stonehouse, apothecary to the Surrey Dispensary.

22. Lord William Robert Manners, youngest brother of the Duke of Rutland.

23. Samuel Hoffman, esq. of Snodwell, late a West India planter.

At Worcester, the Rev. Henry Lloyd, Rector of St. Clement's in that city.

At Portsmouth, Captain Worden Baynton, of the 2d Regiment of Foot.

At Newcastle, Dr. John Hale, M. D.

Mr. Topnam, proprietor of the Castle Tavern, Richmond.

Roger Taddy, esq. at Margate.

Edmund Webb, esq. of the Inner Temple. He had been 62 years a Member of that Society, and had kept 250 Term.

24. Mr. Thos. Gibbons, attorney, at Battle Bridge, St. Pancras.

Mr. Joseph Howe, law stationer, Chancery-lane.

Mrs. Jane Mary Hooke, daughter of Nathaniel Hooke, esq. author of the "Roman History."

Mr. Samuel Potts, hosier, Greek-street, Soho.

Lately at Bray, in Ireland, Thos. Todd Parkner, esq. proprietor of the Dublin Journal.

25. At Monk Wearmouth, in his 70th year, Robert Liddell, esq. of the Royal Navy.

John Biles, esq. late collector of the Excise at Lancaster.

At Bath, Humphrey Prideaux, esq. of Place, in Cornhill.

26. Samuel Lowder, esq. jerquer of the Customs at Bristol.

27. The Rev. Jonathan Reeves, Minister of King'sland and late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

William Colegrave, esq. Cannon Hall, in the county of Essex.

Mr. John Edwards, laceman, Conduit-street.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Clendinning, of the Inconstant frigate, husband of Mrs. Clendinning, of Covent Garden Theatre.

Mr. Benjamin Haslewood, of Bridgnorth, bookseller and Stationer, in his 83d year.

29. In Oxford-street, John Webber, esq. Royal Academician, who accompanied Captain Cook in his last voyage of discovery.

Mr. George Wright, of Tottenham-court-road, late brewer near Leather-lane, Holborn, aged 79.

30. At Tergenmouth, Devonshire, Mr. John Moutaux, merchant of London.

Samuel Holman, esq. of Enfield, aged 68.

MAY 1. At York, James Crowther, M. D. His lady died the 18th of April.

2. Lady Charlotte Hamilton, only daughter of the Earl of Haddington.

3. Mr. William Itherwood, distiller, in Alectsgate-street.

At Tenby, Pembrokeshire, Thomas Williams, esq. Mayor of that town.

4. Nicholson Calvert, esq. of Hunston House, Hants.

5. At Edinburgh, Sir Michael Malcolm, of Lochbere, bart.

6. Mr. Carels, merchant, at Birmingham. He was found drowned near his country house.

Lately at Lancaster, John Bessy, esq. late collector of the Excise in that port.

8. The Hon. Mrs. Fairfax, in Yorkshire.

9. At Love Hill House, near Windlor, the Rev. David Scurlock, M. A. Justice of Peace for the county of Bucks.

At the Hague, John Arnold Zoutman, Lieut. Admiral of Holland and West Friesland.

Lately at Forty Hill, Enfield, Thomas Kidler, esq.

Lately at Kilmarnock, John Craig, aged 211.

He served as a soldier in the North British Dragoons, and was at the battle of Sheriffmuir in the year 1716.

He was never married, and worked as a day-labourer until within a few days of his decease.

He never had any sickness, and retained his memory and senses to the last.

10. At Canterbury, Capt. Joseph Norwood, of the Royal Navy.

Mrs. Curtis, mother of the lady of Sir John Smith, aged 81.

13. Philip Pitt, esq. at Walworth.

Colonel Egerton, in Pultney-street, Bath.

John Porter, esq. Alderman of Hull.

At Aberdeen, John Dingwall, esq. of Rancilown.

14. At Warham, Norfolk, Lady Brograve, wife of Sir Berney Brograve, bart.

Lately, Capt. Baldwin, of the Contractor East Indianman.

15. Benjamin Charnock Payne, late a Mayor in his Majesty's service.

Thos. Biogrove, esq. second son of Sir B. Brograve, bart. aged 18.

At Kirkcud, near Montrose, Capt. Joseph Aikman, late of the 21st Regiment of Foot.

19. John Chetwynd Talbot Chetwynd, Earl Talbot, aged 43.

Mr. Monkhouse Davison, Fenchurch-street, in his 80th year.

Charles Keteriche, esq. Red Lion-square.

Mr. Wardell, New Bridge-street, Black Friars.

21. Mr. William Cooper Keating, formerly an apothecary in Warwick-lane, and since in Ludgate-street, who had some time retired from business. He was one of the very few remaining who accompanied Lord Anson round the world.



Government Security.

MARCH 25, 1793.

The COMMITTEE for Managing the Concerns of

The New British Tontine,

Having Unanimously RESOLVED,
THAT as the present reduced price of the Funds affords a VERY BENEFICIAL OPPORTUNITY for purchasing Stock, the Books of this Society shall continue open, for the admission of Subscribers, till

The 24th Day of JUNE next ;

[After which Time NO ONE CAN POSSIBLY be admitted, as particularly stated in the Xth Article of the Deed of Trust]

That all who choose to profit by this most advantageous period, may be enabled to partake of its peculiar benefits ; it being extremely probable (as the War is expected to be of a short duration) that the monies now to be invested, in GOVERNMENT SECURITY, will be sold out, at the expiration of the Tontine, for

Nearly Twenty per Cent. Gain ;

BESIDES the usual increase arising from Compound Interest, Fines, &c. which must be abundantly augmented (especially during the War) by Deaths and Exclusions.

The exalted rank and character of the Trustees and Treasurers to THIS TONTINE have been often announced in former advertisements.—It being guaranteed by *Nine Members of Parliament* and *Ten other Gentlemen* of the greatest respectability, the Capital Stock of this SOCIETY is rendered as SECURE as GOVERNMENT and PROPERTY can make it.

. It may not be amiss to remind the Public, on account of the panic which at present seems to pervade the public mind, with respect to the many recent failures, that no failure whatever (which has happened, or may happen) has affected, or can affect the BRITISH TONTINES.—The Committee meet at the Secretary's Office, the first Monday in every Month, for the purpose of ordering the Treasurers to lay out what monies may be then in hand, in the funds, in the name of the Trustees ; by which means no person whoever has any command of any part of the property of this Society, but for the purposes stated and settled in the Deed of Trust.

Sir JAMES ESDAILE and Co. are NOT Treasurers to any TONTINE but the BRITISH.

Signed, by Order of the Committee,

THOMAS GADD, President.

††† Those who wish to embrace the present opportunity of joining the most respectable and advantageous Tontine ever established, and

The Only One now Open

IN GREAT-BRITAIN, are requested to apply to

The Secretary, No. 35, Maryport Street, BRISTOL ; Mr. BARKER, No. 6, Old-Bailey, near Ludgate-hill ; Mr. W. C. HOOPER, No. 29, Coventry Street ; the TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 86, Fleet-Market ; Mr. R. WARHAM, Hatter and Hofer, No. 19, Aldgate Without ; Mr. HANCE, Hatter, No. 73, Tooley-Street, Southwark, LONDON ;

And the Agents in most towns in Great-Britain ; at whose Offices, Books of Rules may be had, and every information given respecting the Society.
—Also A LIST of SUBSCRIBERS to the Old BRITISH TONTINE (which has already FUNDED a CAPITAL of more than SEVENTY THOUSAND POUNDS !)

☞ Those who enter with the Agents pay no more than at the General Office.

Dedicated, by Permission, to the Right Worshipful and Right Honorable
LORD RAWDON,
AND THE REST OF THE OFFICERS COMPOSING THE
GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

PROPOSALS

For publishing on SATURDAY, the Twenty-Ninth of JUNE, 1793,
and to continue Monthly,

(PRICE ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE)

Number I. OF THE

FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE:

OR,

GENERAL and COMPLETE LIBRARY.

The First Number of which will be embellished with Two very grand and magnificent ENGRAVINGS, viz. 1. A beautiful and superb FRONTISPIECE, representing JUSTICE, FORTITUDE, and PRUDENCE, supporting a Medallion of His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, GRAND MASTER of MASONRY in ENGLAND; with the different INSIGNIA of MASONRY distributed around the Masonic Pyramid.---2. A very elegant VIGNETTE DEDICATORY PLATE, to the Right Worshipful and Right Hon. LORD RAWDON, ACTING GRAND MASTER, representing the GENII of the MASONIC ORDER lighting their Torches, as figurative of FRIENDSHIP and SOCIAL UNION; and, at the same time, unfolding a Mantle, containing the mysterious Emblems of the Order, under the scrutinizing Inspection of the Eye of Providence. Designed by MATHER BROWN, Esq. Historical Painter to their Royal Highnesses the DUKE and DUTCHESS OF YORK.

This MAGAZINE will not be entirely devoted to MASONIC RESEARCHES; but will contain every useful and entertaining Subject;

And shall be conducted upon a Plan perfectly NOVEL and ORIGINAL.

Uniting every Subject of ART, SCIENCE, INFORMATION, and AMUSEMENT, necessary to promote the Interests of general Society, and the Individual Happiness of all it's Members.

Comprising, among other Subjects of Universal Literature and Entertainment,

ARTS,	BIOGRAPHY,	METAPHYSICKS,	ESSAYS,
SCIENCES,	GEOGRAPHY,	ASTRONOMY,	NOVELS,
HISTORY,	PHILOSOPHY,	POETRY,	POLITICS, &c. &c.

ORIGINAL WORKS, written in a modern and elegant Stile, by eminent Authors; the publication of which has long been intended and reserved for this Magazine.

Under the immediate Inspection of WILLIAM DOLBEN, L.L.D.

In order to give this Work the most decided Superiority over other cotemporary Publications; and that none may boast of the most trivial advantage which it will not possess----

ANECDOTES and REFINED POETRY---POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE in it's various branches shall be given, with all that variety of fugitive matter, necessary to suit the diversity of taste; consistent with the strictures of delicacy, and the principle of indiscriminate Improvement.

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED

A faithful Register and Journal of the whole Transactions of the Month, Foreign and Domestic; Marriages, Deaths, Promotions, Preferments, &c. &c. &c.

LONDON: Printed and Published by J. W. BUNNEY, No. 7, Newcastle-Street, Strand; and sold by all the Booksellers in Town and Country.

OBSERVATIONS
ON
THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE.

THE usual mode of new Works is to send into the world a *Prospectus* filled with *metaphor* and *allegory*; laying out an ample ground for learned Criticism: but, as that would look better in the *Work itself*, than in the present sketch, we shall not tire our Readers with what is here unnecessary.

For the Proposals of this Work the Public are referred to the preceding page. We will now observe as to the Dedication and Patronage.---

This Publication is honored by the *chief* and patronized by the *whole body* of a Society, which has astonished the world by it's accumulating Virtues, as well as it's Numbers. It's very name would be sufficient, without any other eulogium:---In justification of which, we may with truth assert---that, whether this Work is transported to the shores of the Baltic, to the Caspian Sea, Japan, Peru, or to the most remote discoveries, it still would find there a *Patron* and a FREEMASON---of whose manly Virtues and *true Nobility*, if we were to speak as they deserve, those ignorant of the Institution would perhaps suppose that we exceeded the bounds of probability.---But, to those who know them we submit our observations: convinced that their own heart-felt sentiments will do justice to the NOBLE ORDER, and which our present confined space will not permit us to do. The Public will see, with pleasure, this infant Work introduced to them by a Society, whose *Country* is the WORLD, and whose *Religion* is TO DO GOOD.

We have not filled this page with a long dissertation on the pleasures and advantages flowing from Knowledge and Science, things evident to common sense, and which it will not be necessary now to discuss.

OBSERVATIONS, &c.

As an unassuming manner in Writing, as well as Behaviour, is always approved of, we will not *conceive* too many things, for fear (recollecting the fable of the Mountain in Labor) they should not appear at the *Birth* of this Work.

We here think it necessary to observe, that *MASONRY*, both *Operative* and *Free*, shall form a *prominent feature* in each Number.

Among the remaining subjects, the *PHILOSOPHER* may contemplate the various triumphs, sallies, and conflicts of the several Passions of the Human Heart: their original tendency and design; and the ends they were respectively intended to answer: as influencing or being connected with the benefit of Human Nature.

The *SOLDIER* may there, with martial ecstasy, pore over the Biographic records of his warlike Ancestors; copy the great Outlines, and divert and instruct himself with the various Anecdotes which indicate the Characters of his favorite Originals.

The *MECHANIC*, who forms so large a Portion of Society, may here see, with virtuous Emulation, the wonderful Powers of the Human Mind, and may be convinced that nothing but Perseverance is wanting to enable him to reach the Summit of Scientific Greatness.

Our last declaration to the *Masonic Body*, and to the Public in general is—that fully convinced of their Liberality, we submit this Work to their discernment for it's success; as *ORIGINALITY* and Good Morals shall there be combined.

CONDITIONS OF THIS WORK.

This Work shall be beautifully printed by J. W. BUNNEY, *Newcastle-Street, Strand*, (who has for many years conducted Mr. BELL's elegant Printing, at the *British Library*) on a wove demy, 8vo. and with elegant new Types, cast for the purpose at that ingenious and improving Foundry, the property of Mr. STEPHENSON.

Each Number shall be elegantly embellished with Two most capital Engravings, from Original Designs, by the first Artists England can produce—as a Specimen of which, the Publisher refers the Public to the first Number.

Number I. will be published on the 29th of JUNE next, and continue Monthly.

OBSERVATIONS, &c.

THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE is freely presented to the Public in general, and particularly to the MASONIC ORDER, like *the bow of Ulysses*, that every Candidate for Literary fame may here try his strength--The *grave*, the *witty*, and the *gay* may draw the ADVENTUROUS BOW, and direct their different arrows to their respective marks; whether to inform the head, to improve the heart, or laugh down folly 'be the object :--Here may the Poet wander o'er the flowery fields of Fancy, play with the finer feelings of the mind, and dip his pencil in all the pleasing colours of variety.--Here may the Naturalist disseminate his discoveries--the Humourist may banish care, and exhilarate the soul by the happy attitudes of his subjects; but nothing that tends to inflame the passions, to gloss over the deformity of vice, or render it familiar, shall ever disgrace THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE.

P. S. We will now, in our postscript, pay that homage and respect which is due to a liberal and discerning Public. As our title bears so respectable a name, we might, at first, think that sufficient; but, our obligations to every rank and class in Society affords us this opportunity of inviting our numerous friends to honor us with their Communications, in their several walks of Science and Literature.

To our Brethren, presuming on their attachment and good will, we shall lastly observe--that, whatever Literary Favors they may please to confer on us, we pledge ourselves to attend to with that punctuality which gratitude and our obligations to them so eminently demand. As our Institution chiefly forms a Literary Society, we anticipate, by well-grounded assurances, that this Magazine will equal the most favored productions of the day.

All Letters addressed to J. W. BUNNEY, No. 7, *Newcastle-street*, Strand, will be strictly attended to.

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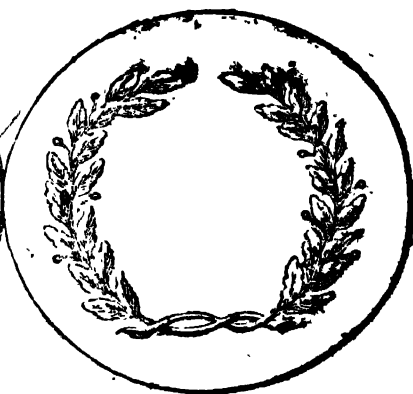
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A B S T R A C T
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OFFERED BY THE
S O C I E T Y,
INSTITUTED AT LONDON FOR THE
ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS,
MANUFACTURES, AND
COMMERCE.



LONDON: PRINTED, BY ORDER OF THE
SOCIETY, BY JOHN NICHOLS,
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M, DCC, XCIII.

To the PUBLICK.

THE CHIEF OBJECTS of the attention of the SOCIETY, in the application of their REWARDS, are all such useful inventions, discoveries, or improvements (though not mentioned in the Book of Premiums), as appear to have a tendency to promote the arts, manufactures, and commerce, of this kingdom; and, in pursuance of this plan, the Society have already been enabled, by the voluntary subscriptions of its members, and by benefactions of the nobility and gentry, to expend for such useful purposes a sum amounting to nearly *thousand pounds*.

Whoever attentively considers the benefits which have arisen to the Publick since the institution of this Society, by the introduction of new manufactures, and the improvements of those formerly established, will readily allow, no money was ever more usefully expended, nor has any nation received more real advantage from any publick body whatever, than has been derived to this country from the rewards bestowed by this Society; and this observation will be confirmed by inspecting a general account of the effects of the rewards bestowed by the Society, annexed to a work in folio, printed in 1778, intituled, "A Register of the Premiums and Bounties given by the Society, instituted at London, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, from the Original Institution in 1754, to 1776, inclusive;" which work and may be seen by any person, applying to the Secretary, or other officers of the Society, at their house in the *Adelphi*.

In order still further to promote the laudable views of this institution, and to enable the Society to prosecute to greater effect the work so successfully begun, it may not be improper to inform the Publick, by what mode, and on what terms, Members are elected.—Peers of the realm, or Lords of Parliament, are, on their being proposed at any meeting of the Society, immediately ballotted for; and the name, with the addition and place of abode, of every other person proposing to become a Member, is to be delivered to the Secretary, who is to read the same, and properly insert the name in a list of candidates, to be hung up in the Society's room until the next meeting, at which such persons shall be balloted for; and if two-thirds of the Members then voting ballot in his favour, he shall be deemed a Perpetual Member, upon payment of *twenty guineas* at one payment, or a Subscribing Member, upon payment of any sum, not less than *two guineas*, annually.

Every Member is equally entitled to vote, and be concerned in all the transactions of the Society, and its several Committees.

The meetings of the Society are held every *Wednesday*, at six o'clock in the evening, from the fourth *Wednesday* in *October*, to the first *Wednesday* in *June*. And the several Committees, to whose consideration the various objects of the Society's attention are referred, meet on the other evenings in every week during the session.

All candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a premium will be attended to, unless the conditions of the advertisements are fully complied with.

The several candidates and claimants, to whom the Society shall adjudge premiums or bounties, are to attend at the Society's office in the *Adelphi*, on the last Tuesday in May, 1794, at twelve o'clock at noon, to receive the same, that day being appointed by the Society for the distribution of their rewards; before which time no premium or bounty will be delivered.

It is required, that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside the claimant's name and address; and the candidates in the Polite Arts are to signify their ages and whether their Drawings be Originals or Copies.

All the Premiums of this Society are designed for that part of Great Britain called England, the dominion of Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, unless expressly mentioned to the contrary.

The Eleventh volume of the Transactions of this Society is now in the press, and will speedily be published, when it may be had at the Society's house in the *Adelphi*; and of the principal booksellers in England and Wales; in which book will be found the particulars of each premium inserted in the following Abstract, and the methods to be pursued by those who intend to become candidates; together with many papers communicated to the Society, in the several branches of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which are the immediate objects of their attention and encouragement.

Adelphi, May 8, 1793.

By Order, SAMUEL MORGAN, Secretary.

Premiums for Planting and Husbandry.

PREMIUMS FOR PLANTING AND HUSBANDRY.

CLASS.

1. **ACORNS.** For having set ten acres, between October, 1792, and April, 1793; the gold medal.

2. For five acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793.

9. **RAISING OAKS.** Not fewer than five thousand, from plants, or acorns, in woods that have been long under timber; the gold medal.

10. For three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

15. **RAISING OAKS.** For ascertaining the comparative merits of the different manners of raising Oaks for timber; the gold medal.

Accounts to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793.

17. **SPANISH CHESNUTS.** For setting six acres between the 1st of October, 1792, and April, 1793, mixed with seeds or cuttings of other trees; the gold medal.

18. For four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793.

25. **ENGLISH ELM.** For eight thousand, planted between June, 1792, and June, 1793; the gold medal.

26. For five thousand; the silver medal.

27. For four thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the first Tuesday in November, 1793.

37. **LARCH.** For planting, from June, 1790, to June, 1791, five thousand, to be between two and four years old; the gold medal.

38. For three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1793.

49. **SILVER FIR.** For not fewer than two thousand, planted between June, 1789, and June, 1790, in a mixed plantation of forest trees; the gold medal.

50. For one thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates and accounts to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1793.

56. **UPLAND or RED WILLOW.** For not less than three acres, planted before the end of April, 1792, twelve hundred on each acre; the gold medal, or twenty pounds.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1794.

57. **OSIERS.** For three acres, plan-

ted before the first of April, 1793, not fewer than twelve thousand on each acre; twenty pounds.

58. For two acres; ten pounds.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1793.

61. **ALDER.** For having planted, in the year 1790, at least three thousand; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1793.

65. **ASH.** For six acres planted in 1790, intermixed with seeds or cuttings of other plants; the gold medal.

66. For not less than four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1793.

75. **MIXED TIMBER TREES.** For having enclosed, and planted or sown, ten acres with Forest trees for timber, between October, 1789, and May, 1791; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793.

79. **SECURING PLANTATIONS OF TIMBER.** For satisfactory accounts of securing Timber-trees from hares, cattle, &c.; the silver medal, or twenty pounds.

Accounts and certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793.

81. **MULBERRY CUTTINGS, or TREES.** For not fewer than three hundred, planted in 1791; the gold medal, or twenty pounds.

82. For one hundred and fifty; the silver medal, or ten pounds.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793.

The candidates for planting all kinds of trees, are to certify, that the respective plantations are properly fenced and secured, and particularly to state the condition the plants were in at the time of signing such certificates.

Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may chuse to communicate, relative to the methods made use of in forming the plantations, or promoting the growth of the several trees, or any other observations that may have occurred on the subject, will be thankfully received.

83. **TREES FOR USE WHEN EXPOSED TO THE WEATHER.** For the best account, to determine which of the following trees is of the greatest utility for timber, when exposed to the weather, viz.

Larch, black poplar, ash, Spanish chestnut, willow, alder, Lombardy poplar, beech,

beech, or silver fir, the gold medal.

To be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1793.

85. **PLANTING DOGGY OR MORASSY SOILS.** For the best experiments to ascertain the advantages of planting doggy or morassy soils; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

83. **COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT.** For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantage of cultivating wheat, by sowing broadcast or drilling; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

90. **COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT.** For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantage of cultivating wheat, by broadcast or drilling; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

91. **BEANS AND WHEAT.** For planting or drilling, between September, 1791, and March, 1792, ten acres, with beans, and for sowing the same land with wheat in the year 1792; twenty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793.

94. **DRILL HUSBANDRY.** For having cultivated 400 acres in the year 1793; the gold medal.

An *Account of the soil and certificates* to be delivered on the third Tuesday in February, 1794.

96. **TURNEPS.** For experiments made on six acres, to determine the comparative advantage of the drill, or broadcast method in the cultivation of turneps; the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

To be delivered on the third Tuesday in April, 1794.

98. **GREEN VEGETABLE FOOD.** For the best account of vegetable food, that will most increase the milk in mares, cows, and ewes, in March and April; the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1793.

100. **COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF TURNEP-ROOTED CABBAGE.** For satisfactory experiments, on the drill and broadcast culture of turnep-rooted cabbage, made on four acres of land; the silver medal and ten pounds.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in October, 1793.

102. **TURNEP-ROOTED CABBAGE.** For raising in the year 1792 not less than ten acres, and for an account of the effects on cattle or sheep fed with it; the gold medal.

103. For not less than five acres; the silver medal and ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in October, 1793.

106. **POTATOES FOR FEEDING CATTLE AND SHEEP.** For cultivating, in 1792, not less than four acres, for the sole purpose of feeding cattle and sheep; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1793.

109. **CULTIVATING ROOTS AND HERBAGE FOR FEEDING SHEEP AND BLACK CATTLE.** For experiments made on two acres of land, between Michaelmas, 1792, and May, 1793, to ascertain which of the following plants can be sown for winter fodder to the greatest advantage, viz.

Turnep rooted cabbage, carrots, turnep cabbage, parsneps, turneps, potatoes.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793; the gold medal.

111. **FEEDING HORSES.** For an account of not less than four horses kept on green vegetable food in the stall or stable; the silver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts and certificates* to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1794.

112. **MAKING HAY IN WET WEATHER.** For discovering the best method of making hay in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts to be produced on the third Tuesday in January, 1794.

115. **CULTIVATING THE TRUE RHUBARB.** For raising, in the year 1793, not less than three hundred plants of the true rhubarb; the gold medal.

116. For two hundred plants; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1794.

119. **RHUBARB.** For rhubarb of British growth, twenty pounds weight; the gold medal.

Certificates, and five pounds weight, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793.

120. For ten pounds weight; the silver medal.

123. **ASCERTAINING THE COMPONENT**

Premiums in Agriculture and Chemistry.

WENT PARTS OF ARABLE LAND. For the most satisfactory experiments, to ascertain the due proportion of the several component parts of arable land, by an accurate analysis of it; the gold medal, or fifty guinea.

The *accounts* to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1793.

128. **DRAINING LAND.** For making not less than one thousand yards of hollow drains with brick or stone; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and certificates to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1794.

130. **IMPROVING LAND LYING WASTE.** For a method of improving corners of soils lying waste or uncultivated; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guinea.

131. For 25 acres; the silver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1793.

136. **MANURES.** For the best set of experiments to ascertain the comparative advantage of foot, coal-ashes, wood-ashes, lime, gypsum, or night-soil; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guinea.

The *account* to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1793.

139. **IMPROVING WASTE MOORS.** For the improvement of not less than one hundred acres of waste moor land; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

143. **GAINING LAND FROM THE SEA.** For an account of the best method of gaining from the sea not less than twenty acres of land; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in October, 1793.

147. **MACHINE TO REAP OR MOW CORN.** For a machine to reap or mow grain, by which it may be done cheaper than by any method now practised; ten guineas.

The machine, with *certificates*, to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1793.

148. **IMPROVED HOE.** For the most improved horse or hand hoe, for cleaning the spaces between corn sown in equidistant rows, and earthing up the plants; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

To be produced, with *certificates* of its work, on the first Tuesday in December, 1793.

150. **DESTROYING THE GRUB OF THE COCKCHAFER.** For discovering a method of destroying the grub of the cockchafer; the silver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

151. **DESTROYING THE WIRE-WORM.** For discovering a method of destroying the wire-worm; the silver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

154. **DESTROYING THE FLY ON HOPS, AND CATERPILLARS IN ORCHARDS.** For discovering an easy method of destroying the fly on hops, and caterpillars in orchards; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

Certificates to be delivered on the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

153. **CURE FOR THE ROT IN SHEEP.** For discovering an effectual cure, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

Accounts of the cause and prevention, with *certificates*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

154. **PREVENTING AND CURING THE ILL EFFECTS OF THE FLY ON SHEEP.** For discovering a method of preventing and curing those effects; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

Certificates and accounts to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1793.

PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

156. **KELP.** For four tons of kelp, containing much more alkaline salt than any now made for sale; twenty pounds.

One hundred weight to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

157. **BARILLA.** For half a ton of merchantable barilla, made from any plant raised in Great Britain; the gold medal.

Twenty-eight pounds, with a *certificate*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

158. **PRESERVING SEEDS OF VEGETABLES.** For a method of preserving the seeds of plants fit for vegetation; the gold medal.

To be communicated on the first Tuesday in December, 1793.

159. **SEPARATING THE SUGAR FROM TREACLE.** For discovering a cheap method of separating the saccharine substance of treacle in a solid form, not less than one hundred weight; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.

Certificates and accounts, with samples, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

161. **PRESERVING FRESH WATER SWEET.**

6 *Premiums in Chemistry, Dying, Mineralogy, and Polite Arts.*

SWEET. For the best account, verified by trials, of a method of preserving fresh water during long voyages; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.

Accounts, and descriptions of the method made use of, with thirty gallons of the water, to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1793.

164. DESTROYING SMOKE. For an account of a method of destroying the smoke of fires belonging to large works; the gold medal.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

166. CONDENSING SMOKE. For the best method of condensing and collecting the smoke of steam-engines, &c.; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts, certificates, and specimens. to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1793.

168. CANDLES. For discovering a method of making candles of resin, fit for common use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be delivered on the first Tuesday in December, 1793.

169. REFINING FISH OIL. For disclosing a method of purifying fish oil from glutinous matter; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The process to be delivered on the second Tuesday in February, 1794.

171. CLEARING FEATHERS FROM THEIR OIL. For discovering a method of clearing feathers from their oil, superior to any known; thirty guineas.

Accounts and certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

172. SUBSTITUTE FOR OR PREPARATION OF YEAST. For discovering a substitute for or preparation of yeast, that may be preserved six months; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

Specimens to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1793.

173. SECURING EMPTY CASKS. For discovering a method of securing empty casks from becoming musty or sinking; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

Accounts and certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

174. PRESERVING SALTED PROVISIONS. For discovering the cheapest method of preserving salted provisions from becoming rancid or rusty; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

Accounts and certificates to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

176. INCREASING STEAM. For a

method of increasing the quantity or the force of steam, in steam-engines, with less fuel than is now employed; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

178. PREVENTING THE DRY ROT IN TIMBER. For discovering the cause of the dry rot in timber, and disclosing a method of prevention; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1793.

180. FINE BAR IRON. For making ten tons with coak from coak pipe, in England or Wales, equal to Swedish or Russian iron; the gold medal.

One hundred weight to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

182. WHITE LEAD. For discovering a method of preparing white lead, in a manner not prejudicial to the workmen; fifty pounds.

Certificates that a ton has been prepared, and the process, to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1793.

183. SUBSTITUTE FOR BASIS OF PAINT. For the best substitute for basis of paint, equally proper as white lead; thirty pounds.

Fifty pounds weight to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1793.

184. REFINING BLOCK TIN. For disclosing a method of purifying block tin, so as to fit it for the purposes of grain tin; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.

The process, and one hundred weight of the tin, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793.

187. GLAZING EARTHEN-WARE WITHOUT LEAD. For discovering the most easily fusible composition for glazing ordinary earthen ware without lead; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

Specimens and certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

PREMIUMS FOR PROMOTING THE POLITE ARTS.

188. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS. For the best drawing by sons or grandsons of peers or peeresses of Great Britain or Ireland, to be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1794; the gold medal.

189. For the second in merit; the silver medal.

190, 191. The same premiums will be given to daughters or granddaughters of peers or peeresses of Great Britain or Ireland.

192. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAW-

Premiums for Manufactures and Mechanicks.

DRAWINGS. For the best drawing of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1794; the gold medal.

193. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

194. 195. The same premiums will be given for drawings by young ladies.

N.B. Persons professing any branch of the polite arts, or the sons or daughters of such persons, will not be admitted candidates in these classes.

196. **DRAWING.** For the best drawing in Indian ink of the statue of King Charles at Charing Cross, not less than eighteen inches high; a silver medallion, in conformity to the will of John Stock, of Hampstead, Esq.

To be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1794.

197. **PORTRAIT.** For a copy, in oil colours, of a portrait of the late John Stock, of Hampstead, Esq. a silver medallion.

To be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1794.

198. **DRAWINGS OF OUTLINES.** For an outline after a group or cast, in plaster, of human figures, by persons under the age of sixteen, to be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1794, the greater silver pallet.

199. For the next in merit, the lesser silver pallet.

200. **DRAWINGS OF MACHINES.** For the best drawing, by persons under the age of twenty-one years, of the spinning and winding machine by Mr. Burt, in the Society's Repository, the greater silver pallet; to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1794.

201. **DRAWINGS OF LANDSCAPES.** For the best drawing after Nature, by persons under twenty-one years of age, to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1794, the greater silver pallet.

202. For the next in merit, the lesser silver pallet.

203. **HISTORICAL DRAWINGS.** For the best original historical drawing of five or more human figures, to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1794, the gold pallet.

204. For the next in merit, the greater silver pallet.

205. **SURVEYS OF COUNTIES.** For an accurate survey of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal.

To be begun after the first of June, 1789, and produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1794.

209. **NATURAL HISTORY.** To the

author who shall publish the natural history of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty pounds. The work to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1794.

PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

212. **SILK.** For ten pounds of silk, produced by one person in England, in the year 1793; the gold medal.

One pound, with certificates, to be delivered to the Society on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

213. For five pounds; the silver medal.

216. **MACHINE FOR CARDING SILK.** For a machine for carding waste silk, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793; the gold medal, or twenty pounds.

217. **WEAVING FISHING NETS.** For the best specimen of netting, for fishing nets, twenty yards long, and six feet deep, woven in a machine, to be produced on the second Tuesday in January, 1794; fifty guineas.

218. **CLOTH FROM HOP-STALKS, OR BINDS.** For not less than thirty yards, twenty-seven inches wide, made in England, the gold medal, or thirty pounds; to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1793.

219. **WICKS FOR CANDLES OR LAMPS.** For discovering a method of manufacturing hop stalks to supply the place of cotton for wicks of candles or lamps; twenty guineas.

Accounts, and five pounds of the wicks, with certificates, to be produced on the second Tuesday in January, 1794.

221. **PAPER FROM RAW VEGETABLES.** For ten reams of useful paper from raw vegetable substances; twenty guineas.

One ream and certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793.

222. **MAINTAINING AND EMPLOYING THE POOR.** For producing to the Society the best practical and most economical plan for maintaining and employing the poor in parish-workhouses; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.

The *plans* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in March, 1794.

PREMIUMS FOR INVENTIONS IN MECHANICKS.

223. **TRANSIT INSTRUMENT.** For a cheap and portable instrument, for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, the gold medal, or forty

forty guineas; to be produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1794.

224. GUN FOR THROWING HARPOONS. To the person who shall produce the best gun for throwing harpoons; the silver medal, and twenty guineas.

To be delivered on the first Tuesday in December, 1793.

225. TAKING WHALES BY THE GUN HARPOON. For the greatest number, not less than three, by one person; ten guineas.

Certificates of the taking the whales to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1793.

227. DRIVING BOLTS INTO SHIPS. For a model of a machine for driving bolts, particularly copper, into ships, superior to any now in use; thirty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

228. PORTABLE MACHINE FOR LOADING AND UNLOADING GOODS. For inventing and producing the most simple machine for loading and unloading goods; the gold medal, or forty guineas. To be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

229. METAL ROPE OR CHAIN. For a metal rope or chain to work over pulleys, and answer the purpose of a linen rope, of at least two inches diameter; fifty pounds.

Certificates of its use, and a sample ten yards long, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793.

230. HANDMILL. For the best constructed handmill for general purposes; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

To be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1793.

231. MACHINE FOR RAISING ORE. To the person who shall invent a machine and produce a model for raising ore, &c. from mines, at a less expence than any in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

To be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1794.

232. MACHINE FOR RAISING WATER. For a machine for raising water out of deep wells, superior to any in use; forty guineas.

Certificates and a model to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

233. MACHINE FOR CLEARING RIVERS. For the best model of a machine, superior to any now in use, for clearing navigable rivers from weeds, at the least expence; forty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

234. METHOD OF EXTINGUISHING

FIRES. For an effectual method of extinguishing fires in buildings; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

To be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1794.

235. IMPROVEMENT OF WHEEL-CARRIAGES. For discovering the principles, and pointing out the construction, on which wheel-carriages may be drawn with least fatigue to the horses; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.

To be delivered on the second Tuesday in December, 1793.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

236. NUTMEGS. For ten pounds weight of nutmegs, the growth of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies; the gold medal, or one hundred pounds.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1793.

238. CINNAMON. For twenty pounds weight, the growth of his Majesty's islands in the West Indies, imported in 1792, the gold medal, or fifty pounds. Samples to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

240. BREAD-FRUIT TREE. For conveying, in the year 1792, from the islands in the South Sea to the islands in the West Indies, six plants of one or both species of the bread-fruit tree in a growing state; the gold medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the second Tuesday in October, 1793.

242. KALI FOR BARILLA. For cultivating two acres of land with Spanish Kali for making barilla; the gold medal. For one acre, the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1793.

248. DISCOVERY OF A PASSAGE FROM CANADA TO THE SOUTH SEA. To the person who shall discover and open a passage from Upper Canada to the South Sea; the gold medal.

249. DESTROYING THE INSECT CALLED THE BORER. For discovering an effectual method of destroying the insect called in the West India islands the Borer, so destructive to the sugar-cane; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.

The discovery to be ascertained, and delivered, with *certificates*, to the Society on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

252. BOTANIC GARDEN. For inclosing and cultivating five acres in the Bahama islands as a botanic garden; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1796.



HYDER ALY CAWN.

Sitting in his Durbar.

European Mag.



THE European Magazine,

For JUNE 1793.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF HYDER ALI CAWN. 2. A REPRESENTATION OF the MONUMENT intended to be erected at LISBON to the MEMORY OF HENRY FIELDING, Esq. And 3. AN ENGRAVING of the HOSPITAL for the COUNTY of KENT, lately erected at CANTERBURY.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mrs. Stephens's Elegy having appeared in another Magazine, we decline the insertion of *K. Compassion* a poem, in our next.

Also the *Portrait of Edward Wortley Montague, jun.* from Mr. Romney's picture, with an account of that extraordinary character.

Errata. In our Magazine for April, p. 257, col. 1. after the line beginning "Seat of Pleasure," introduce the two following:

Bed where first I drew my breath,

Bed where I shall yield to death.

Page 312. col. 1. line 5. from bottom, for *pointed* lies, read *printed* lies.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 8, to June 15, 1793.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES upon the COAST.					
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans.	
London	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
INLAND COUNTIES.																
Middlesex	5	9	3		9	3	9	3	4	7						
Surry	5	11	3		9	3	10	3	14	4						
Hertford	6	0	0		0	3	6	2	9	4						
Bedford	5	9	3		10	3	7	3	0	7						
Huntingdon	5	8	0		0	3	5	2	7	1						
Northampton	5	9	3		11	4	1	2	7	4						
Rutland	6	0	0		0	4	5	2	10	5						
Leicester	6	5	0		0	4	7	3	0	5						
Nottingham	6	7	4		9	4	11	2	11	5						
Derby	7	3	0		0	5	0	3	2	5						
Stafford	5	9	0		0	4	9	3	6	5						
Salop	6	7	5		2	4	5	3	8	5						
Hereford	6	10	5		2	4	0	3	7	10						
Worcester	6	0	0		0	4	6	3	1	4						
Warwick	5	11	0		0	0	0	3	3	5						
Wilts	5	10	0		0	3	5	3	1	5						
Berks	6	1	0		0	3	3	3	4	6						
Oxford	6	2	0		0	3	8	3	4	5						
Bucks	6	1	0		0	4	1	3	2	4						
Essex	5	11	3		9	3										
Kent	5	11	0		0	3	8	2	11	4						
Suffex	5	7	0		0	3	7	3	1	0						
Suffolk	5	9	3		8	3	7	2	9	4						
Cambridge	5	5	3		2	3	8	2	3	10						
Norfolk	5	6	3		7	3	1	2	8	4						
Lincoln	5	10	4		7	3	9	2	5	4						
York	5	11	4		2	3	7	2	7	4						
Durham	6	10	4		5	3	9	2	11	5						
Northumberl	5	6	3		3	3	8	2	9	0						
Cumberland	6	5	5		8	4	8	2	10	0						
Westmorl.	6	11	5		9	4	6	3	1	0						
Lancashire	6	8	0		0	4	3	2	6	4						
Cheshire	6	4	0		0	0	2	10	0							
Gloucester	6	5	0		0	3	10	3	4	4						
Somerset	6	10	0		0	3	6	2	3	10						
Monmouth	6	11	0		0	0	0	3	4	0						
Devon	7	1	0		0	3	3	2	3	4						
Cornwall	6	7	0		0	3	0	2	1	0						
Dorset	6	4	0		0	3	6	2	11	5						
Hants	6	0	0		0	3	9	2	10	4						
WALES.																
North Wales	7	3	5		6	4	4	2	1	4						
South Wales	7	0	0		0	5	6	2	0	0						

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

BAROMETER. THERMOM. WIND.

MAY.

30—29—95 ——— 54 — N.
31—30—10 ——— 55 — N. N. W.

JUNE.

1—30—09 ——— 57 — S. S. W.
2—29—95 ——— 58 — S.
3—29—90 ——— 59 — S. S. W.
4—29—95 ——— 61 — S.
5—30—00 ——— 66 — S.
6—29—96 ——— 66 — S.
7—29—84 ——— 68 — S. W.
8—29—81 ——— 66 — S. W.
9—29—95 ——— 66 — S. W.
10—30—00 ——— 67 — S. W.
11—29—94 ——— 66 — S. W.
12—29—90 ——— 63 — W.
13—30—09 ——— 58 — N. E.
14—30—12 ——— 56 — N.
15—30—09 ——— 57 — N. N. W.
16—30—00 ——— 58 — W.
17—29—90 ——— 57 — N. W.
18—29—90 ——— 56 — N. N. W.

19—29 — 70 ——— 58 — W.
20—29 — 89 ——— 52 — N.
21—29 — 96 ——— 55 — N. E.
22—29 — 71 ——— 56 — N. W.
23—29 — 76 ——— 57 — W.
24—29 — 90 ——— 57 — W.
25—29 — 85 ——— 57 — S. W.
26—29 — 71 ——— 58 — S. S. W.

PRICE of STOCKS,

June 25, 1793.
Bank Stock, 169 $\frac{1}{2}$ a Old S. S. Ann. ———
170 New S. S. Ann. ———
5 per Cent. Ann. 178 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 per Cent. 175 $\frac{1}{2}$, ———
shut Exchequer Bills ———
New 4 per Cent. 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ New Navy and Vict. ———
3 per Cent. red. 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bills, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif. ———
a 77 Scrip 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ———
3 per Cent. Conf. shut Lot. Tick. 72. 6d. pr. ———
77 $\frac{1}{2}$ open India Scrip 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr. ———
Bank Long Ann. 22 Exch. Bills, 1st Cl. 72. ———
1-16th a 6s. dif. ———
Ditto Short, 177 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10 Do. 2d Cl. 18s. a 17s. ———
India Stock, shut 10 Do. 3d Cl. 29s. a 27s. ———
India Bonds, 11s. dif. Do. 4th Cl. 39s. a 37s. ———
South Sea Stock, shut

T H E
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
L O N D O N R E V I E W,
For J U N E 1793.

H Y D E R A L I C A W N,

[WITH A PORTRAIT]

THE tyrant of the East, who raised himself by his abilities to a situation in which by his cruelties he equalled the crimes of Nero or Caligula. Of this distinguished character, who was the scourge of Great Britain, and the most formidable enemy (scarcely excepting his son) which the English nation ever experienced in that quarter

of the world, we are promised a more accurate account than has hitherto appeared. It will, we have reason to expect, commence in the ensuing Magazine. The Drawing from which the Portrait now presented to our readers is taken, we are assured, is a faithful representation of this extraordinary personage.

LETTER FROM THE LATE DR. PRICE TO A GENTLEMAN IN PHILADELPHIA, ON THE DEATH OF DR. FRANKLIN, THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, AND THE CONTEST BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND SPAIN.

Hackney, June 19, 1790.

DEAR SIR,

I AM hardly able to tell you how kindly I take the letters with which you favour me. Your last, containing an account of the death of our excellent friend Dr. Franklin, and the circumstances attending it, deserves my particular gratitude. The account which he has left of his life, will show, in a striking example, how a man, by talents, industry, and integrity, may rise from obscurity to the first eminence and consequence in the world; but it brings his history no lower than the year 1757; and I understand that, since he sent over the copy, which I have read, he has been able to make no additions to it. It is with a melancholy regret I think of his death; but to death we are all bound by the irreverfible order of Nature, and in looking forward to it there is comfort in being able to reflect, that we have not lived in vain, and that all the useful and virtuous shall meet in a

better country beyond the grave. Dr. Franklin, in the last letter I received from him, after mentioning his age and infirmities, observes, that it has been kindly ordered by the Author of Nature, that as we draw nearer to the conclusion of life, we are furnished with more helps to wean us from it, among which one of the strongest is the loss of dear friends. I was delighted with the account you gave, in your letter, of the honour shewn to his memory at Philadelphia, and by Congress; and yesterday I received a high additional pleasure, by being informed, that the National Assembly of France had determined to go into mourning for him. What a glorious scene is opened there! The annals of the world furnish no parallel to it. One of the honours of our departed friend is, that he has contributed much to it.

We are at present threatened here with a war with Spain; and a little dispute about commerce may possibly produce calamities to both countries for which

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which no commerce can be a compensation. We are also in the middle of the heat of a General Election, and this country exhibits now a sad scene of bribery, riot, and corruption.

I am, with great respect,

Your obliged, and very

humble Servant,

RICHARD PRICE.

CHARACTER OF DR. FRANKLIN, BY
ONE OF HIS INTIMATE FRIENDS.

THERE is in the character of every distinguished person, something to admire and something to imitate. The incidents that have marked the life of a great man, always excite curiosity, and often afford improvement. If there be talents which we can never expect to equal, if there be a series of good fortune which we can never expect to enjoy, we still need not lose the labour of our biographical enquiries. We may probably become acquainted with habits which it may be prudent to adopt, and discover virtues which we cannot fail to applaud. It will be easy for you to make a full application of these remarks in your contemplations upon the celebrated Dr. FRANKLIN. By his death one of the best lights of the world may be said to be extinguished. I shall not attempt any historical details of the life of this illustrious patriot and philosopher, as I have nothing farther in view than to make a few comments upon the most striking traits of his character.

Original genius was peculiarly his attribute. The native faculties of his mind qualified him to penetrate into every science; and his unremitting diligence left no field of knowledge unexplored. There were no limits to his curiosity. His enquiries were spread over the whole face of nature. But the study of man seemed to be his highest delight; and if his genius had any special bias, it lay in discovering those things that made men wiser and happier. As truth was the sole object of his researches, he was of course no sectary; and as reason was his guide, he embraced no system which that did not authorise. In short, he laid the whole volume of Nature open before him, and diligently and faithfully perused it.

Nor were his political attainments less conspicuous than his philosophical. The Ancients usually ranked good fortune among those circumstances of life which indicate merit. In this view Dr.

Franklin is almost unrivalled, having seldom undertaken more than he accomplished. The world are too well acquainted with the events of his political career to require, at this time, a particular enumeration of them. It may be presumed the historians of the American Revolution will exhibit them in proper colours.

If Dr. Franklin did not aspire after the splendour of eloquence, it was only because the demonstrative plainness of his manner was superior to it. Though he neither loved political debate, nor excelled in it, he still preserved much influence in public assemblies, and discovered an aptitude in his remarks on all occasions. He was not fond of taking a leading part in such investigations as could never terminate in any degree of certainty. To come forward in questions which in their nature are definite, and in their issue problematical, does not comport with the caution of a man who has taught himself to look for demonstration. He reserved his observations for those cases which science could enlighten, and common sense approve. The simplicity of his style was well adapted to the clearness of his understanding. His conceptions were so bright and perfect, that he did not choose to involve them in a croud of expressions. If he used metaphors, it was to illustrate, and not to embellish the truth. A man possessing such a lively imagery of ideas, should never affect the arts of a vain rhetorician, whose excellence consists only in a beautiful arrangement of words.

But whatever claims to eminence Dr. Franklin may have as a politician or a scholar, there is no point of light in which his character shines with more lustre than when we view him as a man or a citizen. He was eminently great in common things. Perhaps no man ever existed whose life can with more justice be denominated useful. Nothing ever passed through his hands without receiving improvement; and no person ever went into his company without gaining wisdom. His sagacity was so sharp, and his science so various, that whatever might be the profession or occupation of those with whom he conversed, he could meet every one upon his own ground. He could enliven every conversation with an anecdote, and conclude it with a moral.

The whole tenor of his life was a perpetual lecture against the idle, the extravagant,

extravagant, and the proud. It was his principal aim to inspire mankind with a love of industry, temperance, and frugality; and to inculcate such duties as promote the important interests of humanity. He never wasted a moment of time, or lavished a farthing of money, in folly or dissipation. Such expences as the dignity of his station required, he readily sustained, limiting them by the strictest rules of propriety. Many public institutions experienced his well-timed liberality; and he manifested a sensibility of heart by numerous acts of private charity.

By a judicious division of time, Dr. Franklin acquired the art of doing every thing to advantage; and his amusements were of such a nature, as could never militate with the main objects of his pursuits. In whatever situation he was

placed, he extracted something useful for himself and others. His life was remarkably full of incident—every circumstance of it turned to some valuable account. The maxims which his discerning mind has formed, apply to innumerable cases and characters. Those who move in the lowest, equally with those who move in the most elevated rank in society, may be guided by his instructions. In the private deportment of his life, he in many respects has furnished a most excellent model. His manners were easy and accommodating, and his address winning and respectful. All who knew him speak of him as a most agreeable man; and all who have heard of him applaud him as a very useful one. A man so wise and amiable could not but have many admirers and many friends.

D R O S S I A N A.

N U M B E R X L V.

ANECDOTES of ILLUSTRIOUS and EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS, PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

A T M I N G OF T H R E A D S AND P A T C H E S !

H A M L E T.

(Continued from Page 348.)

ANTONIO PRIULI

WAS a Venetian, and Gentleman to the celebrated Duc de Longueville during the time of the Fronde in the beginning of Louis the XIVth's Reign. He wrote the History of those singular transactions in Latin. It was translated into English by Christopher Ware, 8vo. 1671. The Translator, speaking of the French Wits, says, "They are spirits naturally inclined to drollery and jest; they have a faculty of talking extempore with some appearance of raillery. They haunt great men's tables, wander about their academies, trick and trim their native tongue without end; they trot about this way and that way, to make visits, but do not delight in *secret solitude*, the only ferment of studies. The Ladies," says he, "following scholars, would use distraction upon their couches and in their circles, curiously *unravelling* the government and catching the words and actions of the Cardinal (Mazarin); some of them prostituting themselves to search out state secrets, and infecting their husbands. They, doing more hurt by their lives than good by their wit, set all France in a combustion. After-

wards, when their designs failed, they pre-condemned themselves, became Nuns, and by a false dissembling of religion, and a gross *superstition* (the door being shut to their vices—grown out of season), and when rotten, old age, condemned by the looking-glass, and by its peremptory sentence doth dread itself."

Priuli gives this curious account of Gaston Duke of Orleans, Louis the XIVth's uncle:

"Gaston," says he, "on the King's triumphant return into Paris, with his mother Ann of Austria and the Cardinal set out for his palace near Blois, without seeing or taking leave of his Sovereign, and having been in the former part of his life entirely managed by his servants, he gave himself entirely up to the management of his wife Margaret of Lorraine. In the latter part of it he became a great hunter, and a great botanist, and not only became devout himself, but inspired the whole city of Blois with the same spirit. He died (as is supposed) of a lethargy, having had antimony improperly administered to him, and after having figured away as a Leader

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a Leader of a Party and a Prince, was buried in the Royal Abbey of St. Denis, with a private funeral, the Heralds who attended the corpse being barely paid their charges. Thus ended, says Priuli, "Gaston Duke of Orleans, who having been a *hospitable* child, passed his youth in pleasure, always under the direction of his own servants, and never at his own disposal."

JOHN DUKE OF BOURBON.

The Anagram of this illustrious House, in Latin Borborus, is *Oib bonis*, Good to the World. This indeed might well apply to Louis XII. the Father of his People, as he was called by general acclamation; and to Henry the Fourth, who had a project for the perpetual peace of Europe. But we cannot say this of many of their Princes, who have been the general and the constant embroilers of the tranquility and happiness of mankind. John Duke of Bourbon, from whom the present Royal Family of France are descended, instituted an Order of Chivalry in 1369. By the statutes of it, the Chevaliers are bound "honorer Dames & Demoiselles & ne souffrir en our dire du mal. Car ceux qui en mal dient sont petits de leur honneur, & dient d'une femme qui ne se peut revancher ce qu'ils n'oseroient dire d'un homme (dont plus en accroit leur honte). Car des femmes (apres Dieu) vient une partie de l'honneur qui est au monde."

MADAME, MOTHER TO THE DUKE REGENT OF ORLEANS.

The following transcripts from some Letters of this singular Princess have never been published.

Paris, 26th Oct. 1717.

Prince Eugene cares very little for the Ladies. He has not taken notice of one more than another of them. His mother in early life took no care of him. He was permitted to run about the streets of Paris, and to become a mere Goliopin.

There is a Count Koningsmark here, who is followed by an English Lady in the disguise of a Page. I have seen her; she makes a charming figure in that dress. When she was presented to me she blushed, as if conscious that I knew her story. As she was travelling with

her husband, she was brought to bed of a girl—The Mistress of the house runs to the Count, and says, "Courrez vite, Monsieur le Comte, votre Page s'accouche." The Count died soon after. The mother was sent to a Convent; the child was taken care of by a nephew of Madame de Montespan's.

Abbé — was detected in an intrigue. Ann of Austria, however, did much worse; she was not contented with intriguing with Card. Mazarine, she married him. This she could do, as he had not taken Priest's orders. Mazarine, however, became soon tired of the Queen, and used her very ill, the natural consequence of such a marriage. It seems at that time to have been a fashion for ladies to undermartyr themselves.

Charles the First's widow made a clandestine marriage with her Chevalier d'Honneur, the Count of St. Alban's. He likewise treated his Queen ill, and whilst she had not a faggot to warm herself by, he had in his apartment a good fire and a sumptuous table. He never gave her a good word, and when she spoke to him he used to say, "*Que me veut cette femme?*" He was in love with one of the Queen Mother's women, Madame de Biegie. Monsieur was likewise fond of her for her behaviour to her mistress, whom she had served twenty years with the greatest fidelity.

FOUQUET.

For the honour of letters, Pellisson and the good La Fontaine remained faithful to the Surintendant during his disgrace. Pellisson wrote placets to Louis XIV. in his favour, and La Fontaine wrote verses in commiseration of his hard fate, in a style of the highest pathos, a style totally dissimilar from his usual one. Mademoiselle Deshoulières, the celebrated Poetess, whom he had patronised, contrived to send him intelligence even into that tremendous fortress the Bastille. The great, who had condescended to partake of his favours whilst he was in power, completely forsook him when he had no longer any thing to give them, and after he had so far attended, even to their vices, as at all the great entertainments he gave he put money under their plates for them to gamble with. Fouquet had a spirit and a dignity of mind much superior to the persons with whom he was connected,

affected; for when one of the financiers was complaining to him how much the poor rich were to be pitied, "Que font dont des malheureux des misérables?" Fouquet during his confinement in the fortress of Pignerol wrote a Devotional Treatise.

DUC DE LONGUEVILLE.

This French Nobleman, who figured away in the time of the Fronde at Paris, and who married the great Prince of Condé's sister, had many of the virtues that should ever attend upon high rank, particularly those of courtesy and liberality.—Some of his sycophants dining with him one day at his chateau, told him, that the neighbouring gentlemen hunted upon his manors, and recommended it to him to prosecute them for it. "That," said he, "I shall never do, as I prefer having friends to having

game." Would many of our noblemen and country gentlemen be of the same opinion with this illustrious Prince, what quarrels, what vexation, what litigation, would they spare themselves, and those that live near them. A Roman Senator, of old, threw his slave into a pond for stealing a lamprey, and we shudder at the recollection of it, not remembering how many of our wife and humane Senators, for a hare or a partridge, suffer a poor wretch to rot in gaol for several months, to the corruption of his own mind, and to the distress and ruin of his wife and children. In favour of our Game Laws it may be said, that their strictness prevents people in inferior situations from spending their time idly in pursuit of game: yet surely, farmers and those who pay for the hire of the soil, should be permitted to possess that which is fed upon it.

ACCOUNT OF THE CREEK INDIANS,

BY A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS RESIDED AMONG THEM.

THE Creeks, who call themselves Muskies, are composed of various tribes, who, after tedious wars, thought it good policy to unite to support themselves against the Chactaws, &c. They consist of the Apalakias, Alibamons, Abecas, Cawittas, Coofas, Conshacs, Coofactes, Chafihoomas, Natchez, Oconis, Okohoyas, Pankanas, Oakmulgis, Taenfas, Talepooftas, Weetemhas, and some others. Their union has not only answered their first hopes, but enabled them to overawe the Chactaws, and other nations.

They inhabit a noble and fruitful country, where they will become civilized more and more every year; and where they, or some other people, more civilized and powerful, will one day enjoy all the blessings which the superior advantages of their soil, climate, and situation can bestow. They are an expert, sagacious, polite people, extremely jealous of their rights, averse to parting with their lands, and determined to defend them against all invasions to the utmost extremity.

They are remarkably well shaped, are expert swimmers, and are a sprightly hardy race. They teach their horses to swim in a very extraordinary manner, and find great use therein in their war parties. They have abundance of tame cattle and swine, turkeys, ducks, and other poultry. They cultivate tobacco, rice, Indian corn, potatoes, peas, beans, cabbage, &c.

Their country abounds with melons, peaches, strawberries, plums, grapes, and some other fruits.

To strangers they are hospitable, nay liberally kind to excess, even to white men, when any above the rank of a trader visits them. With those they are punctual and honest in their dealings, and they afford them protection from all insults. Many of the nation are addicted to trade as principals, or as f'eloirs for the London Company, who are allowed by the Spaniards a free trade with them in a stipulated number of ships from London annually.

Their women are handsome; and, considering their state of civilization, many of them are very cleanly. Their dresses at festivals and public dances are rich and expensive. They are exceedingly attentive to strangers, whom they serve with excellent provisions, well cooked, which are always accompanied with a bottle of crystalline bears' oil, and another of virgin honey full as pure.

Their country, or what they claim, is bounded northward by nearly the 34th degree of latitude, and extends from the Tombeckee or Mobile river to the Atlantic Ocean. It is well watered by many navigable streams, leading to bays and harbours, which will become of great importance in peace and war, and is abundant in deer, bears, wild turkeys, and small game.

The

The men value themselves on being good hunters, fishermen, and warriors so much, that their women still do most of the work of the field, which in this fine country and climate is not very laborious. They are, however, adopting the use of black slaves.

They are the only real people I know, who frequently keep by them stores of liquor by way of refreshment only, or who make any great use of milk, eggs, and honey.

Their country, among other valuable commodities, is possessed of a number of extraordinary salt springs, some of which produce one third salt, and their rivers are remarkably stored with the best fish.

Hospitable and kind as these people are to friends, they are, if possible, still more inveterate to enemies, which is an exception to true bravery, but it is the effect of their education.

While the British possessed the sea coast of East and West Florida, the Creeks lived on good terms with them; and they are now in as strict friendship with the Spaniards, who cultivate their esteem with great attention, and strict regard to justice,

indeed with a liberality some other nations are strangers to. No nation has a more contemptible opinion of the white men's faith in general than these people, yet they place great confidence in the United States, and wish to agree with them upon a permanent boundary, over which the Southern States shall not trespass.

Mr. Magillivrie, whose mother was principal of the nation, and who has several sisters married to leading men, is so highly esteemed for his merits, that they have formally elected him their sovereign, and vested him with considerable powers. This Gentleman wished to have remained a citizen of the United States, but having served under the British during the war, and his property being considerable in Georgia, he could not be indulged. He therefore retired among his friends, and has zealously taken part in their interests and politics.

What may be the event time will evince, but it is hoped that the conciliatory measures adopted in all Indian transactions by the United States will have the desired good effects.

February 25, 1790.

T. E.

The MONUMENT intended to be erected at LISBON to the MEMORY of HENRY FIELDING, Esq.

[WITH A PLATE.]

IN the year 1786, the Chev. de St. Mark de Meyrionet, who was then Consul at Lisbon, made a small monument at his own expence to the memory of Henry Fielding, which was never admitted into the burying-ground, on account of some objections made to the inscription which it bore. It concluded with the following words: "Pour l'honneur de mon nomme et celui de la France." At the request of one of the English Factors, the Design which is here annexed was made by an artist who went to Portugal for the purpose of designing some of the most noted antiquities of that kingdom. For the credit of the English nation, we hope it will not be left to a Frenchman to mark the place where the remains of the Author of Tom Jones and Joseph Andrews are deposited. The following lines by Christopher Smart were written, by way of Epitaph, on this celebrated writer:

The Master of the Greek and Roman Page,
The lively scorner of a venal age,

Who made the Public laugh at public vice,
Or drew from sparkling eyes the pearl of price,

Student of nature, reader of mankind,
In whom the poet and the parson join'd.
As free to give applauses, as affect,
And skilful in the practice of desert.
Hence power consign'd the laws to thy command,

And put the scales of justice in thine hand,
To stand protector of the orphan race,
And find the female penitent a place.
From toils like these, too great for eye to bear,

From pain, from sickness, and a world of care,

From children and a widow in her bloom,
From shores remote, and from a foreign tomb,

Call'd by the word of LIFE, thou shalt appear,

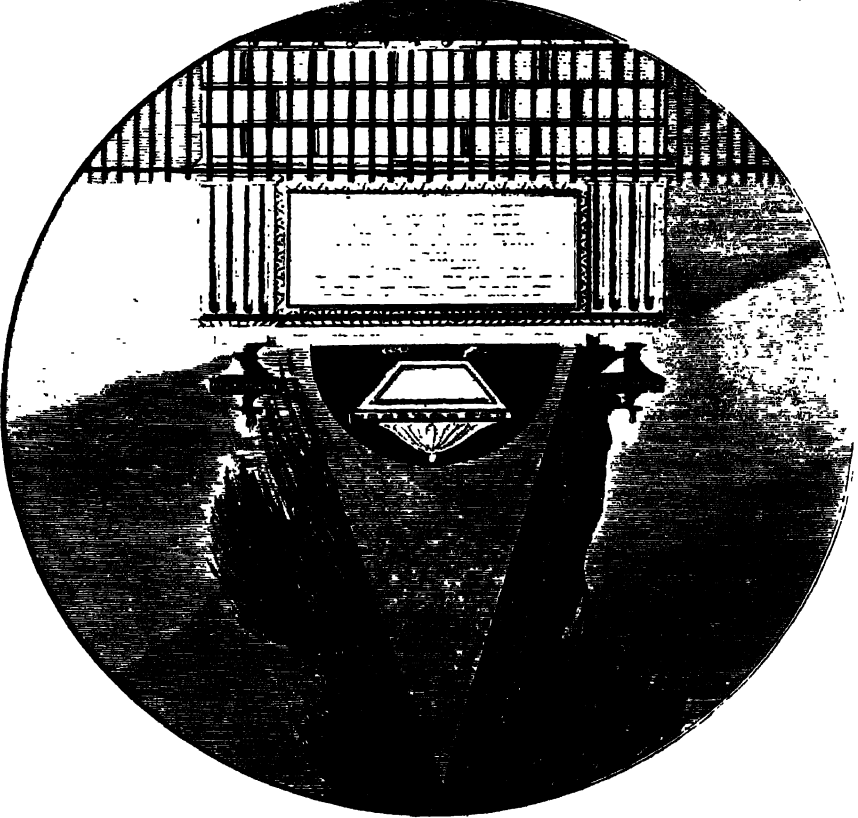
To please and profit in a higher sphere,
Where endless founts, unperishable gain,
Are what the scriptures teach and entertain.

CHRISTOPHER SMART.

* Mr. Smart here appears to have by mistake ascribed to Henry Fielding works of which he was not the author, but which were the property of Sir John, who was the institutor.

Design for a Monument proposed to be erected by the
English factory at - Lisbon for Henry & William Lloyd.

Designed by W. Thomas



LETTERS ON MUSIC.

[Concluded from Page 334.]

LETTER VII.

ON SPEAKING AND SINGING SOUNDS.

THERE are Sounds in speech expressive of certain internal motions,—such as the tone (or Sound) of *admiration, compassion, desire, resentment, despair,* &c. &c.—The *pitch, or key*, in which a person begins to speak may be fixed, by help of the system of musical notes, with each variety of Sound, as far as it regards the motion of the voice, in *high or low* (see Letter VI.); likewise *loud and soft*, with the gradual *increase and decrease* of tone, answers precisely to the *piano forte crescendo and diminuendo* of Music; and all sudden and different bursts of passion might have their respective *signs*, as every minute expression has, in the present refined system of performance in that art.—The measure of *rhyme* in *poetry*, and the *movement* of that measure, will likewise in a very considerable degree come under the regulation of the *musical art*;—but for the present I forbear to enlarge upon this head, as it would confound the subject of Sound with that of *rhyme*, or measured time, and shall only observe, that as an *art, oratory and singing* are nearly the same; only the latter possesses the advantage of having its Sounds *fixed* (consequently easier to be examined and reduced to a regular system). A similar knowledge of the speaking Sounds is either lost, or never has been understood.—That Sounds of both these kinds have a physical and absolute effect upon us, the most ignorant *feel*; and when they are uttered in the *truth of nature*, we seldom, or perhaps never, misunderstand their general intention.—To accomplish a certain utterance of Sounds greatly depends upon the natural powers of the voice, and likewise upon something in the disposition of the speaker or singer, which enables them, as it were, to blend the soul with the sound, and unite *feeling* to it; but to perceive the *time when*, and after *what mode* those *natural powers* are to be used, so as to accomplish a *designed end*, belongs to the *understanding*, the great business of which is, by its power of analogy, to reduce all our *ideas and sensations* to the Beauty of ORDER.—The power of

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Sounds in affecting our different feelings is unbounded in *speaking*, but not in *singing*; the latter being confined to affect us only by pleasing sensations.—Singing can raise “the joy of grief” in us, but not that affecting kind of sorrow we feel for the loss of a beloved friend; musical sounds are contradictory to the *reality* of such a *sensation*, and belong only to the *serenity* and the happiness of the *soul*: but the speaking Sounds reach to every passion; to the expression of *affright* and *pain*, and all the different *modes* of *horror* and *despair*.

When we consider the speaking Sounds in this view, they instantly break loose from the *present* musical system; for although *all* Sounds may in some degree be regulated by it, in respect to *high and low*, and likewise as to *measure and movement*, yet the quality of the *tone* expressive of such feelings, cannot exist in *harmony*. A complete performer, either in speaking or singing, will always assume the *passion* intended to be described; and where the mind is perfect, the imagination will always assist us in reconciling contradictions as to the *reality* of the scene. Under such circumstances it is that we feel the exquisite delight and power over our passions excited by the united art and genius of a GARRICK, who neither falling short of the *energy*, or “overstepping the modesty of nature,” still brings to our minds the heavenly form of *Truth*, be she ever so variously apparelled.

LETTER VIII.

ON MUSICAL SOUNDS.

IT is hard to say, whether Poetry or Music is most sublime. As *artists*, the of both is pleasure. The elements of *poetry* are *ideas*; the *rhyme* of it, or poetical numbers, the different motions of the mind, or feeling, while under the influence of the subject that affects it; consequently these motions are irregular, and very difficult if not impossible to be reduced to equal quantities, or a formal measure. The element of Music is *harmony, or musical sound*, which, to the sense, appears to be indivisible till acted upon by numbers.

G g g

The

The rhyme of Music arises from those points of *unity*, or *rests*, from which the numerous vibrations of the sounding body (in a string for instance) divide themselves into *larger* or *smaller vibrations*; and as these vibrations which thus divide the string are measurable, and in regular *proportion* to each other, the rhyme of Music may be reduced to equal quantities, and a *formal measure*. When the string of the violin is struck, besides the *vibration* of the length of the whole string, there is another vibration which stops exactly at the half of the string, which point does not vibrate, and therefore is called a *point of rest*:—from this point a second vibration begins, of the same dimension, and stops at the other end of the string: each of these vibrations produces a sound of the *same pitch* to each other, the sounds of which are an *octave* higher than that of the *unison*, or *prevailing point* of the string: these *octaves* divide themselves again, and produce higher octaves, &c. &c. There are many other points of *rest*; as at every *third* part of the string, each of which parts produces the sound of a *fifth* to that of the whole string at every *fifth* part, each of which parts produces the sound of a *major third* to that of the whole string. These divisions of the string, or sounding body, and many others, with their octaves, &c. &c. well known to Musicians, all unite to make up the *unison*, or *musical sound*, which is heard upon striking the string of a *violin*, or a *bell*, or any other body that will produce *musical sound*. The rhyme of Music, or the art of dividing musical sounds into certain regular portions, is to be reduced likewise from these divisions of the strings as above mentioned. But although Musicians find the principles of this *art of time* to be in the same *proportions* as those which produce *musical sound*, yet it is most probable that the first attempt of measuring it was by the common use of *numbers*, as in fact it has always been practised; and that speculative men, in searching after the nature and principles of *musical sound*, discovered these wonderful proportions to be equally *necessary* both to produce and afterwards to divide it into those regular quantities which are comprehended in the *rhyme*. So likewise in respect to *harmony*, or the union of those many different sounds which we may perceive make up what appears to sense to be but *one tone*, it is most probable that *melody*, or the pleasing effect of a succession of

musical sounds, was first reduced to an *art* before *harmony* was discovered; and yet the *principles* of *melody* are contained likewise in musical sounds.—That progression of sounds in *melody* is most natural and pleasing to the ear, which we find nearest related to the division of the *string*; such are the *octave*, the *fifth*, *third*, &c. The *senses* are the *servants* of the *understanding*, which go forth into *nature*, and bring home materials for its examination, and the improvement of its intellectual powers.

LETTER IX.

ON SOUND AND TONE.

EVERY thing that is conveyed to the mind by *bearing* is *sound*; therefore the different sorts of sounds are innumerable. *Empathic sounds* are such as are produced by the human voice; such are those produced by animals: all these have a precise and intelligent meaning, and are outward signs of *energy* and *feeling*; and therefore it is that "sound is the emphasis of the soul." (See Letter II.) Written language serves mankind as a direction in uttering these sounds, and as a vehicle to convey them in. The greatest proof of art in an orator is to be able on any occasion to speak in such sounds as are natural to his subject. *Musical sound* arises from an union of proportionate vibrations, or undulations of the air, which strike upon the drum of the ear, and cause it to tremble in the same *proportion* and *time*, and give that sensation which is *musical sound* (see Letter VIII.). Where these vibrations are so closely united and confined that we do not hear more than *one sound*, as from a single pipe of an organ, it is called simply a *sound*; when the different vibrations come distinct to the ear, and we hear more than *one sound*, as from a *bell*, it is called a *tone*. A voice is more or less *musical* as the vibrations which make up its *unison* or sound are *perfect*, and in true proportion to each other. Such a voice is said to ring, and to have *tone*; so likewise of the tone of a violin or any other instrument. From a judicious practice, and a continual reference to this *principle of tone*, all voices, both natural and artificial, may be improved. The *singer* or *speaker*, by listening to the *sounds* of his own voice, may discover in what particular the tone is defective, which of the different sounds are most perfect and *harmonious*, and so regulate *one sound* by

another. By such examination the different *quality* of the sounds may likewise be discovered. In speaking, an *harmonious* or perfect-toned voice is capable of all kinds of serious expression, especially where the breath mixes with and softens it; such voices are generally the most sweet and *affecting*. In many voices in which the tone is not harmonious, the defect may become an *excellence* in various *modes of expression*, as in *dissoficial feelings*, and in various parts of comic humour.—A voice may have a perfect tone, and yet be *unmelodious*; or be *imperfect* in its tone, and yet correct in *melody*.—The former is the case, where the *ear* is not *true*, to receive the exact proportions of the *musical intervals*, and to govern the voice in its *passing* from one sound to another; or by not speaking in those particular *modulations* and kind of *tones* which convey the same *meaning* as the ideas expressed by the words of the sentence.—In the first instance, though the voice be harmonious, it will sing out of tune, and consequently utter false *melody*;—or, if it should have an imperfect tone, by singing in *ture*, utter *true* melody. So, in speaking—the orator, with a *fine-toned voice*, may utter his sounds unmelodiously, or with a voice of imperfect tone utter melodious sounds. The *pitch* of the voice ought to be attended to, in respect to the preservation of its tone; for if the *pitch* be too low, the fibres or strings of the *vocal instrument* will not have *resonance* enough given them to produce *true ton*; if the pitch be too high, they will on the contrary be too much strained to vibrate freely, and the voice will produce a *sound* rather than a *tone*. If the voice be at a proper pitch, it will have tone, whether the sound be *loud* or *soft*.—A voice which has *tone* will be heard farther, than a *stronger* voice, in which the vibrations are *close* and *confined*. Perfect tone is very essential in a musical performer; it is the *harmony itself* in one sound, and becomes the soul of *melody* in a succession of *sounds*; and is a divine power, in the multiplied effect of musical *composition*. If performers in music do not produce perfect vibrations, they cannot communicate such to their hearers, and such as they do produce

they must *communicate*. Perfect and proportionate *vibrations* produce musical *tone*;—clashing, imperfect, and disproportionate vibrations produce such sounds as are understood by the word *Noise*.

LETTER X.

ON THE THEORY OF MUSIC.

THE Theory of Music, as far as it relates to the division and proportion of musical sounds, seems to have effected its intention. It is a most admirable system of knowledge; for beyond the *semitone*, or at furthest the *quarter tone*, which is sometimes (tho' very rarely) introduced in solo passages by performers of great skill and execution, our sense regrets all further division of sound, in practice, as unmusical, and beyond the reach of the understanding but by the help of numbers.

The *sense* indeed can discern the most minute difference betwixt two sounds that are not in *unison*; but such difference conveys no precise ideas, and is felt as *unpleasing* and discordant in a very high degree. Even the *quarter tone* is not to be produced upon *fretted instruments*; for the difference betwixt G sharp and A flat, &c. is equivocal, and on such instruments is expressed by the same sound; the apparent difference between them arising from their being differently accompanied, when they succeed each other in musical composition, and from their *note* being written in a different *situation* in the musical system: but, notwithstanding this, it is not very improbable to suppose, but that there may be, even upon a fretted instrument, a real difference between the *pitch* of the sound of G sharp and A flat, when they succeed each other, arising from this different accompaniment, which *accompaniment* may alter in some degree the proportions of their vibrations.

There is a * phenomenon arising from the combination of harmonic sounds, which I do not remember to have read of in any author, though many have observed it:—if the *common chord* with a flat third be struck upon an harpsichord, keeping the keys down, and listening attentively to the sound—

* From observing this circumstance, it is probable that the old Musicians were generally led to end with a sharp third, in the concluding harmony, such movements as they composed in a flat key; and that in such movements the refined idea of modern practice has left the flat third, which is the emphatic sound of melancholy, to resolve itself. ing

ing vibrations, the sound of the flat third will be heard to resolve itself into the sound of the sharp third:—this seems to shew that the perfect harmony draws, as it were, other sounds into consonance with it, and that the sound of any particular note may really suffer some change, as it may be differently accompanied. This idea, properly attended to, might perhaps lead to something useful in the study of modulation, and help to shew why one progression of combined sounds is more harmonious than another. As musical sound is sometimes used by orators, so is the same continued change of pitch in sound which belongs to speaking (see Letter VI.) sometimes used by musical performers; but in either case it must be done very sparingly, and with great judgment, not to have a very bad effect; for we are not to *sing* when we *speak*, or utter speaking sounds when we *sing* (see Letter V.). Each of these actions of the voice has its own *sounds* and *tones*, though articulation is in common to them both. I have heard, in speaking a particular part of a sentence, and where the *subject* has been consonant, a musical sound introduced which has had an enchanting effect, without weakening the *expression* of the *passions*, or hurting the dignity of the argument; and I have heard one person raise or fall the voice in an *undivided* sound, through a semitone to the tone, either above or below, so as to draw the souls of her hearers along with it.—Such sounds are the voice of *passion* rather than *music*; and if they do belong to that system which the Antients called *enharmonic* (see Letter VI.), they may very properly be called *enharmonic* sounds;—they border upon the expression of *pain*, and cannot be borne long at a time, or be frequently repeated.

The semitone is the smallest division of musical sound that is thoroughly reduced to practice, and the smallest distance a human voice can move to, so as to articulate distinctly, or for the sound to be clearly understood. And as the semitone and all the greater distances in the musical system are well understood and regulated as far as one sense is capable of discerning, and unless any minuter division of sound than that of a semitone could be introduced into the harmony of combined sounds, it seems as if the further improvements in this delightful science of Music depended upon an enquiry into the natural effects which may be found from those divisions or distances of musical sounds already known, their progressions and combinations, and, as far as reason will guide us, how they must necessarily act upon the human frame and constitution, and upon different constitutions. Such an enquiry might make Music become an useful as well as a delightful study; and were mankind once made to understand what ought to be the various effects of its different modes, they would not continually resist every effect of it that did not spur them on to gaiety and dissipation, as dull and senseless, but in its turn they would listen to the true voice of harmony, and accompany the sounds of grief and love with such affections as ought always to attend them:—*animating sounds*, strong and spirited movements, would then be felt and distinguished from sounds that are merely loud, movements whose spirit is composed of nothing but quick notes without an idea of any rhyme, much less with that of a precise one;—they would open the *eyes* of their ears, and perceive there are other movements in Music which ought to be felt and understood, beside those of a country dance, a minuet, or a rondeau.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF DAVID MALLETT, ESQ.

[Continued from Page 327.]

LETTER III.

SIR,
I HAVE waited with impatience since your departure from Edinburgh, for your censures upon my translation of your poem. Your silence has made me

uneasy to anxiety; for my fears suggest to me, that I have failed of success in my attempt; and that your good-nature is unwilling to shock me with an ungrateful truth. But whether that

¶ The late Mrs. Sheridan.

(which

(which I have reason to dread) or affairs of a more important turn have hindered your answer, allow me, who am not so much embarked in business, to put you in mind of your promise; and that you may deal sincerely by me, I may assure you, that as I am not old enough to write correctly, so I am neither ashamed nor unwilling to learn. Point me to the faults of that poem, and if they are such as can be amended, I shall fairly attempt their correction; but if they are too bad, I shall honestly confess it. Suffer me to repeat my in-treaty, that you would conceal nothing in favour of my youth, circumstances, or any other extenuating considerations. If writing bad poems be a sin (as I am, unluckily for myself, tempted to believe it is) I am not yet so hardened in that iniquity, as to go on in a course of sinful rhiming, deaf to reproof, and uneasy to all those who have the misfortune of being known to me. Would any of my friends deal honestly by me, and tell me I have no genius, in sober sadness I would endeavour never to repeat the sin of scribbling more. But as poets, especially bad ones, deal too much in lying, I am afraid you won't believe me, for 'tis seldom seen that the poet dies before the man. However, methinks I am not irrecoverably smitten, at least the longing fit returns but seldom, and I have no reason to say of my muse as a certain gentleman does of his mistress, that

Wherever I am, and whatever I do,
My Phillis is still in my mind, &c.

No, Sir, I am not only cautious of shewing any one the trifles I do, but even of writing at all, lest I should unluckily be tempted to declare myself a fool to my friends. When I see a bad poem, I cannot forgive its author; and for good poems, when I reflect what qualifications are requisite to make a finished poet, methinks 'tis but a fair deduction to affirm, I have no title to that name: how then should a bad poet expect to meet with mercy, who gives none to others? In sum, 'tis with me as with Medea in Ovid, (if you'll excuse the pedantry of a Latin quotation)

— "Video meliora proboque,
Deteriora sequor!"

And now Sir,—but whither have I

run? Pray then, to atone this impertinent tattle, suffer me to draw a sound moral truth from it. How strong! how unaccountable is self-love! It can intoxicate the wife, and strip the bashful of his modesty, and make him talk confidently of himself before one whose judgment he reveres, and whose esteem he is afraid to lose by that very talk. You see then, with how much reason some modern authors have established egotism as a figure in rhetoric,* since there is no mortal writer but what is guilty of it, writes more or less, from those of the first form down to the farthing sonneteers of Grub-street. But there is one thing behind which I am still more at a loss to excuse. I have said, some lines above, that I am cautious of exposing my poems; and, lo! I have given the lie to my assertion in the compass of half a page.—But setting aside jesting; if it ought to be every writer's care to have his productions as thin of blunders as possible, and if the censures of the learned and knowing are reckoned the most valuable helps that way, you will at sight find a good reason for my sending this poem to you. 'Tis written in imitation of Milton's style, and I have therefore run my verses into each other, which is likewise Homer's manner, whom Milton professedly imitated. I have likewise attempted to copy his periods, and the elisions with which he abounds. The epithets too are in his way. This was what I proposed to myself without borrowing any thing from him in particular, and it may serve to excuse some things that are not so ordinary. I beg pardon for this jargon; methinks 'tis ridiculous to extravagance in me to mention myself the same day with the greatest of all the English poets. It puts me in mind of the fable of the Toad and the Bull; I may swell till I burst, and never the nearer to Milton.

As for news. I have only to inform you, That Mr. Paterfon is translating Velleius Paterculus by subscription, and I question not but you have seen the specimen and subscriptions already. Mr. Mitchell is writing a new tragedy, (the Fate of King James the First) at London, where he resides—It is out of question with me that you are asleep long ago, and have left me to scribble to the end of the chapter, and therefore, with-

out further disturbing you, I withdraw; subscribing myself, Sir,

Your most grateful
Humble servant,
DAVID MALLOCH.

EDINBURGH,
21st Dec. 1721.

LETTER IV.

SIR,

I WROTE to you from the country a considerable time ago, but hitherto have received no answer; if you are inclined to take the copies of *Paterculus* that you subscribed for, you must send the tickets, otherwise I cannot have them from the bookseller. You wrote likewise for a third copy, be pleased to order the money for it.—But I am impatient to return you my unfeigned thanks for a new instance of that kindness which I have so long valued as the happiest circumstance in my fortune. Mr. Scot obliged me with the account of it: may I venture to say, that you may bestow your favours on many more deserving, on none more grateful? It is not vanity that dictates to my hand when I say, that I turn away from ingratitude by a native bent of soul; I admire the rigid virtue of the Lacedæmonians, who, if I am not out in the instance, punished this vice with death. But I am obliged to restrain the swellings of my heart, lest you should think I am only in a flush of temper.

Your letter had to good an effect, that Mr. Scot has made me a proposal of changing my present condition; but as it is yet only mentioned, I forbear coming to the particulars; if it takes, I'll adventure once more upon your kindness, and ask your advice before I make one step of advance in it. Only I cannot but inform you, that I heartily wish I were fairly rid of my present charge. The care of four boys upon one's hands is a load, and at the same time retards any progress I would make, considerably: besides, I am out of hopes to make the eldest boy take to his book; he is quite given away to idleness, and infinitely more pleased with the little gratifications of sense, than any entertainments to be drawn from reading. He is turned of sixteen, his father is very fond of him, and if he does not thrive at his book, you may believe, Sir, it will be put to my account; and after this, need I hope for future services from one whose own af-

fairs are, I am afraid, very perplexed and encumbered? How impudent this is in me, to shock you with such ungrateful trifles! and yet I must beg your pardon, to observe to you one thing more, which I bear more hardly than all the rest. You know, Sir, there are a great many evils in life that vanish into nothing at the recital, and yet are more galling and cut deeper than afflictions of a more considerable name. Nothing is so unsupportable to an ingenuous spirit, as those insults and repulses one meets with from those on whom one is obliged to depend. I was asking one day for something I wanted, and because I did it not with the air and looks of one that asks charity in the streets, I was, upon leaving the room, called insciant dog and scoundrel.

—Tell me why, good heaven!

Thou madest me what I am, with all the spirit,

Aspiring thoughts, and elegant desires,
That fill the happiest man? Ah! rather why
Didst thou not form me fordid as my fate,
Base-minded, dull, and fit to carry burthens?

I frequently wish it had pleased Heaven to have turned my inclinations for some honest mechanic business, rather than have exposed me to the injuries of fortune, in hunting after knowledge, And yet how unaccountable is this treatment from one man to another! How fleeting! how unsubstantial, are those enjoyments by which they distinguish themselves from the honest man of small fortune! Strip this of a title, that of his robes, and a third of his power, and we find only the naked man, tortured with restless, ungoverned passions, and in subjection to those appetites that level him with the beasts of the field.—But I have gone too far, I must break off abruptly, and, amidst all these agitations of mind, yet assure you that I am, Sir,

Your most obliged, and
Most faithful servant,
DAVID MALLOCH,

EDINBURGH,
2d Nov. 1721.

P. S. I have by me a poem, wrote some time ago at the request of certain gentlemen, but I am afraid to venture it into their hands until I am sure the diction is not faulty.
Now

Now I know nobody here more qualified to serve me that way than Mr. Dundas. I am a little known to him, but not enough to make me venture upon his good-nature. If you could by a letter handsomely introduce me to his further acquaintance, in order to have his sentiments, I would have the satisfaction of knowing any blunders that may be in it. Forgive me if this request has

made me offend against that respect I owe your character or his. I would have sent it inclosed, but it would be insufferable to make you pay postage for a trifle, and therefore I reserve it until I send you your copies of *Paterculus* and *Glotta*.

If you think it worth your while to answer this, direct for me to the care of Mr. Patrick Murdoch, at Mr. Martin's shop, in the Parliament Close.

(To be continued.)

AN ACCOUNT OF WILLIAM EARL OF MANSFIELD.

(Continued from Page 327.)

IN 1765 the Bishop of Gloucester (Warburton) republished his *Divine Legation of Moses*, which he dedicated to Lord Mansfield in an address, wherein, with great ability, he pointed out the rise and progress of the spirit of irreligion and licentiousness which then prevailed. In the course of this narrative (which deserves at this time to be read) he mentions, as a peculiarly fortunate circumstance, "that while every other part of the community seems to lie *in facie Romuli*, the administration of public justice in England runs as pure as where nearest to its celestial source; purer than Plato dared venture to conceive it, even in his feigned Republic."

He proceeds, "Now whether we are not to call this the interposing hand of Providence; for I am sure all History doth not afford another instance of so much purity and integrity in one part, co-existing with so much decay and so many infirmities in the rest; or whether profounder politicians may not be able to discover some hidden force, some peculiar virtue in the essential parts, or in the well-adapted frame of our excellent Constitution; in either case, this singular and shining phenomenon hath afforded a cheerful consolation to thinking men amidst all this dark aspect from our disorders and distresses."

"But the Evil Genius of England would not suffer us to enjoy it long; for, as if envious of this last support of Government, he hath now infligated his blackest agents to the very extent of their malignity; who, after the most villainous insults on all other orders and ranks in society, have at length proceeded to calumniate even the King's Supreme Court of Justice, under its ablest and most unblemished administration.

"After this, who will not be tempted to despair of his country, and say with the good old man in the scene—

———"Ipsa si cupiat salus
"Servare, proferus non potest, hanc
Familiam?"

"Athens, indeed, fell by degenerate manners like our own; but she fell the later, and with the less dishonour, for having always kept inviolable that reverence which she, and indeed all Greece, had been long accustomed to pay to her august Court of *Areopagus*. Of this modest reserve, amidst a general disorder, we have a striking instance in the conduct of one of the principal instruments of her ruin. The witty Aristophanes began, as all such instruments do (whether with wit or without), by deriding Virtue and Religion; and this in the brightest exemplar of both, the godlike *Socrates*. The libeller went on to attack all conditions of men. He calumniated the Magistrates; he turned the Public Assemblies into ridicule; and, with the most beastly and blasphemous abuse, outraged their Priests, their Altars, nay, the very established Gods themselves. But here he stopped; and, unawed by all besides, whether of divine or human, he did not dare to cast so much as one licentious trait against that venerable Judicature; a circumstance which the readers of his witty ribaldry cannot but observe with surprize and admiration;—not at the Poet's modesty, for he had none, but at the remaining virtue of a debauched and ruined people; who yet would not bear to see that clear fountain of justice defiled by the odious spawn of buffoons and libellers.

"Nor was this the only consolation which Athena had in its calamities.

It

Its pride was flattered in falling by apostate Wits of the first order : while the agents of public mischief amongst us, with the hoarse notes and blunt pens of ballad-makers, not only accelerate our ruin but accumulate our disgraces ; wretches the most contemptible for their parts, the most infernal for their manners.

" To conclude. Great men, my Lord, are sent for the times ; the times are fitted for the rest, of common make. *Erasmus* and the present *Chief Justice of England* (whatever he may think) were sent by Providence for the sake of Humanity, to adorn two periods, when Religion at one time and Society at another most needed their support ; I do not say of their great talents, but of that *heroic moderation* so necessary to allay the violence of public disorders ; for to be moderate amidst party extremes requires no common degree of patriotic courage.

" Such characters rarely fail to perform much of the task for which they were sent ; but never without finding their labour ill repaid, even by those in whose service it was employed. *That glory of the Priesthood* left the world he had so nobly benefited with this tender complaint—' *Hoc tempore nihil scribi aut agi potest quod non pateat calumnia ; nec raro fit, ut dum agis circumspicistissime utrumque partem offendas, quum in utraque sint qui pariter insaniant.*' A complaint fated, alas, to be the motto of every man who greatly serves his country."

A change in the Administration took place in 1765, which introduced the Marquis of Rockingham and his friends to govern the country, and the measures then adopted not agreeing with Lord Mansfield's sentiments, he for the first time became an opponent of Government. On the Bill for repealing the Stamp Act he spoke, and divided against it, and is supposed to have had some share in the composition of the Protests on that occasion, though he did not sign them. In the same year he is said to have inadvertent with no small degree of severity on the incautious expression of Lord Camden on

the affair of prohibiting the exportation of corn, that it was but a forty days tyranny at the outside *.

In 1767 the Dissenters' Cause was determined, in which Lord Mansfield delivered a speech which has since been printed †, and the events of the succeeding year were the causes of the public Prints being deluged with torrents of abuse on the Chief Justice. In that year was the General Election. Mr. Wilkes, returned from abroad, became a candidate for the City of London, and afterwards was chosen Representative for the county of Middlesex. Having been outlawed some years before, he now applied for a reversal of that proceeding. On the 8th of June the consideration of it came before the Court of King's Bench, when the Judges delivered their opinions very fully, and were unanimous that the Outlawry was illegal, and must be reversed. On this occasion Lord Mansfield took the opportunity of entering into a full statement of the case, and a justification of his own conduct. The reader will find the case reported by Sir James Burrow ‡, from whom we shall extract the following, which appears to have been the most important part of his Lordship's speech.

" It is fit to take some notice of the various terrors hung out ; the numerous crowds which have attended and now attend in and about the Hall, out of all reach of hearing what passes in Court ; and the tumults which in other places have shamefully insulted all order and government. Audacious addresses in print dictate to us, from those they call the People, the Judgment to be given now, and afterwards upon the conviction. Reasons of policy are urged, from danger to the kingdom by commotions and general confusion.

" Give me leave to take the opportunity of this great and respectable audience to let the whole world know all such attempts are vain. Unless we have been able to find an error which will bear us out to reverse the Outlawry, it must be affirmed, The Constitution does not allow reasons of State to influence our judgments : God for-

* The Speeches in this Debate were never printed, but the substance of them all was consolidated in a pamphlet published at the time, entitled, " A Speech against the Suspending and Dispensing Prerogative," 8vo. since reprinted in *Debrett's Debates*, Vol. IV.

p. 384.

† *Debrett's Debates*, Vol. IV. p. 442.

‡ Vol. IV. p. 356a.

did it should ! We must not regard political consequences, how formidable soever they might be. If rebellion was the certain consequence, we are bound to say, *Fiat Justitia, ruat Cælum*. The Constitution trusts the King with reasons of State and Policy : He may stop prosecutions : He may pardon offences ; it is his to judge whether the Law or the Criminal should yield. We have no election. None of us encouraged or approved the commission of either of the crimes of which the defendant is convicted : None of us had any hand in his being prosecuted. As to myself, I took no part (in another place) in the Addresses for that prosecution. We did not advise or assist the defendant to fly from justice : it was his own act, and he must take the consequences. None of us have been consulted, or had any thing to do with the present prosecution. It is not in our power to stop it : it was not in our power to bring it on. We cannot pardon. We are to say, what we take the Law to be. If we do not speak our real opinions, we prevaricate with God and our own consciences.

" I pass over many anonymous letters I have received ; those in print are public, and some of them have been brought judicially before the Court. Whoever the writers are, they take the wrong way. I will do my duty unawed. What am I to fear ? That *mendax infamia* from the press, which daily coins false facts and false motives ? The lies of calumny carry no terror to me. I trust, that my temper of mind, and the colour and conduct of my life, have given me a suit of armour against these arrows. If, during this King's Reign, I have ever supported his Government, and assisted his measures, I have done it without any other reward than the consciousness of doing what I thought right. If I have ever opposed, I have done it upon the points themselves, without mixing in party or faction, and without any collateral views. I honour the King, and respect the People. But many things acquired by the favour of either are, in my account, objects not worth ambition. I wish POPULARITY : But it is that popularity which follows ; not that which is run after.—It is that popularity which, sooner or later, never fails to do justice to the pursuit of noble ends by noble means. I will not do that which my conscience tells me is wrong upon this occasion, to gain the

huzzas of thousands, or the daily praise of all the Papers which come from the press. I will not avoid doing what I think is right, though it should draw on me the whole artillery of libels, all that falsehood and malice can invent, or the credulity of a deluded populace can swallow. I can say with a great Magistrate, upon an occasion and under circumstances not unlike, "*Ego hoc animo semper fui, ut invidiam virtute partam, gloriam, non invidiam putarem.*"

" The threats go further than abuse : Personal violence is denounced. I do not believe it : it is not the genius of the worst men of this country in the worst of times. But I have set my mind at rest. The last end that can happen to any man never comes too soon, if he falls in support of the Law and Liberty of his country (for, Liberty is synonymous to Law and Government). Such a shock, too, might be productive of public good : It might awake the better part of the kingdom out of that lethargy which seems to have benumbed them ; and bring the mad part back to their senses, as men intoxicated are sometimes stunned into sobriety.

" Once for all, let it be understood, that no endeavours of this kind will influence any man who at present sits here. If they had any effect, it would be contrary to their intent : Leaning against their impression might give a bias the other way. But I hope, and I know, that I have fortitude enough to resist even that weakness. No libels, no threats, nothing that has happened, nothing that can happen, will weigh a feather against allowing the defendant, upon this and every other question, not only the whole advantage he is entitled to from substantial Law and Justice, but every benefit from the most critical nicety of form, which any other defendant could claim under the like objection. The only effect I feel is an anxiety to be able to explain the grounds upon which we proceed ; so as to satisfy all mankind, that a flaw of form given way to in this case, could not have been got over in any other."

" In January 1770 * Lord Mansfield again was offered the Great Seal, which was given to Mr. Charles Yorke ; and in Hilary Term 1771 he a third time declined † the same offer, and the Seal was entrusted to Lord Bathurst.

(To be concluded in our next.)

* Ibid. p. 2506.—† Vol. V. p. 26, 3.

TABLE TALK,

OR,

CHARACTERS; ANECDOTES, &c. OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND CELEBRATED
BRITISH CHARACTERS, DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

(Continued from Page 338.)

MR. PELHAM.

DURING the Debates on the famous Jew Bill (which was repeated the Session after it was passed) Mr Pelham finding Sir George (afterwards Lord Lytton), mostly from the *pleasing manner of his delivery* and the popularity of the question, had made an impression on the House, in the course of his reply told the following story :

" I remember (says he) travelling some years ago in Somersetshire with two ladies who were sisters, and near relations of my own ; and though we were in an easy carriage, the roads remarkably good, far from being crowded, and with the advantages of fine weather, one of the ladies was in a continual terror for fear of meeting with an accident, crying out at every little jolt or turn of the road—" Oh ! dear Sir, we shall be over !—We shall certainly be killed !—Bless me, I wish I had never ventured on this dangerous journey !" Pitying the poor Lady's nerves, and thinking her really frightened, I began to expostulate with her on the unreasonableness of her fears, shewing her the perfect safety we were in from the soundness of my carriage, the skill of the coachman, the level of the roads, the time of year, &c. &c. ; when her sister, who was a good sensible unaffected woman, suddenly stopped me short with the following explanation : " My dear Sir, make yourself perfectly easy on this subject ; my sister is under no more *real* apprehensions than you or I are ; but as she fancies herself possessed of an *agreeable voice*, she takes every opportunity in her power of letting every body hear its various modulations."

HENRY LORD HOLLAND.

When he was Secretary of State, a Gentleman very intimate with him recommended a friend to him in order to reform the customs, &c. of whom he spoke in the highest terms for his probity, his disinterestedness, and abilities. Lord H—— listened to him for sometime, and then daily answered him, " He had no time for experiments." The other still pressing

his suit, he replied, " Why, to speak out to you upon the subject, the character you have given of your friend won't do for me ; I must have a man who will work under me as an *engine*, so as to do just what is pointed out for him ; but one of these *very upright and intelligent* characters are generally very impracticable fellows, and I'll have nothing to say to them."

Lord ***** (since M—— of *****), from being early in office about the Court, was in some respect bred under Lord Holland. In the intimacy of this friendship, Lord H—— coming home one night rather late from the House, and almost spent with fatigue, he threw himself into an armchair, and began to complain of the weight and vexations of business ; saying, it was too much for his constitution, and that to keep himself quiet he must resign. Lord ***** who was present (and who had been promised the very first lucrative place which should offer from Lord Bute) hurried off next morning to the Minister, telling him, Lord H—— had resigned the Pay-Office, and claiming his Lordship's former promise. Lord Bute was astonished, having seen Lord Holland the day before without his mentioning a single title of the circumstance. " Who did you hear it from ?" says Lord Bute. " From himself late last night," replied Lord *****.

" Well," says the other, " I can have no doubt of the fact, and the place you shall have, but we must wait the forms of an official resignation." Lord Bute instantly waited on Lord Holland (who had no serious thoughts of resigning, and only spoke from the pressure of the moment), and told him the particulars. The other was astonished ; but after pausing some time exclaimed, " Well ! some men are bred Jesuits, but ***** seems to be born one."

Lord Holland was once asked, whether it was true that he designed Wilkes for the Government of Quebec. " Why, yes," says his Lordship, " I once had that thought ; for my way is, always to get rid of a fellow with parts who becomes

accusatory.

troublesome, but Lord Bute was fool enough to indulge private resentment against public convenience."

Towards the decline of life, he was one day lamenting with Dr Campbell their mutual infirmities, and the numberless inconveniences which the want of health subjected mankind to in advanced life. Towards the close of the conversation the door suddenly opened, when the late Mr. C——, his Lordship's principal agent, appeared in the full bloom of health and spirits. "Why, you look remarkably well," says Dr Campbell. "Yes," says the other, "Providence has been very kind to me, I never knew a day's sickness in my life."—This declaration by no means softened the irritability of the Peer, which the agent saw, and soon after took his leave.

After he was gone, Lord Holland exclaimed with a sigh, "So you see, Campbell, what Providence has been about, taking such uncommon pains with that fellow's health, and not caring what becomes of your poor dropical belly and my d——d ring-worm."

SARAH DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH sitting one evening with the Countess of Sunderland (her daughter), and recounting how ill she had been treated through life by false friends, Lady S—— observed, "that after all they said of her they never ventured to make her out false to her husband."—"Oh!" says she, "there was little merit in that, for he was one of the handsomest, the politest, and bravest men of his age."—"Aye, but," said the daughter, "he had his faults too."—"Why, yes, my dear, he had, and nobody knew them so well as I did; and I'll give you one remarkable instance:

"When he found it necessary to resign his employments to my poor misguided mistress, he came home to dinner in a very bad humour; he told me all that had happened, and added, "Well! thank G-d, my enemies can't accuse me of *ambition* or *avarice*, and thus I told the Queen this day."

"Only think, my dear, of his telling me this, I that knew him so well; but I put ed his state of mind so much, that I was obliged almost to bite my tongue through to prevent my laughing in his face."

Swift, who was in England at this time, speaks of this circumstance to Mrs. Johnson in one of his letters in the following fervent manner: "I thought at the same time every body knew he was an avari-

cious as Hell, and as ambitious as the Prince of it." And further speaking of the Duke, in his hour Last Years of Queen Anne, he says, "his immense wealth added to his political fears as to render him

"*Ipseque amicum timentem.*"

It was the fashion in the Duchess of Marlborough's time for no woman of very high rank ever to own herself perfectly in health; and this Cibber very justly ridicules in his Comedy of "The Sick Lady's Cure." The Duchess gave into this folly with some degree of extravagance, and particularly in travelling, when loads of straw were generally thrown before the door of her hotel to prevent the least noise of passengers or carriages. In garrison towns too, she frequently sent to the Commanding Officer to have the drums muffled while she stayed in the place; and all this she thought added to the celebrity of her character.

Sir Robert Walpole one day complimenting her upon the elegance of her house in the Park just after it was finished, she replied with great sang froid, "Why, ye, the house, I must confess, is convenient enough, but (looking the Minister full in the face) it is situated in a cursed bad neighbourhood."

The Duchess used to say, she had disposed of 30,000l. of her property through pique—ten thousand pounds to Mr. Pitt (tho' she Lord Clonatham) for *abusing* Government, and twenty thousand to her relation (Lord Cloncarthy) for *deserting* it.

The late Dr. Johnson, speaking of the general character of the Duchess of Marlborough, observed, "She hid no superiority, but was a bold frontless woman who knew how to make the most of her opportunities in life."

JOHN DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

Amongst the many excellent qualities of the Duke, he constantly kept up a spirit of religion amongst his troops, knowing it to be one of the most powerful and steady incentives to courage. On the morning of the battle of Malplaquet he told his General Officers, that the fate of England depended on men on gaining that battle; that he was determined to win it or die. He afterwards received the sacrament with his General Officers, which was followed by almost all the watersheds of the whole camp.

The two following anecdotes are instances of the *habitu* *par* *my* of this otherwise very celebrated character :

One night, before a very important battle which was fought the next day, Prince Eugene, who had just left the Council of War, recollected he had something to say to the Duke which he did not think proper to communicate before the rest of the General Officers ; he therefore returned privately to the Duke's tent, where he found this great man, who a few minutes before had given the most conspicuous proofs of his firmness and military abilities, employing himself in making paper extinguishers to put out the candles.

The other anecdote was related by a General Officer who died a very few years ago, at the very advanced age of 102 ; and that was, " That he has seen the Duke of Marlborough marching at the head of his regiment darning a pair of old mittens."

The Duke of Marlborough, though originally a Whig, suffered his *ambition*, heightened by his disappointments, to get the better of his principles ; and to this he was so much a slave, that he made all his political attachments subservient to it, as the two old wing letters unhappily evince :

In the year 1710, when he had nearly lost all favour at Court, and most of his friends were turned out of their offices, impelled by the keenness of his resentment, on the 20th of June that year he wrote a letter to the Duke of Berwick, wherein " he acquainted him of his determination to resign the command of the army, unless that, by retaining it, he could *adv* *ret* *the* *views* *of* *the* *Pr* *tender*. Through his means he offered his services to the Court of St. Germain, and concluded by demanding instructions."

And yet, on the 13th of August the same year, he wrote the following letter to his Electoral Highness, afterwards George the First : " I hope the English nation will not permit themselves to be imposed upon by the artifices of Harley and his associates. Their conduct leaves no room to doubt of the design of placing the pretended Prince of Wales on the Throne. We feel too much already their bad intentions and pernicious designs ; but I hope to be able to employ all my attention, all my credit, and all my friends, to advance the interests of the Electoral Family, to prevent the destructive counsels

of a race of men who establish principles and form cabals which will intallibly overturn the Protestant Succession, and with it the liberty of their country and the safety of Europe."

WILLIAM DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

The Duke being the first Prince of the Brunswick family who was born in England, piqued himself through life upon being an *Englishman*. Rising out one morning to a review with his father, when he was not above ten or eleven years of age, two officers who saw him pass the lines, and who admired the look and air of the young hero, could not resist exclaiming, " What a *charming* boy that is !" The Duke heard them, and, thinking they said *German* instead of *charming*, turned about in great heat, and replied, " 'Tis false, Gentlemen, I am no *German*, I'm an *English boy*, and I beg you may never call me so again."

After the battle of Culloden, the Duke, on his return from Scotland, called at Corby Castle, a seat of Mr. Howard's. The family being at home, the gardener shewed his Royal Highness the curiosities of the place, and as they passed by the statues observed, " that having a poetical genius he had written *se* *sonnets* on every one of them." The Duke, curious to have a specimen of the gardener's poetry, asked him what he had written on the statue of Cephæus and Procris upon which the gardener immediately turned to his connoisseur's pocket-book and read as follows :
" He bent his bow, and he shot at ran-
" dom,
" And killed his wife for a memoir-
" dum."

GENERAL WOLFE.

On the death of General Wolfe, a program being offered for the best-written epitaph on that brave Officer, a number of poets of all descriptions stuned as candidates. Amongst the rest, there was a poem sent to the Editor of the Public Ledger, from which the following curious stanza is selected.

" He marched without dread or fears
" At the head of his bold grenadiers ;
" And what was more miraculous—nay,
" *very particular*,
" He climbed up rocks that were per-
" pendicular."

* Original Letter quoted by Charles Hamilton, Esq., in his " Transactions during the Reign of Queen Anne."

† Original Letter published by Mr. Macpherson,

TWO EXCELLENT LAWS IN HOLLAND
(As related by the late LORD CHESTERFIELD, but not in his Works).

WILLS.

No man's last will and testament is valid in Holland without a copy of it being previously deposited in a Register Office kept for that purpose. This totally prevents the various frauds of altering, interlining, antedating, and destroying of wills, so very common in all those countries where no such law exists.

LAW-SUITS.

When two persons are about to enter into a law-suit, they are first obliged to go before a tribunal of reconciling Judges, called "The Peace Makers." If the parties happen to bring with them a law-

yer, the first thing done is to send him about his business, upon the same principle that we take off the wood from the fire we want to extinguish.

The Peace-Makers then tell the parties, "You are certainly great fools to spend your money for the procuration of your own ruin; we will bring you to an accommodation without costing you one farthing." If after this the rage of litigation happens to be too violent in the parties, they put them off to another day, in order to mitigate the symptoms of their disorder; after the expiration of which they summon them a second and a third time. If their folly is then incurable, the Peace-Makers consent that the parties should go into a court of justice, in the same manner as we abandon an incurable member to the surgeon, and then the law takes its course.

(To be continued.)

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HEARTILY join with you in wishing for an engrained representation of the medal that was struck, in 1702, in memory of Archbishop Laud, and of which an account was, I believe, first given by Mr. Peck in the *Desiderata Curiosa*, 1735.

A good history of that Prelate's life and times has long been, and still continues to be, a *desideratum* in the biography of this country. That by Dr. Peter Heylyn, though undoubtedly an ingenious performance, has perhaps done more disservice to the memory of the Archbishop than benefit, owing to the strong partiality by which the author was guided, and to the peculiar religious sentiments which he has avowed in it. The Archbishop's own account of his life in his *Diary*, and of his troubles and trials as published by the learned Mr. Henry Wharton, contain the justest view we have of him in print. What sort of a literary portrait the editors of the *Biographia Britannica* will give of this great man may be in some degree conjectured, but it by no means affords much pleasing expectation to those who are warm friends to the Established Church. The late Mr. Augustus Toplady (as he informs us himself in his work entitled "Historic Proof of the Calvinism of the Church of England, vol. ii. p. 640.) had formed the design of writing the Archbishop's life; but I must own I am not sorry he never perfected it; for the political and religious

principles of that Gentleman were far too extravagant to permit us to suppose that he would have exhibited any thing better than a caricature of Laud.

Archbishop Laud's character was, like that of most other great men, made up of many shining virtues and some torbles. The brilliancy of the former, added to his exalted situation, rendered the latter more conspicuous than they would have been in persons of inferior station and worth. He was a man of inflexible principles, and he was never afraid or ashamed to avow them. His attachment to the Church of which he was the principal pillar, entitles him to, at least, an equal commendation with a Cranmer, a Parker, or a Whitgift. Those distinguished prelates, his predecessors, are deservedly celebrated for their zealous support of the interests of the Church they governed against the usurpations of Popery, and the innovating attempts of Fanatics. Dr. Laud lived at a period when both those factions, but especially the latter, had obtained a considerable influence, and threatened the church with very imminent danger.

His careless indifference with which Archbishop Abbot had governed the Church, gave an additional strength and various opportunities to her enemies. What was worse, the Romapists carried on their nefarious designs by means of their violent enemies, the Puritans, cunningly

assured: that there could be no better method of destroying their grand enemy, the Episcopal Church of England, than by setting hot-headed zealots to tear the fabric to pieces. For the prevention of this evil there was but one proper step to be adopted by the Ecclesiastical Rulers, and that was to press conformity upon the clergy in general to the orders of the Church; for as to yielding to the claims of the heretical Innovators, that was impossible, unless the whole Hierarchy, the Liturgy, and Rites, were sacrificed at once. Archbishop Laud was, therefore, just in enforcing an exact conformity upon the clergy, though for this he has been branded with the appellation of a *stern persecutor* by ignorant or illiberal minds, who have not properly considered the circumstances and the spirit of the times in which he lived.

The restless and artful Politicians of that day, wanting to overturn the entire Constitution of the Kingdom, were disappointed enough to see in it a sure method of curving their point was by making Religion the stalking-horse. At this little nothing would work better upon the public mind, than holding out the plea that popery was gaining ground in the Kingdom, either by the negligence or the connivance of Government. This was done by the famous demagogues in the Senate, who by their remonstrances to the Throne, and by means of the numerous lectures, contrived to persuade the people that the superstitions of Antichrist were coming in with a full tide through the opening of Arminianism. With the vulgar, sound generally goes beyond sense, and there being but few who knew what Arminianism was, they readily believed what their popular orators elegantly told them, that that system was the back-door to popery; and that as the chief men in the Church were of Arminian principles, of consequence nothing less than absolute popery was to be expected from them. This succeeded so well, that the Prelates were rendered obnoxious to the populace, and then, as was natural enough, the order of Episcopacy itself became, for a time, a popular odium. It was Laud's misfortune to be at the helm of the Church when she was in this most perilous condition; and every endeavour of his to preserve her in her primitive and illustrious state only served to draw upon him the additional hatred and accelerated vengeance of the misled multitude. His conduct in the prosecutions of Burton, Fryer, Baskwick, and Leighton, hath al-

ways been a favourite theme with his enemies, to shew that he was of a persecuting spirit. God forbid that I should be inclined to turn apologist for persecution in any, even the least, of its detestable branches, or attempt to extenuate the faults of a man whose memory I esteem, yet notwithstanding this, I cannot help thinking that the Archbishop's behaviour, in the cases of these men, will bear a more favourable construction than has been generally put upon it.

We must or ought to consider that the spirit of the times then was far different from that of the present period, with respect to toleration of opinions, and the due estimation of libellous offences. All parties mutually exchanged the same kind of civilities to one another, whenever power changed to fall into their hands. The Puritans, who had complained so bitterly of Episcopal intrusion, when they got into the possession of supreme authority, were far more rigorous in their treatment of those who disented from them on doctrinal points, or in the form of Church government. Of this we have sufficient and incontrovertible evidence in the cases of the Episcopal party here, and of the Quakers in New England. Not only so, but some of their leading men, and most popular divines, published treatises against granting toleration to those who disented from them. Now if Archbishop Laud was not fully enlightened upon the subject of religious liberty, that ought not to be imputed as a fault to him, which was in reality the general defect of the age. And with respect to the prosecutions of the abovementioned persons, I must own myself very unfortified, as to think that they richly deserved it, though I by no means approve of the punishments that were inflicted upon them.

From the writings of those libellers many curious passages might be extracted to shew that their offences deserved judicial cognizance. A few of these I shall take the liberty of inserting here.

But, on account of his being dismissed from one of the most eminent of King Charles, commenced a virulent preacher and writer against both Court and Clergy. In a tall sermon, pretended to be printed at Rochdale in 1628, this factious prett calls upon the Parliament to "proceed immediately to the establishment of the religion of Christ, by the abolishment of Antichristian idolatry and Arminian Heresy; for," adds he, "while these two stand, let not Israel look for any good." What was this but asserting that

the Church of England was then supported by Idolatry and Heresy? and I would ask whether, if Burton had lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, he would not have stood a good chance of being hanged?—He has afterwards the abominable impudence to direct the Parliament “not to meddle with any civil matters in the present session, but to purge out all corruptions in the Church;” and ridiculously enough observes, that “hereby the King will receive subsidies of love and duty from the hearts of his subjects, which would be far more valuable than gold or silver.” As the King was then engaged in a war with Spain, and that at the desire of the Parliament, this advice of Burton’s was atrociously seditious; for what was it but an endeavour to prevent them from granting such supplies as were necessary for the extraordinary exigencies of the state? But all this, however bad, was nothing to what this fiery zealot preached and printed in 1636. In his sermon entitled, “For God and the King,” he directly charges the Prelates with re-electing Popery in England, as follows: “And Rome being about to be rebuilt in this land, cannot be done all at once, but it must be by degrees; although the builders do every day get ground, and their building goes on with an incredible celerity. But I trust they make more haste than good speed.” P. 32. Having mentioned a play which was performed at one of the Universities before the King, he takes occasion from it to abuse the Prelates, as though it were by their means: “O blith at this, ye Prelates, and in your midst confess how unseemly this was for you, that pretend to succeed the Apostles! Either for shame mend your manners, or never more imprison any man for denying that title of succession which you *so belie* by your unapostolical practices!” P. 41. In p. 140 he asserts “the Prelates to be fast friends to Rome, confederates with Jesuits and Priests, active agents and factors for rearing up again of that religion which is rebellion, and that faith which is faction.”—In short, to quote libellous passages from this fellow’s works which rendered him deserving of punishment, would be an endless task; suffice it to say, that these are not the most offensive that might be gleaned.

Prynne was a man of greater abilities, but prostituted them to the same shameful pursuit. The Court, at that time, used to be entertained with dramatic entertainments, in which the Queen herself would sometimes take a part. *Out upon Barrister*

publishes a large book against these dissensions, under the title of *Histrionomasticon*, in which he writes, “That our English Ladies, Men and frizzled Madams, have lost their modesty; that the Devil is only honoured in dancing; that plays are the chief delight of the Devil; that they that frequent plays are damned, and so are all that do not concur with him in his opinion, whores, pandars, foul incarnate devils, Judas’s to their Lord and Master,” &c. Priores dancing in their own persons, he censures in the foulest terms, &c. but the worst is, he says, that this is the occasion of Princes’ untimely deaths. They who are acquainted with Prynne’s writings and character well know that his libelling spirit was extravagantly indecent and scurrilous.

As to Baltwick, who practised physic at Colchester, he was an half-witted, crack-brained Enthusiast; but his writings were calculated to do an infinite deal of mischief, owing to the low wit expressed in them. In a letter to Mr. Wycks, December 18, 1636, he says, “And if you see Father William of Canterbury, and William of London, *magificus Rector* of the Treatury, my wife desires they would be god-fathers to her child; and if you can obtain this favour at their hands at her behalf, I am almost confident I can prevail with their old mistress the *Whore of Babylon* to be god-mother, with whom they have so long committed spiritual fornication, and then we shall have such a christening as has not been in Europe this many a blessed day.”—“The Priests,” says Baltwick, “are *secundum ordinem diaboli*, a generation of vipers, proud, ungrateful, illiterate asses. The church is as full of ceremonies as a dog is full of fleas, the divine service is a devoted service, a plaguy deal of poudridge.—At the name of Jesus, saith the text, every knee shall bow; and the Prelates, in obedience to this command, put their fingers to their four-square cow-t—ds, to give him a nod with their heads.” Second Part of his *Litany*, P. 23.

Leighton, who was a furious Scotch divine, published a book called *Eden’s Plea*, in which he libelled the Queen and the Prelate in the most abusive terms.—[For a less offender against the Queen of France, Lord George Gordon is hardly to be considered as a perpetual imprisonment, even in these gentle days.] Leighton calls the Queen of England very pointedly, “an Idolatress, a Canaanite, and the daughter of Belial,” and pays the King many coarse compliments for a *humboldt* alliance. As to the Bishop, he takes a more

method with them by requesting the two Houses of Parliament to "unite them under the first rib." That these men were severely punished is true; but if they had committed similar crimes in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, they would have fared much better; but still what had Archbishop Laud to do with the sentence, or the execution of it?

As to the charge of superstition against Laud, no doubt there were some weak points in his character, which, considering the general greatness of his mind, are surprising. His minute attention to trifling details and little circumstances that, in his estimation, had an ominous appearance, was a failing unworthy of him; but it should be observed, that he is not the only great man who has been distinguished in the same manner. The superstitions of the Church of Rome, or her doctrines, were not approved of by him; on the contrary, his conference with Fisher, the Jesuit, will ever stand a testimony to his

honour, and an unanswerable defence of the Protestant cause.

Lord Clarendon's character of this eminent Prelate is excellent, and is refragable. "The Archbishop underwent death with all Christian courage and magnanimity, to the admiration of the beholders, and confusion of his enemies. Much hath been said of this great Prelate before, of his great endowments and natural infirmities, to which shall be added no more in this place (his memory deserving particular celebration), than that his learning, and piety, and virtue, have been attained by very few, and the greatest of his infirmities are common to all, even the best of men."

At another time, I may, perhaps (if you incline to favour this), enter into a further consideration of Archbishop Laud's character, whose History I have long intended to write. I am, &c.

March 5, 1793.

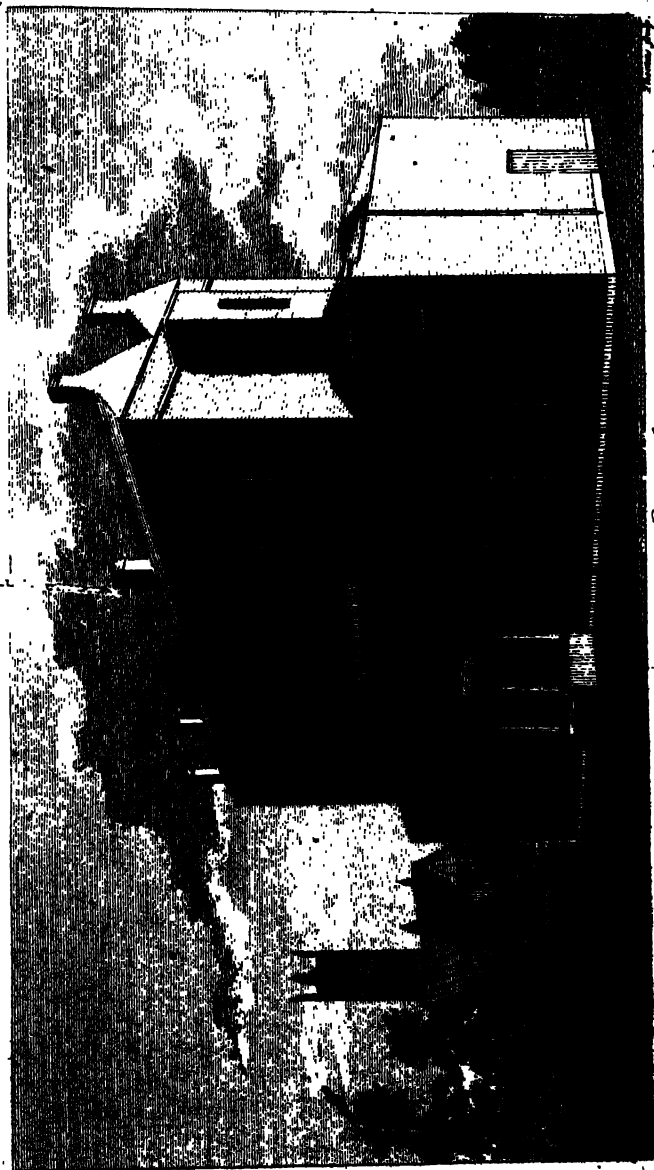
J. W.

AN ACCOUNT OF DR. WILLIAM AUSTIN.

DOCTOR WILLIAM AUSTIN was born at Wotton-Under-edge, in Gloucestershire, the 28th of December 1754. He was the youngest of eight children. His father was a clothier, which trade had been followed by his ancestors for several generations: at eight or nine years of age he was sent to the grammar-school of that town, under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Cliffield; he continued there until he was about thirteen, and had at that time made a considerable progress in Latin and Greek. Being designed for trade, he was then sent to a school at Stroud in the same county, to learn writing and accounts, where he continued about a year; at the expiration of which time he returned home, and remained with his father about two years, being occasionally employed in such concerns as might more immediately become the object of his future pursuits. During this time his friends were endeavouring to procure a situation for him in the counting-house of some reputable merchant in London; but that intention was frustrated, and the early suggestion of return to the grammar-school, and qualify himself for the University. His friends, apprehensive that this determination might be eventually injurious to his interests, recommended to him, deliberately to reflect on

the step which he was about to take, but understood that his resolution was maturely and steadily formed, and were desired only to remark that he should be placed as forward as possible by his master, in order to have an opportunity of regaining the time which he repaid himself to have lost. But no time really seemed to have been misapplied, for even while he continued with his father he had amused himself with reading many Latin and Greek authors; so that when he returned to school, Mr. Cliffield, who expected, as his pursuits had been different, that he must of course have forgotten much of what he had previously learned from him, was much surprised to find that he was greatly improved, being able to read Thucydides, and other difficult authors. From such rapid improvement one might have supposed him almost to have been absorbed in study, yet we find him not only fond of reading, but at this time enjoying society and every juvenile amusement: from an early age he excelled in every sportive game, and from an eagerness which accompanied all his future pursuits, often slept in his clothes, to save the time of dressing, that he might be more ready to resume his play. Though apparently not of a robust make, he was naturally very muscular, strong, and remarkably active; at a more advanced period

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



The Hospital for the County of Kent lately erected at Canterbury.

Published by J. G. & Co. 17, New Street.

period he frequently walked from London to Oxford, above fifty miles, in one day, and from Wotton-Underedge to Oxford, about an equal distance, in the same time, and returned in the same way. Once going from Oxford, and endeavouring, as the road was dirty, to find his way over the fields, he was benighted within ten miles of his father's house, when hearing some people dancing in a barn, he joined in the dance, and got home early the next morning, appearing not in the least tired. He used to say, that after he had walked twenty-eight or thirty miles, the journey ceased to be pleasant, though not very fatiguing.

I cannot forbear relating another circumstance of little moment, but as it serves to pourtray his activity and perseverance. Being at the house of a friend one evening, where they were regretting, as the weather was fine, that they could not procure a man to cut down about an acre of heavy grass, he suddenly exclaimed, "I'll do it." They smiled at his manner and design, thinking it far beyond his strength and ability, when he again said, "I will do it to-morrow."—He began accordingly early in the morning, and got through it very well in one day—a very sufficient task for a person in the habit of mowing.

Great bodily exercise he always thought necessary for his health. Indeed, he scarcely had suffered the illness of a day until he was settled in London, where the almost constant confinement to a carriage tended to undermine his strength and constitution.—*Circumst. Medici*.—A professional character often contributes more to the health of others than to that of its owner.

He was admitted a Commoner of Wadham College Feb. 20, 1773. As his own inclination alone had led him to the University, and as he knew that he could receive but little assistance from his father, he determined to qualify himself for any thing which might possibly be obtained in College. Thinking himself still deficient in the Greek language, he exerted his utmost application to attain an exact knowledge of it. And some time afterwards, finding there was a Exhibition for a student in Hebrew, he determined to learn that language! As it was near the Vacation, his Tutor recommended to him to stay in College and apply closely to it; but not choosing that confinement, he went

to visit his friends. On his return to College, his Tutor rather upbraided him with the loss of time, as the Exhibition was soon to be filled up, the Doctor assured him that he had studied Hebrew, and was ready to submit to an examination. It appeared that he had spent his Vacation with the most industrious attention to the subject.—He became a candidate for the Exhibition, and obtained it. He was elected a Scholar of Wadham in 1773.

When he went to the University it was his original intention to take orders, a profession in which he might gratify his taste for a College life. And it is probable that he took some pains to qualify himself for the Church, from the facility with which he afterwards wrote sermons for several of his young clerical friends, many of which, some in print and some in manuscript, are in considerable estimation. Dr. Austin lately informed a friend of mine, that he thought himself highly honoured, on being told last winter by a Dignitary of the Church, of distinguished abilities, that he had just preached a sermon of the Doctor's composition. As other prospects opened equally favourable to his wishes, he relinquished his first design, and soon afterwards declared a determination not to take orders, though he did not appear at that time to have decided in favour of any other profession. He shewed a disposition to practise either Physic or Law, but seems not to have made his election between the two till he had obtained a botanical Exhibition, which having a connection with medicine, probably determined him in the choice, from which he never afterwards deviated.

November 9, 1776, he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and soon afterwards became Assistant-tutor to the celebrated Dr. White, the Laudian Professor of Arabic, and on the Professor's declining to take pupils gave lectures on his own account.

Hitherto his literary pursuits had been various, and equally applied to the elegant and profound parts of science. The study of medicine now began to predominate; and in order to improve his knowledge in that science by the most extensive means of practical observation, in 1779 he came to London, and entered as a pupil at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. During his residence in the metropolis he paid the strictest attention to the study of diseases, to anatomy

to my, and to every species of information which could adorn the Philosopher, or accompany the Physician. To mark his assiduity and general thirst after knowledge, it may be mentioned that he regularly attended Mr. Pott's chirological lectures, though upon subjects not absolutely necessary in the line of practice which he intended to pursue. Possibly he might agree with what Mr. Pott often remarked, "that both branches of medicine are so connected together that they are not to be separated without doing great injury to both, and that to understand the theory of surgery would be something more than a feather in the cap of a regular physician."—His character did not escape the observation of so experienced a Judge of men and manners as Mr. Pott, who often observed to me, "I shall not live long enough, but you will see Austin at the head of his profession."

After he had thus diligently pursued his studies for a time in London, he returned to Oxford, when, relying on his own industry, he generously relinquished the whole of his patrimony, which was small, for the benefit of his sisters, and on the sole but solid basis of his abilities commenced *his fortune*. In Aët Term 1780, he took the degree of Master of Arts, and in the following year he published an Examination of the First Six Books of Euclid's Elements. The study of the Mathematics had always great attractions for him, and it is probable, had he possessed an independent fortune, he would have applied more closely to it. About this time he gave public lectures on that science in the absence of the Sicilian Professor of Geometry, which he also continued to do after he had begun to practise as a physician. He was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Physic in Lent Term 1782, and to that of Doctor in the Lent Term of the following year. He was enabled to take this degree so soon after the former in consequence of a statute made in the latter end of the year 1781, by which the time required for medical degrees was greatly shortened.

In 1782 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Dupse, Esq. She died in 1784, and left one son, who survived her but a few days.

In 1784, though variously engaged, not finding his time completely occupied, he was his intention to give a course of Lectures on Physiology, to

the Medical Students of the University, and he applied himself with his usual alacrity and vigour of mind in collecting and arranging materials for this purpose; but before he had perfected his plan the Professorship of Chemistry became vacant, and to that office he was appointed in 1785. At this time his character stood very high in the University; and though the science of Chemistry was in a manner new to him, yet great things were expected from a man of his acknowledged abilities and indefatigable application, so that when he began his Course he was attended by a very numerous and respectable audience. It is but justice to say, that he acquitted himself with great credit, to the satisfaction of the University, to the advantage of the Pupils, and to the improvement of the Science itself.

In 1786 he married Miss Margaret Allanson, his present widow, by whom he had four children.

Though the study of Chemistry occupied a considerable part of his time, the principal point which he had in view was the practice of Physic, and to this all his other studies happily tended; but above all, the accurate acquaintance with the animal economy which he had gained during his physiological pursuits, contributed to that clear discrimination of diseases, and that quick perception of the various deviations from the natural functions which in his future practice he uniformly evinced. His industry and abilities procured him employment in his professional capacity at an early age; and he continued to practise at Oxford with great and increasing reputation until 1786, when, being invited by the general voice of the Governors to accept the office of Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he came to London.

His conduct in his new situation accorded with the general tenor of his life. Humane and assiduous care of the patients, the most polite attention to the instruction of the students, and an ardent curiosity to see and investigate every uncommon occurrence which could either throw new light on any disease, or enlarge his own sphere of knowledge, marked his progress.

His time was not yet so much employed as to prevent him from giving up a portion of it to his favourite pursuit of Chemistry. Like his great predecessor Boerhaave, he found amusement for his leisure hours in making chemical

chemical experiments, of some of which he has left an account, particularly of his experiments on the formation of volatile alkali, and of the affinities of the phlogisticated and light inflammable airs. A Memoir on this subject he presented to the Royal Society in 1787, and another paper containing his experiments on heavy inflammable air, in 1789, both of which were inserted in the Philosophical Transactions.

Soon after he became Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he instituted a Course of Lectures on Chemistry, and on the Theory and Practice of Physic, for the benefit of the pupils; which he afterwards gave in a convenient building provided for him by the liberality of the Governors of that charity.

His last experiments on Chemistry were principally employed in analysing and investigating the nature of concretions formed in animal bodies, particularly those which are found in the urinary bladder. In the prosecution of this he employed much time, often taken from the natural hours of repose, and he bestowed uncommon pains on the subject with a view to find some internal means of relieving mankind from so cruel a malady. The result of these enquiries made the subject of his Gulstonian Lectures which he read at the College of Physicians in 1791, and were afterwards formed by him into a Treatise.

The qualifications, natural and acquired, which Doctor Austin possessed, could not fail of attracting the notice and commanding the respect of the world. His comprehensive knowledge, his patient attention, acute discernment, and extraordinary activity, soon

led him into an extensive circle of professional employment, while an engaging mildness of manner made all his patients his friends.

His reputation, rapidly increasing, found in this great city and its environs ample room for its expansion. In 1790 his time became so much occupied, that he was obliged reluctantly to relinquish his lectures at the Hospital: this, however, he did with the less regret, from a certainty of their being ably continued by his much-valued and learned friend Dr. Latham. On the further increase of business, finding that the multiplicity of his engagements would not permit him conscientiously to attend to his duty at the Hospital, he determined to resign it, and had actually given notice of his resignation before his last illness.

If the shortness of the time in which Dr. Austin exercised his profession in London be considered with the extent of his practice, the rapidity of his progress has perhaps been unparalleled, certainly not exceeded. Had it happily been more moderate, or, while engaged in preserving the lives of others, had he not been inattentive to his own, we should not, in all human probability, now deplore the loss of him, but like a Hebræon, or a Cadogan, he might have long continued an ornament to his country, and a blessing to mankind.—It appears that excessive attention to the duties of his profession, too short a time allowed for the necessary refreshment of sleep, and too little regard to the actual state of his health, brought on the fever which put a period to his distinguished life, at the premature age of thirty-eight, on the 21st of January 1793.

HOSPITAL FOR THE COUNTY OF KENT, LATELY ERECTED AT CANTERBURY.

[WITH AN ENGRAVING.]

THIS Hospital is a neat building, and well suited for the useful and benevolent purposes of its institution. Subscriptions, however, for its annual support not coming in so plentifully as might be expected in a genteel and

opulent county like that of Kent, it is much to be feared that the humane and excellent designs of the promoters of the fabric, will not be attended with that success which might be expected to attend their zeal and their liberality.

* On the day, and at the very hour, when the unfortunate Louis XVI. was conducted to the scaffold.

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,
F o r J U N E 1793.

Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

Letters from Paris during the Summers of 1791 and 1792. Vols. I, and II.
8vo. 5s. each. Debrett.

Liberté, Liberté, à Paris on t'a mise ;
D'un Roi le voisinage est souvent dangereux :
Preside a tout état où la loi t'autorise,
Et sçavez-y, si tu peux.

WE have perused these Letters with a great degree of pleasure, and can recommend them with confidence to our readers, who will not be disappointed in them ; whether they look for a fair and accurate account of the principal transactions that have taken place in France during the two last years, or would wish to become acquainted with the state of the Arts, of Literature, or learned men, in a country where they have lately been exposed to so much danger and neglect. They will find, besides, a faithful and lively picture of the French manners, with the change that the late events has effected upon them, the *circumstance du jour*, the *bon mot de société*, and a selection of the best and pleasantest anecdotes, connected either with the history of the Revolution, or of those persons who have performed the most remarkable parts upon that extraordinary stage.

These Letters are written with great spirit ; and though perhaps their style is not entirely free from affectation, particularly that of shewing a great deal of reading—which by the way is very different from a great deal of learning—they entertain and amuse by their vivacity as well as their variety.

The author has evidently lived a great deal in French society, and that of the best kind ; we mean for a man of sense, and desirous of good information ; and he has profited by it, both in the knowledge of their language, and in

the acquirement of their particular manner of thinking, their *manner de voir*, which is so necessary for any one to possess who would form a right judgment, or enable others to form one, not only of their actions but their motives, and to enter with interest into the transactions of their public, or the tenor of their private lives.

The first volume is undoubtedly the most entitled to our recommendation, from the pleasing variety of the objects it presents to us. In the second the author has not been able to avoid the monotony of political narration ; and, besides, the events he details are so well known, and have been so accurately stated even in the newspapers of the day, that they neither can now excite curiosity, nor detain attention for any long period together. It is, however, interspersed occasionally with pages of a livelier cast, and undoubtedly deserves as much approbation as any other account of these events which is yet come to our knowledge.

It will not, however, in all probability be unpleasant to our readers, to present them with the author's opinion of some particular transactions of the greatest consequence, which have been variously described in the public accounts, according as the prejudices or the hopes of individuals have endeavoured to extenuate or to magnify them. In this view we shall extract what he has written with regard to the probable
number,

number of the persons slain on the tenth of August:—he was at that time in Paris, and appears upon so many subjects which are not equally problematical or litigated, to have possessed the best information, that we are inclined to give him as much credit as possible even upon those which in their nature are less capable of being exactly ascertained and verified.

"The account of the numbers who were killed on the tenth of August varies exceedingly," says this gentleman, "as it has been taken by different people upon report, and upon actual inspection. It was pretty generally agreed upon at Paris, two days after the massacre, that three thousand at least had perished. A paragraph in a French Journal, "*De la Rue de Chartres*," makes the number still less. 'The number of the dead is considerable—it was impossible to take a step without meeting carcasses and blood—even at the Square of the Grave, where thirty-six of the Swiss Guards were taken off. The numbers of the soldiers and other citizens slain are calculated to amount to two thousand five hundred.' In the evening of the tenth you could not have counted fifteen hundred dead upon the field of battle, because the bodies had been carried away in carts during the course of the day to be buried in a rude manner in a great pit in the Fauxbourg St. Honoré, at the west end of the Boulevard. These waggons were employed also during the night of the tenth, and on the eleventh the remaining bodies were burned in the Carouzel, with the furniture and the spoils of the Palace. I remember to have been told by my host that the numbers of the slain must have been nearer thirteen thousand than three; 'for,' said he, 'there were seven hundred Swiss, with thirty rounds a man (suppose only eighteen, which is probably nearer the truth), and every Swiss may have been reckoned to have fired twelve effective shots, when you consider that they fired on flocks and coveys, and that the greatest part of them had discharged all their ammunition before they were killed; add to this the effect of the two pieces of cannon *chargé à mitraille*†, which filled the Carouzel with dead bodies to the right and left of the Palace; and also fourteen or fifteen hundred National

Guards lost in the engagement, and you will find the calculation of thirteen thousand more exact than the calculation of three thousand. In confirmation of the greater numbers came an account, two months ago, from Paris, to say, that there had been a great mistake in the note taken of the killed on the tenth of August, since it had been discovered that the numbers amounted to ten or twelve thousand.'

It must be a matter of exceeding curiosity to whoever has contemplated the progress of the French Revolution, and been acquainted with the principles, or rather promises, upon which it has been formed, of amending the lot of the poorer classes of the people, by equalizing all those of society, to learn from good authority what is the actual state of the poor in that country, and consequently how far any of those engagements have been kept to them. "I think," says our Author, "the people in France are as ragged, as thirtied, and as sleeveless, since the Revolution, as before, though the contrary should appear to be the case, as they have paid very little in taxes for three years. The experiment of the "*impôt territorial*" is a proof of this. It was thought that a land-tax would be very productive, but it was found only to return one twelfth of what it was laid at. Beggars are more importunate at the post-houses in the towns, and at the inns, than ever. They plague you to death for paper money, and seem to want that, or some other relief, most certainly. There never was, indeed, any regular parochial provision in France for the indigent; but the religious-houses and the convents, the numerous hospitals, and the infinity of charitable donations, paid the poor-rate, and gave broth to the hungry and clothes to the naked. Since Charity has been driven out to make way for Liberty and Equality, the herself is left to starve in the streets—

A naked subject to the weeping skies,
And waste for churlish Winter's tyranny.

"Paris, which was richer in convents, abbies, and religious houses of all descriptions than any other city in the whole kingdom of France, exhibits more instances of want and misery than any other place, though not so much, perhaps,

* It is to be remembered that this Paper is Revolutionary in the extreme.

† Cannon-shot.

in petitioning beggars, as in robbers and plunderers. Paris alone has contributed out of her church revenue at least two hundred and fifty thousand pounds a year. How much of this is allowed for the pay of the Priests who have taken the Oath, I cannot pretend to say; but of this I am certain, that the second of September wiped out the pensions of some thousands. The country too has, no doubt, saved a good deal by the annihilation of the Civil List, and the dissolution of the Court Establishment, which must have cost annually four or five millions of our money. But, then, if you consider that these savings must go into other channels, and probably without being brought to any account but that of secret service, it will be found that the Revolution has been very expensive; and to say nothing of the War, which has cost above two hundred millions in a month, it will be difficult to raise the supplies where taxes fail, though there be no King to pension, and no Priests to feed. But Kings, Monks, and Priests, were not the only source of wealth to the French Republic; the estates of the Emigrants, and the forfeited lands of the Absentees, are mines of gold and treasure inexhaustible. The Provinces nevertheless are against them—*Mais pas ta, real, ditabuntur.—Ce qui vient par la suite s'en va par le tambourin.*"

We shall, before we conclude, produce our Author a little where he shines most, in subjects of Taste and Literature. His review of the French Academy of Painting is perfectly just, and his preference of their sculpture to their canvases is equally so. "It requires very little skill and *verità* to know a French picture from those of any other School whatever; but it frequently demands the science of a Master to distinguish between the English, Italian, and even Flemish Schools, except where the subjects of these latter are themselves an indication of their origin. But the French sculpture is arrived at a very high degree of perfection, and is scarcely to be distinguished from the most admired works of antiquity. If we were to endeavour to account for this superiority of the one Art over the other, though we fear it would not be very satisfactory, we should attribute it to the bad taste and vanity of the country, which has daubed and gilded all its waistcoats with flying Cupids and baring Venuses, to the utter exclusion of all works of real taste, and con-

sequently of expence; for even where the cost is of no object, the French Elegants prefer to many square feet of looking-glass, eternally repeated upon every panel of their rooms, to the finest paintings of Le Brun or Le Sueur. Even the Gobelins manufacture, the first and noblest production of elegant art in their country, could never hold the competition against the tawdry taste that prevails in it. But sculpture leaning the air, and capable of being placed in the numerous avenues of their formal gardens, where all the world is admitted, or even invited to behold the taste and magnificence of the proprietors, has been able to vie more successfully with the other demands of luxury and prodigality, and meets with encouragement denied to the sister art."

The Author of these Letters is acquainted with the learned men of France, and with the works they are preparing for the press; we shall present our readers with a short account of the most curious or important amongst them, but not till we have mentioned a very bold but acute criticism upon a passage of Petronius, of which one of his friends is preparing a new edition. It might be remarked, that for such a design it is not enough to be a *learned man*, but a *learned Frenchman*. This Gentleman is Mons. Clavier, of whom the Author speaks in very high terms.

"He shewed me," says he, "some corrections of the text (Petronius) that I thought very ingenious, and not less true, and which I have not the smallest doubt will appear in the same advantageous light to every good judge of ancient literature. As I have said thus much, I will produce an instance; and one instance of M. Clavier's ingenuity published before its time, will be no detriment to a work *ubi plura*. The place I allude to is in the twenty-eighth chapter of the quarto edition, p. 99, Burmann.—"*Tres lustralia in conspectu ejus (Trimalchionis) Falerum potabant: Et cum plurimum rixantes effunderent, Trimalchio hoc suum propinasse dicebat.*"—The meaning of the word *propinasse* is by no means an easy word to guess at; some are for inserting *genium* after *suum*; others would read *propituisse*. But if you believe M. Clavier, the reading is *prope nassii*, which means, that the wine Trimalchio drank grew on his own estate; and indeed it is said somewhere, that he had every thing within himself—*omnia prope nassii, tu est, omni.*

We have given this criticism, not because we are convinced by it, but because of its great ingenuity. We cannot but suspect that *propinquo* is the right reading, however obscure the sense is become to us, from its clear relation to the word *effunderent*; and we may pretty safely venture to conclude our enquiry with the usual expression of French indifference, *qu'importe?*

We shall now follow our Author in his account of the French Literature. "I was this day introduced," he tells us, "to a man whom I was very ambitious of seeing, one of the first Grecians and the richest scholars in Europe, Monsieur d'Assis de Villonson. I believe you are acquainted with his Daphnis and Chloé of Longus, through the medium of a French Translation; and I think you used to be much pleased with it. He has given us, besides other things, a very curious Homer in folio. But his great work is still on the anvil; I mean his Antiquities of the Grecian Islands, or his Journey through Greece, in which he has decyphered the Inscriptions that his predecessors could not read, to which no one who has seen his Dictionary of Homer will scruple to give immediate assent. Monsieur de Villonson has visited the monastic Library of Mount Athos, and every other he could find in his road or out of his road. There are many other amateurs here at Paris, who are employed in the study of the Ancients, like Scaliger during the Massacre of the Huguenots, secure in their elevated situation, and undisturbed by the motions of the Palais-Royal. Monsieur de la Rochette is preparing an edition of the Greek Anthology, in which the whole is to be included. It will be published in six volumes in octavo, with a very curious Index, in which the Greek words will be explained, and the different senses shewn in which they are used, not only in the Anthology in general, but also in its different parts.—Monsieur l'Archer, whose notes on Herodorus are so learned and so full of information, is at work on the Etymologicon Magnum, a book that deserves to be well edited. He has already by him an edition of Orion Thebanus on this subject.—There is now at Paris a remarkable man, a Monsieur Coray, a learned Greek Physician, from Smyrna, who lives with a Monsieur Clavier, a *citoyen* Conseiller au Châtelet. Monsieur Coray, who is not rich, could not have made a better acquaintance than

Monsieur Clavier, in whose house he is lodged. Monsieur Clavier is very much at his ease, has an excellent library, is an ingenious and elegant scholar, and well informed in many branches of ancient and modern learning. Monsieur Coray, Docteur en Médecine, is at present employed in collating the Manuscripts of the Septuagint for Mr. Holmes, but this is not what he likes best. His favourite Author is Hippocrates, whom he has corrected all through in the most masterly manner, and of whom he will, it is to be hoped, publish an edition. The London Physicians should set this on foot, for the thing is so well done, that I think it would reflect great credit on the Order. In the course of Monsieur Coray's corrections on Hippocrates, he has restored Sophocles and Euripides, and the Poets in Athenæus, in the happiest manner, as Politian says—

"Magna crucis sensa e penu vatum."

"I could not help paying this tribute to merit.

"The Marquis de Paulmy's library, which belongs to the Comte d'Artois, consists of collections for the History of France, Romances, and Theatrical Pieces of all countries. Sixty volumes have been published by the Marquis himself, under the title of—"Mélanges d'une Grande Bibliothèque." It is said, that should the Comte d'Artois ever return to Paris, he has a design of making it public. The library cost a hundred thousand crowns, or twelve thousand five hundred pounds, and is at this moment still at the Arsenal."

Our Author appears also to be well acquainted with Botany, a science in which we confess ourselves unable to follow him; but which we owe it to him to mention, as well as to our readers. He has also favoured us with some specimens of his poetry, which are far from contemptible, and prove the great variety of his talents, though probably they would never entitle him to any very great reputation apart.

Having indulged ourselves in following this gentleman through so many walks of literature, we shall conclude our review with an extract from him, relative to the French stage, in which we perfectly agree with him, as well as in the hint with which it concludes, and which is well worthy of the attention of the master and the friends of a great school, which disgraces science and wounds probability, once a year, without ever suspecting, perhaps, that

bad taste is a worse acquisition, after ten years labour, to a young gentleman, than bad grammar, which is capable of a cure, denied to the other.

"The French Theatre has a great superiority over every other in its scrupulous adherence to the *costume* of every country and every character which it exhibits upon the stage. The most striking example I can produce of the truth and exactness of this remark, is in the *Mémoires Grecs*, which is brought forward on the French Theatre called the *Variétés*. Nothing can be more pleasing than to see the dress of the Father and the Son, the Courtisan and the Maroon, the Physician and the Slave, the Master and the Artizan, conformable to what you know, or have great reason to believe, was the dress of the character in real life and existence. The scenery also, and the decorations of the houses, the streets, and the porticos, all lend a pleasing illusion, and throw you back into the very times of the fable, and place you at Athens or at Thebes, just as the story requires. A hint may be borrowed from this school for the greater perfection of the Westminster Play,

which in its present state is a *set antique* of modern dress and ancient manners, like the hat of Harlequin on the head of Augustus, or Grecian architecture in a Gothic Cathedral."

Among the pleasantries of the author is the following line of Virgil, adapted to the situation and circumstances of the French Emigrants:

Nos patriæ funes et lampada linquimus altam.

It is not, however, quite new. We do not recollect the occasion upon which he was anticipated.

"Dabit Deus his quoque funem."

We cannot conclude without once more recommending to our readers the perusal of these lively volumes, which will make them better and more agreeably acquainted with not only events, but society and manners in France, than the whole heap of other publications upon this subject put together; and we think it is not the least obligation the Public will lie under to this author, that he will have delivered their tables from such a quantity of trash as curiosity has lately enabled our literary travellers to pour in upon them.

The Odes, Epistles, and Carmen Seculare of Horace, translated into English Verse.
By William Botcawen, Esq. 8vo. 6d. Stockdale.

— *Operosa parvus
Curmina fingo,*

IS the motto the modest and ingenious Translator has taken for his book. He might indeed have spoken in much higher terms of his performance, which gives with

fidelity, yet with strength and elegance, the sense of the original. The notes that accompany the translation are very good.

The Pleasures of Memory. The Fifth Edition. With some other Poems. 12mo. 6s. Cadell. 1793.

THE principal Poem in this Collection has been already noticed in our Magazine for October 1792. It is a circumstance no less honourable to the author than to the public, that a work of so much excellence should have already passed the press five times. The present Edition is printed in the same manner as Mr. Hayley's *Triumphs of Temper*, Mrs. Smith's *Sonnets*, and Mr. Seigrist's *Mine*, and is ornamented with four plates, two from the designs of Stothard, and two of Westall. To this Edition are also subjoined the very spirited Ode to *Superstition*, which has been already published in a smaller Poem, and now, for the first time, the following introductory lines:

OH, could my mind, unfolded, all its
page,
Eighteen times, and mould a future age!

There as it glow'd, with noblest frenzy
fraught,
Dispense the pleasures of exalted thoughts,
To Virtue wake the pulses of the heart,
And bid the tear of emulation start!
Oh, could it still, through each succeeding
year,
My life, my manners, and my name endear;
And when the Poet sleeps in silent dust,
Still hold communion with the wife and
just! — [source,
Yet should this verse, my leisure's best re-
When through the world it steals its secret
course,
Revive but once a generous wish suppress,
Chafe but a sigh, or charm a cart to rest,
In one good deed a fleeting hour employ,
Or stich one faded cheek with honest joy;
Blest were my lines, though limited their
sphere, [them here,
Though short their date, as his who trac'd
The

The Loves of Cāmārūpa and Cāmalakṣa, an Antient Indian Tale, elucidating the Customs and Manners of the Orientals, in a Series of Adventures of Rājāh Cāmārūpa and his Companions. Translated from the Persian by Wm. Franklin, Lieutenant in the Hon. the East India Company's Bengal Establishment. Crown 8vo 3s 6d. Cadell.

THE public are already indebted to Mr. Franklin for an interesting account of *Petsepheus*. His present performance is a translation from a tale in great repute amongst the Orientals, which was recommended by the learned President of the Asiatic Society, Sir William Jones, to put into an English dress. The narrative is entertaining, and cannot fail

of being acceptable to persons of literature and of civility, as it elucidates many of the customs and manners of a country now so interesting to us as the Peninsula of India is. The translation is furnished by notes historical and explanatory, and is dedicated to Sir William Jones.

A Treatise upon the Authenticity of the Scripture, and the Truth of the Christian Religion. By Jacob Bryant, Esq. 8vo 6s. Cadell.

THE abilities and extensive erudition of the writer are already abundantly known to the world. The present performance, though possessing but little novelty in argument, will by no means detract from the great reputation he has acquired as a man of letters and integrity, but will most certainly add considerably to his character as a man of piety, which is far more estimable.

An anecdote related by the Author in his Dedication, impresses us with the most favourable sentiments of him, and as we have no doubt but that it will have the same pleasant effect upon the minds of our readers, we shall here extract it.

“In one of those years,” says Mr. Bryant, “when I was in camp with you, the work is dedicated to the Countess of Pembroke, truly noble sister the Duke of Marlborough, an Officer of my acquaintance desired me, upon my making a short excursion, to take him with me in my carriage. Our conversation was rather desultory, as is usual upon such occasions, and among other things he asked me, rather abruptly, what were my opinions about religion. I answered evasively, or at least indeterminately, as his enquiry seemed to proceed merely from an idle curiosity, and I did not see that my happy consequence could ensue from an explanation. However, some time afterwards he made me a visit at my house, and stayed with me a few days. During this interval one evening he put the question to me again; and at the same time added, that he should be really obliged if I would give him my thoughts in general upon the subject.

Upon this I turned towards him, and after a short pause told him, that my opinion lay in a small compass, and he should have it in as compendious a manner as the subject could permit. Religion, I said, is either true or false. If it is the former, there is no medium. If it be the latter—merely an idle system, in *vainly derived falsehood*, it is eat and *perish to mortals*. The latter is false, let us true and advantage, and choose what may concern. For we have no prospect any life to come, much less any assurances. But if Religion be a truth, it is the most serious truth of any with which we can possibly be engaged, an article of the greatest importance. It demands our most diligent enquiry to obtain a knowledge of it, and fixed resolution to abide by it when obtained. For Religion teaches us, that this life bears no proportion to the life to come. You see then, my good friend, that an alternative of the utmost consequence lies before you. Make, therefore, your election, as you may judge best, and Heaven direct you in your determination. He told me, that he was much affected with the crisis to which I brought the object of enquiry, and I trust that it was attended with happy consequences afterwards.”

The Treatise itself is divided into six parts or general heads. Under the first our ingenious Author adduces, in a brief compass, the plain and popular arguments in proof of the existence of a Supreme Cause and support of all things. He is more particular in considering the knowledge which the Gentile world had of the Deity.—As to

what is called the *Light of Nature*, Mr. Bryant treats it very contemptibly, and in our opinion not more so than is consistent with strict justice: For, as he enquires, "If so many persons of learning who sought diligently for the truth, missed of it, how can we imagine that it would be found among people who did not search after it; among the Celts and Scythæ, among the Asiatic tribes of wandering Arabs, or the wild hords of Gétulians and Gáramanthians in the deserts of Africa?" Mr. Bryant is of opinion; that the notion which has been adopted by Cicero and other eminent men, that the knowledge of the Deity is discoverable in the idolatry and in the superstitious practices of the most uncivilized part of mankind, is extremely erroneous, and is moreover of a bad tendency. That his ideas of this matter are, in general, just, cannot well be denied, but we are inclined to think him too severe upon Mr. Pope, and too nice in his criticism on that elegant writer's celebrated *Universal Prayer*. On the first stanza of that poem—

Father of All, in ev'ry age,
In ev'ry clime ador'd,
By Saint, by Savage, and by Sage,
Jehovah, Jove, and Lord;

Mr. Bryant makes the following remarks: "It must hurt a truly pious mind to see the Creator of all things, the everlasting God, Jehovah, brought upon a level with Jupiter and Baal (who is the same as Lord), and (as we find intimated) with all the foul and horrid Deities of the Pagan world. Who would imagine that the God of all purity and holiness could be represented not only by Jupiter, Bacchus, and Vulcan, but by Pan and Priapus, by Baal-Peor and Moloch, and by all the monsters of Ægypt, and of the most savage nations; that their rites were his rites, and their mad orgies performed to his honour? Yet these notions Mr. Pope recommends. Thus has this excellent poet sacrificed truth to rhythm, antithesis, and an affected alliteration."

We cannot bring ourselves to join in this censure, nor can we in justice let it pass without making a brief animadversion upon it. Mr. Pope had certainly no inclination, from what we can discover, to impress the slightest idea on the minds of his readers, that the sentiments of the Heathens con-

cerning the Supreme Being, or their religious practices towards him, were to be placed on an equal footing with the faith and worship of those who have the advantages of a Divine Revelation to form and regulate both. The Poet felt the force of the divine and admirable prayer which he has paraphrased, and in which we offer up our devout supplications to the Almighty, not for ourselves alone, but for all mankind. Engaged in a devotional address to the *Father of All*, he justly considers himself as surrounded by an immense multitude of fellow-beings, employed in the same way and looking to the same object, though the ideas of many of them are distorted, and their manner of worshipping him absurd. The intention of the Poet, therefore, being evidently to inculcate a spirit of philanthropy, or universal generosity of sentiment, and not a principle of religious latitudinarianism, if we may be allowed so to express ourselves, then surely he did not deserve the criticism with which he has here been honoured.

From the testimonies of various Missionaries, and by much ingenious reasoning, Mr. Bryant feels himself warranted to conclude, that such a thing as an innate idea of the Deity never did nor can exist in the human mind; and from hence he establishes in the strongest manner, the absolute necessity of a Divine Revelation to supply that want.

The second part treats of the Canon of Scripture, and the authorities by which it is supported.

Mr. Bryant adduces the prophecies concerning the promised Messiah in a fair and candid manner, and argues upon them with considerable ability and much plainness.

The third division treats "of Our Saviour, and the Prophecies relating to his coming." Here our Author labours at great length in the application of the prophetic testimony to the character and mission of Jesus Christ, and manages every evidence and every objection that can be produced on this important subject in a very masterly manner. His portrait of our Saviour is so beautiful, and so strikingly just, that we have only to regret that our confined limits will not admit of presenting it to our readers. The following observation on the excellence of the Scriptures, deserves to be impressed deeply on every mind:—"Nobody," says Mr. Bryant, "with *sincerity* of heart can

can read the Scriptures, but, by the blessing of God, must be a believer."

The fourth part contains the testimony of Gentile writers in favour of Christianity, and evinces, indeed, a most extensive course of reading, as well as power of reasoning, on the part of the learned Author. The testimonies adduced are of that great enemy of Christianity Julian, Celsus, Porphyry, Piny, and Tacitus, and are chiefly acknowledgements of the existence of the Sacred Writings, the good characters of the first preachers of Christianity, and the reality of the miracles performed by them. From the uncertainty with which the most learned of the Heathen world were surrounded, respecting an existence hereafter, and of rewards and punishments in it, Mr. B. has properly inferred that it must have been attended with a bad influence on morals; and hence the Christian Religion is easily proved to have a direct contrary effect.

Part the fifth is a comparative view of the Christian and Mohammedan Religions. This is short, but ingenious. After Dr. White's admirable Lectures there was little left to say on this subject, and it is no compliment to Mr. Brvant to say, he has supplied that little.

This is followed by an examination of objections, and of such scruples and difficulties as may obtrude themselves on the mind after conviction. Concerning religious difficulties and mysterious truths, the Author reasons well from the many perplexing phenomena with which our senses are continually presented. He ingeniously observes, that a principal part of the difficulties

perceived in the Scriptures would cease to be so to us, if we would but employ ourselves frequently in the study of the Sacred Oracles, and examine them both carefully and with humility. As apposite to this, he relates the following pleasing anecdote of the highest female personage in the kingdom.—“When a Great Personage, some years ago, was visiting her royal nursery, a most amiable * Princess, who was at that time about six years old, ran, with a book in her hand and tears in her eyes, and said, “*Madam, I cannot comprehend it, I cannot comprehend it.*” Her Majesty, with true parental affection, looked upon the Princess, and told her not to be alarmed: “*What you cannot comprehend to-day you may comprehend to-morrow. Do not, therefore, be frightened with little difficulties, but attend to what you do know, and the rest will come in time.*” This is a golden rule, and well worthy of our observation.

There are many remarks on particular passages of Scripture in this part, which do great honour to the Author's character as a Critic and as a Christian, and will amply reward the reader for his perusal.

We conclude our account of this excellent performance with saying, that it is a valuable addition to the writings in favour of the Christian Religion which have already been given to the world by eminently learned and good Latmen, such as Grotius, Boyle, Locke, Jenyns, Lyttelton, West, &c. &c. May this addition be abundantly blessed, to the conviction of the sceptical, the establishment of the wavering, and the comfort of the believing mind!

W.

A Tour through the South of England, Wales, and Part of Ireland, made during the Summer of 1791. 8vo. Edwards.

THIS Work is not, as hath been too often the case, the composition of a man sitting at his ease in his closet, but, as we can safely pronounce upon the strength of our own experience, a pleasing and genuine narrative of a journey actually performed.

The following description of a natural curiosity in the Isle of Portland is amusing, and the consequent reflections sensible and pertinent.

“Proceeding in our jolting machine, we came to a hole about five feet wide,

which sent up a noise like “the rushing of mighty waters.” Here our guide stopped, and alighting, said, “this is Keeve's hole; most people call it a great curiosity.” I approached the edge to examine it, and looking down saw the sea at a great distance below me, dashing and foaming over huge fragments of stone. Desiring to be more acquainted with a phenomenon apparently so extraordinary, I addressed myself to our guide, and asked him if any person had ever descended into the hole. He said that no gentleman

• Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary.

K k k a

had

had ever ventured, but that the boys of the island frequently did; and the general opinion was, that a subterraneous cavern, originating from the sea, proceeded through the whole island. By stepping from one fragment to the other, I contrived to descend below the roof of the cavern. Here seated upon one of the most prominent points of the rock, I had an opportunity of contemplating a spectacle so truly awful and sublime, as to beggar every power of description. Impelled by the same motives of curiosity, in my way have ventured to explore it, as I did; but I am confident the same illusion arose from the view of it, that it is one among the stupendous features of nature, which can only be conceived by those who contemplate its beauties on the spot; and in all attempts to depicture it, whether by the pencil or the pen, however lively the delineation, it must fall short of the original. And this is one of the first emotions which a traveller feels in beholding the magnificence of nature—a consciousness of the impossibility of retaining or relating the impressions it affords; in as much as it is beyond the power of mechanism to give to inanimate matter the glow and energy of life. I found it to be indeed a cavern, not as our guide had described it, proceeding through the whole island, but such as amply repaid me for my trouble. Winding from its entrance into the heart of the Island Stone, it forms so large a cavity, that ships, in storms of weather, have put into it for shelter. From the peculiar advantage of my situation, I beheld at the same time the whole of this wonderful place; from the prodigious arches which form its mouth, unto its utmost extent behind. The sea gushed in with a force that threatened to overwhelm me in its foam, and, subsiding among the rocks, roared in rough surges below. Vast masses of stone had, from time to time, fallen among the huge pillars that supported the roof, and by the ponderous chafms which every where appeared, many more seemed to tremble, and menace a terrible fall. I looked around me with astonishment, and felt what an insignificant little mite I was, creeping about among the fearful and wonderful works of God. I could have remained for hours in my subterranean abode. A reverie which would have continued unbroken until put to flight by the shades of the evening, succeeded to the astonishment I was at first thrown into; but in the world above I had companions of a more restless nature, who

soon roused me with their hawling, and by a shout of impudence snatched the thread of my meditations." What our Author has said of Devonshire, a county to which few publications have done justice, is entitled to much credit, particularly his description of Plymouth and its beautiful environs.

The following account and remark will amuse the reader: "It is usual," says our traveller, "in this part of the world, to see women employed in the management of the ferry-boats; we were conducted, on our return to the Dock, by two of these nautical females. From the skill which they evinced in feathering the oars, and their dexterity in managing the sails, I do not see why his Majesty's navy might not be supplied upon emergencies with these aquatic Amazons: can any one say what the effect would be? It would at least in this experimental age be an important attempt at improvement. Our fashions, when engaged by the side of their favourite *dressers*, might exert themselves with additional vigour, both from the fear of being excelled by women, and badly for the preservation of those they love. At any rate, it appears that many a female who plies a bench of oars at Plymouth, would adorn our navy full as much as the ranks of our army are disgraced by a number of effeminate figures in scarlet, whom one sees daily bepowdered and perfumed, armed *cap a pee* for the puades."

The account of different places in Cornwall is generally just, and what is said of the mines in that county, and their productions, will reward the reader's perusal. It appears to us, that the Author had read the ingenious Dr. Pryce's *Mineralogia Cornubiensis*, though he has not mentioned that elaborate work.

What is said of Bristol is very inaccurate; the Author says that it is "a city long renowned for *dirty* and commerce." The latter characteristic it still preserves to a large extent, and long may it continue to do so! but the former has been done away for a considerable length of time; though from what is here said, one would be apt to imagine that it is as *dirty* now as formerly. The improvements in that city are great, elegant, and increasing; and we can venture the assertion, that a better police does not exist in any place in the kingdom. It is said also, that the "North and South sides of the city are connected by a stone bridge over the Avon, and the uncommon display of vessels on each side of this bridge, whose

whose masts like a crowded forest extend as far as the eye can reach, afford a convincing proof of the opulence of Bristol, and its dignity in trade." Here we beg leave to remark, that on account of the narrowness of the river, the shipping are seen only on one side of the *bridge*, namely, lying in regular tiers at the quay, or in the docks.

From Bristol our Author and his company proceeded to visit Wales, and the relation here given of the beauties which that part of Britain so plentifully affords, will yield considerable satisfaction to the reader. We are sorry that our limits will not permit us to extract the good account that is here given of the surprising brick-builder William Edwards, and the noble fabric which he erected over the river Taffe. But we think our Author deserving much credit for his fairness upon Mr. Bruce, and Mr. Gibson, the *luminous historian* as he calls him, to impudently introduced as when he is speaking of the Port-y Pidd.

The description of the *Devil's Bridge*, in the county of Cardigan, and of its surrounding scenery, is perhaps the most finished picture in the Tour. We have here some severe remarks on what Mr. Gilpin has said of the beauties in his "Observations relative to Penrith and Beauty;" and some rather less to Mr. Wyndham's account. Of the description now given, our readers shall judge for themselves. As we have visited the same spot, and nearly about the same time, we can only say that we are perfectly satisfied.

"We beheld the river Monach," says our author, "in a bold convulsive cleft between the mountains, forming with clamorous fury through a chain of the solid rock, and rushing down the steep abrupt of a precipitous precipice, roar in a white surf at our feet, and lose itself in a vast basin below. Enveloped by an awful display of every thing that can add majesty and grandeur to the features of nature, the spectator is lost in the contemplation of this wild assemblage of mountains, vallies, hills, rocks, woods and water. After having feasted our eyes with the view of this headlong torrent, we ascended, by our guide's direction, and were introduced to a similar scene above it; from this second part we ascended to a third, and soon to a fourth and fifth; for this fall of the Monach is so much interrupted and broken, that by a near inspection, as you ascend from the bottom, you are shown five separate

cascades; which, when you retire to a proper distance, at a particular point of view, appear united into one stupendous cataract. We were conducted to this spot, which is on an eminence opposite the falls, and from whence the effect of this cascade is more superb than can either be conceived or expressed. The bounding of a river precipitated from a height of four hundred feet, conveys an idea of something great, of something unusually magnificent. But what to this is added the peculiar wildness and gigantic forces of the scenery which surround the Monach, no description will ever can do it justice. Soon after it is decent, it runs into the Rhiddol, which river also displays a beautiful cascade, before its union with the Taffe. Several brooks and smaller streams descend from the tops of the high mountains on all sides, and join themselves in the valley below. Thus we seemed surrounded by waterfalls, many of which attracted our notice, and it not even for the fall of the Monach, which deservedly engrossed our attention.

"From these leads we proceeded to the Devil's bridge, which has been erected over a dreadful chasm worn in the solid rock, a perpetual cataract of the Monach down the sides of ages. It is a truly sublime upon bridge. In original it has no variant, and of course, from its great antiquity and uncommon situation, has been attributed by superstition and superstition to the agency of a supernatural architect. It is supposed that it was thrown over the chasm by the monks some centuries ago. The upper arch has been erected at the expence of the country, as the other had fallen into great decay, and was become very dangerous. It was formed by a centie masonry upon the old one, and when it was completed the timber work was removed from between the two arches, so that the original arch still remains. The depth to the water under the bridge is at least two hundred and fifty feet, while the chasm gradually expands itself above the bridge to the height of three hundred more. From the downmost bottom to the uppermost summit of this extraordinary valley rises an exuberant mantle of oaks, ash, witch-elms, and hazels. The bridge itself is so closely environed with their shades, that neither one arch nor the other can be seen by the traveller without his first making a difficult descent. The beautiful verdure of the woods

risks to the highest brink of this tremendous chasm, and then abruptly stops: All above are mountains bleak and horrid; the melancholy surface of which produces only a rank, coarse, and mournful grass. The intrepid female who acted as our guide, conducted me at the hazard of my life between the arches which compose the bridge. The water had petrified as it fell from the upper arch. I gathered some specimens, which hung like icicles; they were from two to three inches in length, soft, opaque, and slightly tinged with a yellow colour."

From hence our traveller passed into North Wales, and at Holy Head embarked for Dublin, and here we are amused with a laughable account of Irish cleanliness. Speaking of St. Patrick's, he says, "This cathedral is of great antiquity. It was opened and shewn to us by an old servant of Dean Swift's. The name of that great man brought us to see it, and it was no small gratification to us to meet one that had served under him for some years. This man's name was Richard Brennan; he had certificates in his pocket-book, signed by notable people, to prove the validity of his having been the servant of Swift. He told us many anecdotes of the Dean that we had never heard before, and said, that till within these few years he had retained some of his hair, which he had taken from him before his burial, but that the applications of the curius had succeeded in depriving him of this last memento of his master. In the South aisle is the simple monument and bust erected over him. His old servant pointed to the very spot where he lay. This was sufficiently visible, for after his interment the stones were laid down in a hasty manner without mortar, and remain to this day. Near his grave lie the remains of Miss Johnson, better known to the world by the name of *Stella*. He was buried near her, and his servant assured us that he was married to her, but that family reasons made him always keep it a secret."

It should seem that our traveller visited

Ireland for no other purpose than to exhibit a caricature of its inhabitants. The picture is indeed disgusting, but it is a small one, and we hope not a faithful delineation. After a short stay at Dublin the company returned to Wales, and then proceeded northwards to Liverpool, of which we have a full and pleasing account. Litchfield affords him an opportunity of expressing his high respect for the names of Garrick, Johnson, and Seward. Bumin ham, which was visited by our travellers just after the riots, is amply described, and a very particular attention is paid to the most distinguished manufactures which that industrious town exhibits.

Stratford upon Avon is also largely noticed, but entirely on account of the immortal Shakespeare. A particular account of the Jubilee in 1769 to the memory of the bard is here given, and will afford much entertainment to the reader. From Oxford, which is slightly described, the travellers returned to London.

Our anonymous author in conclusion promises a work of another nature to the public. "I hasten," he says, "among the wider regions of continental domain; to see Peace expel Discord, and to witness the downfall of Anarchy; to behold the armies of nations combined in restoring serenity to a distracted people; to behold the melancholy condition of a country where Faction, drunk with the blood of multitudes, has tantalically arrayed herself in the garb of Liberty, and like the arrogant bud who envied the meekness and beauty of the dove, vainly endeavours by assuming a borrowed plumage to hide her native deformity."

Whatever may be the work alluded to, we wish success to the writer, and from this specimen of his abilities form no unfavourable expectations concerning it.

The present volume is ornamented with eleven Views very neatly engraved, and the whole is entitled to our recommendation.

W.

Travels in the Western Hebrides, from 1782 to 1790. By the Rev. John Lane Buchanan, A. M. Missionary Minister to the Isles from the Church of Scotland. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Robinsons, Paternoster-Row; Dehret, Piccadilly. 1793.

ALTHOUGH Scotland, the Highlands, and adjacent Islands, have been visited and described by several travellers from the South, by Johnson, Pennant, and Newte, and others of interior reputation, the remote Isles that are the

subject of the publication before us, the *Western Hebrides*, presented to the view of our Reverend Missionary a field for observation and description as new and untouched, as singular and interesting; deeply interesting to human sympathy, as well

as to curiosity. For the Western *Abudæ*, commonly called *Hebrides*, alias the Long Island, or rather chain of Islands, is not that cluster of Islands situated near to the Scottish coast, Skye, Mull, Jura, Isla, Rascy, &c. &c.; but this long chain of Islands which is advanced a whole degree farther Westward into the Atlantic Ocean, and which extends from South to North, from Orehy Point in Lewis to Bernera the most Southerly of the Bishops Isles, a space of near 120 miles. These Islands have seldom been visited by strangers, but their interior economy, the situation, circumstances, and character of the people never before described by any modern traveller, except in a very summary manner by Donald Monro, quoted and followed by George Buchannan, in his History of Scotland.

Our Author, that he may give his readers some idea, and interest them in the subject or subjects of which he is going to speak, very judiciously, after the example of the best writers, and according to the rules of legitimate composition, exhibits, in his Introduction, an outline of his Work. Having observed, that we have not any written accounts relating to the domestic and political situation of the inhabitants of the Long Island, or chain of Islands, he says, "This indeed is at present most deplorable; the relief of emigration offered to some being denied to the far greater number by extreme poverty; and a petty tyranny arising from immemorial usages, established in times of feudal oppression; and their singular and remote situation, which excludes the miserable natives of the Western Hebrides from the benign influence of the British laws and government. A night awaits nothing without a remedy. The poor Hebridean, as well as the Highland cottager in the more sequestered parts of North Britain, would find it impossible to effect, if he had courage to attempt, emancipation and independence on the Tacksmen, and petty lands or land-holders who keep them in subjection. Though the Tacksmen for the most part enjoy their leases of whole districts on liberal terms, their exactions from their sub-tenants are in general most severe. They

grant them their possessions only from year to year; and, lest they should forget their dependent condition, they are every year at a certain term, with the most regular formality, warned to quit their tenements, and to go out of the bounds of the leasehold estate. The sub-tenant by what presents he can command, or by humble supplications, endeavours to work on the mind of the Tacksmen, and on any condition he pleases to impose, to retain a home for himself, his wife, and children; for he has no other resource.

"And here I am to disclose to the English nation, as well, I hope, as to the greater part of the Scotch, and to the whole world, a matter of fact, which cannot fail to excite a very general sympathy and concern for a sober, harmless, and much-injured people.

"It is an invariable custom, and established by a kind of tacit compact among the Tacksmen and inferior Lairds, to refuse with the most invincible obduracy an asylum on their ground to any sub-tenant without the recommendation of his landlord; or, as he is very properly called in those parts, his MASTER *. The wretched out-cast, therefore, has no alternative but to sink down into the situation and rank of an unfortunate and numerous class of men known under the name of Scallags.

"The Scallag, whether male or female, is a poor being who, for mere subsistence, becomes a predial slave to another, whether a sub-tenant, a tacksmen, or a lord. The Scallag builds his own hut with fods and boughs of trees; and, if he is sent from one part of the country to another, he moves off his sticks, and by means of these forms a new hut in another place. Five days in the week he works for his master; the sixth is allowed to himself, for the cultivation of some scrap of land, on the edge of some moor or moor; on which he raises a little kail or coleworts, barley, and potatoes. These articles boiled up together in one milk, and often without salt, are his only food, except in those seasons and on those days when he can catch some fish, which he is obliged, not unfrequently, to eat without bread or salt: the only treat he tastes is a cake made of the flour of

* Mr Buchannan observes in a note, that the remains of feudal slavery are so inveterate in Scotland, that MASTER is for the most part the term used for LANDLORD. A Mr. Kemp, a minister of Edinburgh, in a sermon preached before the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, at their anniversary meeting in the High Church of Edinburgh, June 5, 1788, on the subject of the character of the late Earl of Kinnoull (President of that Society), in relation to his tenants calls him their MASTER!

barley. He is allowed coarse shoes, with tarten hole, and a coarse coat, with a blanket or two, for cloathing. It may occur to an English reader; that as the Scallag works only five days out of seven to his master, he has two to provide for himself. But it is to be recollected, that throughout the whole of Scotland and all its appendages, Sunday, or, as it is called there, the Sabbath, is celebrated by a total cessation from all labour, and all amusements too, as well as by religious exercises.

"The writer of the following notes, whose commission from the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge from 1782 to 1791 gave him an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the actual situation of affairs in the Western Hebrides, trusts that he will do no disservice, but, on the contrary, promote the interests of both the chiefs and the natives at large by disclosing scenes industriously concealed from the eye of the benevolent landholder, as well as of the inquisitive stranger; in the hope that humanity and sound policy may devise some means for alleviating the misery of the poor Hebrideans, and converting their industry to both public and private advantage. The picture, on the whole, will be a melancholy one, but here and there relieved by some curious manners and customs, and some particulars in natural history."

This general account of the little volume before us is just. Mr. Buchannan having thus given an account of his subject and design in his Introduction, in his first section or chapter gives a geographical description of the Western Hebrides, their mineral strata, their vegetable and animal productions.

In Chapter II. he describes the political state of the Western Hebrides; the principal Proprietors and Tacksmen; and the situation and circumstances of the sub-tenants and predial slaves, or SCALLAGS. Such a union of oppression, poverty, and nastiness, is scarcely to be found among the native Siberians and Kamikkatlats groaning under the Russian yoke, as is to be found in the Hebridean huts, in which men, women, and children, cattle, sheep, and hogs, dogs, cats, and poultry, lie together around a central fire, and not unfrequently take their food out of the same dish; nay to extremely dirty and lost to all sense of delicacy and cleanliness are the poor islanders, that the same vessel which holds their milk or whey serves also to cast out the water of the cattle out of the common habitation for man and

beast. In Chapter III. the same subject of Tacksmen, sub-tenants, and predial slaves, or Scallags, is continued. Chapter IV. treats of the genius, customs, manners, and dress of the Western Hebrideans; the price of labour, the respect and kindness shown to beggars, rude manufactures of various kinds, their turn for fishing, their disregard to charity, and most conging and servile submission to their superiors. Mr. Buchannan in Chapter V. gives an account of the remote, sequestered, and romantic island of St. Kilda; its climate, soil, vegetable and animal productions, and its natives being in a state of primæval simplicity. In Chapter VI. he treats of the modes, implements, and general state of Husbandry in the Western Hebrides; in Chapter VII. of marriages, baptisms, and burials; with the stages attending them. Chapter VIII. contains anecdotes of Prince William Henry, who was in the Western Hebrides at the time when our Reverend Missionary was performing the duties of his mission in those dreary Islands; a contrast between the savings of Liberty and Comfort opened in Lewis, and the present state of the adjacent Island of Harris; former manners and mode of life in the Hebrides compared with the present; a comparison of the condition of the Hebrideans and other Highland Scallags with that of the Negroes in the West Indies, by which it appears, beyond all doubt, that the condition of the Negroes is much to be envied when compared with that of the predial slaves, or Scallags, in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland; and his observations on the attempts that have been made to introduce extensive fisheries into those parts. On the subject of slavery Mr. Buchannan quotes some very striking facts, shewing the difficulty and danger of sudden emancipation, from Mr. Swinton's Travels (lately published) in Norway, Denmark, and Russia. Here, and indeed throughout the whole of the little work before us, the reflection perpetually recurs, that while such objects of compassion cry aloud for relief at our own doors, it is somewhat singular that so many amongst us should be wholly taken up with grievances across the Atlantic!

Mr. Buchannan, in his IXth and last Chapter, describes the state of Religion in the Western Hebrides—Presbyteries—Synods—Millionaries—Elders—Schoolmasters—Catechists. It evidently appears, that in religious matters as well

as in civil in the Western Hebrides, we can easily trace the effects of distance from the seat of Government. Our Reverend Missionary makes his remarks on the clergy, and elders, a kind of lay-brethren in the Isles, and the abuses of various religious donations or charities, with great freedom; and with equal boldness makes his observations, and gives his advice, mingled with a degree of rebuke, to the managers of the royal bounty—a Committee of the General Assembly of the church of Scotland. On this topic, his satire, though severe, is somewhat pleasant: having observed, that the managers in the appointing of vicarages of missionaries and charity schools, are sometimes more attentive to the wishes and importunities of certain restless and intriguing spirits, who want to have a post, and a summer excursion free of expence, than to the qualities of the mind, our Author says, “I have heard of a Reverend vicar who had no other motive for soliciting the appointment, than that he wished to have a respite for some months from being hen-pecked by his wife. That appointment the clergyman alluded to certainly received, although, what will appear incredible, he was ignorant of the Gaelic tongue.”

ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR.

Mr. John Buchanan is a native of the Highland part of Menteith, in the shire of Perth, North Britain. He is a cadet of the ancient family of Leny, Lenoeh, or Lane, in that district; which family, as appears from probable circumstances, and oral tradition, joined to some sentences collected from written and printed records, is lineally descended from the famous Caledonian hero Galgacus, who stemmed the torrent of the Roman armies near the roots of the Grampian mountains, under Agricola; but by his mother a Macgregor. Our Author, after a course of grammar-school education at Calender in Menteith, studied in the University of Glasgow, and, after the usual time of attendance, was ordained a preacher of the gospel. He was, through the influence of Mr. William Porteous, one of the ministers of Glasgow, celebrated for his religious zeal, as well as his severe economy in the distribution of money destined for the relief of the poor, appointed assistant to the Rev. Mr. Menzies, minister of Comrie, in the Presbytery of Auchterroider, in which character he laboured with great assiduity, and was much beloved by the people for many years. On Mr. Menzies's death, and the succession of a young man to the parsonage of

Comrie who needed not an assistant, Mr. Buchanan was appointed, by the Committee of the General Assembly that manages the royal and other pious charities in the Islands and Highlands of Scotland, one of their missionaries to those Hyperborean regions; his knowledge of the Gaelic, his religious sincerity and zeal, and his habits of living and conversing much with the poor people who needed his instructions, rendering him a very fit person for the office of a missionary. Mr. Buchanan is now in London, devoted to the study of Celtic antiquity; on which he has a work, as we understand, in great forwardness.

Mr. Buchanan is about sixty years of age, and a bachelor. As there is a most striking resemblance of countenance between our Rev. Missionary and the pictures we have of his celebrated kinsman George Buchanan, the same largeness and rugeness of forehead, the same black and penetrating eyes, *et jactus oculorum*, a Royal Academician of considerable eminence undertook to draw Mr. J. Buchanan's likeness; which is to appear among the Portraits in the next Exhibition.

The extreme likeness of our Author, however, to George Buchanan, consists chiefly in external appearance. John is said to be a sincere and simple, though a very zealous man in any thing he goes about; and so ignorant of the world (having lived only like a hermit among poor people in remote islands and sequestered corners of the world), that he sent a copy of his book to the Duke of Clarence, whom he had seen in the Island of Lewis, and another to Mr. Wilberforce, accompanied by letters entreating them to procure orders to be sent to certain Lairds and Tacksmen in the Islands, enjoining them to behave better to the poor people, and not to treat them like slaves in future.—The very interesting publication of which we have given an account was collected, we are informed, and put into some order, and a tolerable gaub, by a different hand from that of J. B. out of an infinite variety of materials relating chiefly to low life, anecdotes of the Elders of Harris, Aulay Macaulay, Tormad Maciver, &c. all which, had it been published, would have swelled the present little book to a large folio. But the simplicity of our Author is far from being any argument against his veracity; and undoubtedly the facts he relates are highly curious and interesting; and such indeed as call loudly for the attention of the Legislature.

Travels during the Years 1787, 1788, and 1789, undertaken more particularly with a View of ascertaining the Cultivation, Wealth, Resources, and National Prosperity of the Kingdom of France. By Arthur Young, F. R. S. 4to. 2l. 1s. Richardson.

(Concluded from Page 360.)

IN the year 1789 Mr. Young again set out with a view to visit the eastern parts of France. The commencement of this journal consists chiefly of relations of the events that occurred at an early period of the Revolution, and conjectures about their probable results. We now, however, know too well by fatal experience, that their consequences have been such as no human prudence could at that time either foresee or foretell. These circumstances have been so often detailed, and so often commented on, that they are at present familiar to every person's mind; we shall not therefore offer to our readers any extracts from this part of the performance now before us, although the observations of a person immediately upon the spot, related apparently with much impartiality, will be a valuable source of information to posterity. Leaving then Mr. Young's politics, we turn to a more pleasing subject, the account of the domestic life of a French farmer who had made his fortune by agriculture. "At Chaucaurier near Meaux Mr. Y. waited on M. Gibert, a considerable cultivator, whose father and himself had between them made a fortune by agriculture. The former gentleman was not at home; by the latter I was received with great hospitality, and I found in him the strongest desire to give me every information I wished. M. Gibert has built a handsome and commodious house, with farming offices, on the most ample and solid scale. I was pleased to find his wealth, which was not inconsiderable, had arisen all from the plough. He did not forget to let me know he was noble, and exempted from all tailles, and that he had the honours of the chace, his father having purchased the post of *Secrétaire du Roi*; but he very wisely lives *en fermier*. His wife made ready the table for dinner, and his bailiff with the female domestic who has the charge of the dairy, &c. both dined with us. This is in a true farming style, it has many conveniences, and looks like a plan of living which does not promise, like the foppish modes of little gentlemen, to run through a fortune from false shame and silly pretensions."

From the general deficiency of information all over France, Mr. Young is of opinion that the smallest endeavour properly directed to continue the old form of Government would have been successful. He blames M. Necker much, and seems to think that at one time he had it in his power to have settled the Constitution as he pleased, but he missed the opportunity. At that most important period, he could often in very considerable towns find no newspaper to give any account of what was going forward at the capital, and several times was in considerable danger from the resentment of the populace, who took him for some emissary of the old Government.

As in some former extracts from different parts of this work we laid before our readers the account which the Author gives of his interviews with men eminent for their science, to whom he was introduced, we shall now select a few particulars relative to M. Morveaux the celebrated chymist.

"August 1. at Dijon—Dined with M. Morveaux by appointment. M. Professeur Chausse and M. Picardet were of the party. It was a rich day to me; the great and just reputation of M. de Morveaux, for being not only the first chymist in France, but one of the greatest that Europe has to boast, was alone sufficient to render his company interesting; but to find such a man void of affectation, free from those airs of superiority which are sometimes found in celebrated characters, and that reserve which oftener throws a veil over their talents, as well as conceals their deficiencies, for which it is intended, was very pleasing. M. de Morveaux is a lively, conversable, eloquent man, who, in any station of life, would be sought as an agreeable companion. Even in this eventful moment of revolution the conversation turned almost entirely on chymical subjects. The view of this great chymist's laboratory will show that he is not idle. It consists of two large rooms admirably furnished indeed. There are six or seven different furnaces, of which Macquer's is the most powerful; and such a variety and extent of apparatus

ratus as I have seen no where else, with a furniture of specimens from the three kingdoms, as looks truly like business. There are little writing desks with pens and paper scattered every where, and in his library also, which is convenient."

Of Avignon and Vaucluse, places immortalized by Petrarch, the following is an agreeable description: "Whether it was because I had read much of this town in the history of the middle ages, or because it had been the residence of the Popes, or probably from the still more interesting memoirs which Petrarch has left concerning it, in poems that will last as long as Italian elegance and human feelings shall exist, I know not; but I approached the place with a sort of interest, attention, and expectancy, that few towns have kindled. Laura's tomb is in the church of the Cordeliers; it is nothing but a stone in the pavement, with a figure engraven on it partly effaced, surrounded by an inscription in Gothic letters, and another in the wall adjoining, with the armorial of the family of Sade. How incredible is the power of great talents, when employed in delineating passions common to the human race! How many millions of women as fair as Laura have been beloved as tenderly, but, wanting a Petrarch to illustrate the passion, have lived and died in oblivion! whilst his lines, not written to die, conduct thousands under the impulse of feelings which genius only can excite, to mingle in idea their melancholy sighs with those of the poet who consecrated these remains to immortality! There is a monument of the brave Crebillon in the same church; and I saw other churches and pictures—but Petrarch and Laura are predominant at Avignon. On the 29th paid a visit to the fountain of Vaucluse, which is justly said to be as celebrated almost as that of Helicon. Crossing a plain, which is not so beautiful as one's idea of Tempe, the mountain presents an almost perpendicular rock, at the foot of which is an immense and very fine cavern, half filled with a pool of stagnant pure clear water; this is the famous fountain; at other seasons it fills the whole cavern, and boils over in a vast stream among rocks; its bed now marked by vegetation. At present the water gushes out about 200 yards farther down, from beneath masses of rock, and in a very small distance forms a considerable river,

which almost immediately receives deviations by art for mills and irrigation. On the summit of a rock above the village, but much below the mountain, is a ruin, called by the poor people here the chateau of Petrarca, who tell you it was inhabited by Mr. Petrarca and Madame Laura. The scene is sublime; but what renders it truly interesting to our feelings, is the celebrity which great talents have given it. The power of rocks and water and mountains, even in their baldest features, to arrest attention, and fill the bosom with sensations that banish the insipid feelings of common life, holds not of inanimate nature. To give energy to such sensations, it must receive animation from the creative touch of a vivid fancy: described by the poet, or connected with the residence, actions, pursuits or passions of great geniuses, it lives as it were personified by talents, and commands the interest that breathes around whatever is consecrated by fame."

At Marseilles Mr. Young had an interesting conversation with the celebrated Abbe Raynal, which we regret that our limits will not permit us to insert.

"From Nice the view of the sea is fine, and for enjoying it in greater perfection they have an admirable and singular contrivance. A row of low houses forming one side of a street a quarter of a mile long, has flat roofs which are covered with a stucco floor, forming a noble terrace, open immediately to the sea, raised above the dirt and annoyance of a street, and equally free from the sand and shingle of a beach. At one end some finely-situated lodging-houses open directly upon it. The walk this terrace affords is in fine weather delicious.

"The climate of Nice is in winter the most inviting that can be imagined; a clear blue expanse is commonly overhead, and a sun warm enough to be exhilarating, but not hot enough to be disagreeable. Dr. Smollet in his description has done great injustice to the climate, and even against the feelings of his own crazy constitution; for he never was so well after he left Nice as he had been at it, and made much interest with Lord Shelburne to be appointed Consul, who told him, and not without some foundation, that he would on no account be such an enemy to a man of genius; that he had libelled the climate of Nice so severely, that if

he were to go again thither the Niffards would certainly knock him on the head. Hay is there made and well made at Christmas."

At Milan, Mr. Young found the Agricultural Society employed on settling the merits of a button and a pair of scissars, intended to rival or excel the English hardware. "Similar," says he, "are the employments of Societies every where; in England busied about rhubarb, silk, and drill ploughs; at Paris with fleas and butterflies; and at Milan with buttons and scissars. I hope I shall find the *corgeffi* at Florence employed on a top knot."

At Bergamo in Italy, Mr. Young appears to have narrowly escaped being changed from a farming into a sentimental traveller, as the following little story will evince: Searching in the evening for a person to whom he had letters without being able to find him, a lady from a window, seeing and pitying his perplexity, informed him that the person he sought was in the country. "Next morning," says Mr. Y. "I repaired to the street where the lady had given me the information the night before. She was luckily at her window, but the intelligence crops to my wishes, for those who I wanted were still in the country. I need not go to the door, she said, for there were no servants in the house. The dusk of the evening in this dark town had last night veiled the fair *incognita*, but looking a second time now I found her extremely pretty, with a pair of eyes that shone in unison with something better than a street of Bergamo. She asked me kindly after my business, *Spero che non è grande mancamento?* words of no import, but uttered with a sweetness of voice that rendered the poorest monosyllable interesting. I told her, that the bosom must be cold from which her presence did not banish all feeling of disappointment. It was impossible not to say something beyond common thanks. She bowed in return; and I thought I read in her expressive eyes that I had not offended. I was encouraged to ask the favour of Signore Maironi's address in the country—*Con gran piacere vi lo darò.*—I took a card from my pocket, but her window was rather too high to hand it. I looked at the door: *Forse è aperta;*—*credo che sì,* she replied. If the reader is an electrician, and has flown a kite in a thunder-storm, he will know that when the atmosphere around him becomes

highly electric, and his danger increases, if he does not quickly remove, there is a cobweb sensation in the air, as if he were enclosed in a net of the finest gossamer. My atmosphere at this moment had some resemblance to it: I had taken two steps to the door, when a gentleman passing opened it before me, and stood upon the threshold. It was the lady's husband, she was in the passage behind, and I was in the street before him. She said, *Ecco un Signore Inglese, che ha bisogno d'una direzione a Sig. Maironi.* The husband answered politely that he would give it me. Nothing was ever done so concisely: I looked at him a glance, and thought him one of the ugliest fellows I had ever seen.—Certain it is, one now and then meets with terrible eyes in Italy; in the north of Europe they have attractive powers, here they have every sort of power; the sphere of the activity of an eye-beam is enlarged, and he who travels as I do for the plough, must take care, as I shall in future, to keep out of the reach of it."

We have heavy complaints of the inhospitality of Italy. "This is the third evening," says Mr. Y. "that I have spent by myself in Padua, with five letters to it. I do not even hint any reproach in this; they are wise, and I do truly commend their good sense. I condemn nobody but myself, who have for fifteen or twenty years past, whenever a foreigner brings me a letter, which some hundreds have done, given him an English welcome for as many days as he would favour me with his company, and sought no other pleasure than to make my house agreeable. Why I make this minute at Padua I know not; for it has not been peculiar to that place, but to seven-eighths of all I have seen in Italy."

The city of Venice is remarkably quiet, although there is but little and careless police. Mr. Y. thinks this is probably connected with the number of public theatres, sufficient to contain 150,000 people. The observation is certainly just; if people are accustomed to spend the superfluity of their earnings on theatrical amusements, it must necessarily diminish those habits of intoxication and association which lead to all mischief.

When at Florence our Author seems to forget agriculture, and speaks only the language of an enraptured admirer of the remains of ancient art. This is, indeed,

Indeed, a strong proof of the powers of these exquisite productions to fascinate the mind, and is saying more in their favour than twenty pages of unmeaning exclamations of admiration; for it must be a powerful magnet that can make the intent and ardent mind of Mr. Young deviate from his favourite pursuit.

We embrace this opportunity to inform the public, on the authority of Mr. Young, concerning a subject which has been much misrepresented and magnified in this country, viz. the regulations of the late Grand Duke of Tuscany concerning funerals. In its most exaggerated point of view, it has furnished the foundation of a beautiful poem in our language; but poets succeed best in fiction, the real fact is as follows: "The bodies of all who die in a day are carried in the night on a bier, in a linen covering, and not tumbled naked into a common cart, to the church, but without any lights or singing, they there receive benediction; thence they are moved to a house prepared on purpose, where the bodies are laid, covered, on a marble platform, and a *voiture*, made for that use, removes them to the cemetery, at a distance from the city, where they are buried, without distinction, very deep, not more than two in a grave; but no coffins are used. All persons, of whatever rank, are bound to submit to this law, except the Archbishop and women of religious orders. These exceptions are by far the worst part of the ordinance, for it is allowing the force of those very prejudices, and considering their indulgence as a privilege, which it is meant to abolish."

On his return to Paris Mr. Young concludes this tour with a view of the general mode of living and character of the French, compared with that of the English. As he appears to have considered the people and the country in a point

of view different from other travellers, we intended to have finished the account of this performance with laying an extract of it before our readers, but we have already exceeded the bounds which our narrow limits permit us to bestow on the consideration of any one publication. For similar reasons we can say only a few words of the second part of this performance. It contains a great mass of useful information, and comparative views relative to the agriculture, the wealth, the industry, the manufactures, and the best mode of improving France, drawn from the most authentic sources. These are so much divided, and classed under so many heads, that it is impossible to collect them under any general point of view. To those whose researches are directed to such points they will afford much useful information, and such we refer to the work itself, from which much amusement as well as instruction may be derived. We admire Mr. Young's general philanthropy, as well as his peculiar preference of his native country; the *amor patriæ* is a principle implanted by nature, and in those characters who either do not, or affect not to possess it, there will generally be found something wrong. In his general ideas of a well-regulated government, equally free from the tyranny of a king, or the more cruel and unfeeling despotism of a popular assembly, every wise and considerate man will agree with him.— Upon the whole, we think that it is to the honour of this country, that it possesses a man, whose energy of mind, and desire of improving agriculture, the most useful as well as most honourable of all occupations, has led him to undergo the fatigue, as well as from his own private fortune to incur the expence, of visiting great part of Europe.

Vindication of the Character and Conduct of Sir William Waller, Knight, Commander in Chief of the Parliament Forces in the West; explanatory of his Conduct in taking up Arms against Charles the First. Written by Himself, and now first published from the original Manuscript, &c. Embellished with Portraits. 8vo. 6s. boards. Debrett.

IT is observed by Hume, that if the numerous manuscripts in the possession of individuals, and locked up in the libraries of ancient families, were made known, not only a large mass of curious and entertaining information would be added to our literature, but

great light would also be thrown upon the former periods of our history, and the characters of those who were concerned in the principal transactions of them; in short, from a want of industry or opportunity respecting these researches, the histories of Great Britain are

so deficient, that they may be considered rather as essays or sketches, than comprehensive historical works. Lord Lyttelton's *Life of Henry II.* consisting only of one reign and its connections, extends to almost half the size of our most esteemed histories of England, from the aboriginal Britons to the present reign. Lord Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, as well as others of particular periods, plainly prove, that our English Historians have, in general, thought more how to abridge than to enlarge, and to give out-lines instead of finishing the picture. Indeed, the history of our country is more indebted to partial than general writers; and we have long entertained the opinion, that equal fame and advantage would result, from a new and well-executed *History of Great Britain*, illustrated by the vast heap of detached materials which have been neglected by former writers, or have appeared since any English History of reputation has been published. The volume before us is one of those detached works, which, after remaining upwards of a century in privacy and concealment, is at length unfolded to the public, to give its late but curious illustrations of the important period in which it was written.

Sir William Waller, at once the Author and the subject of the following Vindication, was descended from the ancient family of the Wallers of Speldhurst, in the county of Kent. He was the son of Sir Thomas Waller, Constable of Dover Castle, and Margaret, daughter of Lord and Lady Dacre.—The early part of his education was at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and he afterwards completed it at Paris. He began his military career in the service of the Confederate Princes against the Emperor, in which he acquired the reputation of a good soldier, and, on his return home, received the honour of knighthood.

He was thrice married, first to Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Reynell, of Ford, in Devonshire, by whom he had one daughter, Margaret, married to Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham Castle, ancestor of the present Lord Viscount Courtenay:—secondly, to the Lady Anne Finch, daughter of the first Earl of Winchelsea, by whom he had one son, William, who was an active magistrate for the county of Middlesex, and a strenuous opposer of all the measures of King

Charles the Second's government; and one daughter, Anne, married to Sir Philip Harcourt, only son of Sir William's third wife, Anne, daughter of William Lord Paget, by her first husband, Sir Simon Harcourt, from which marriage the present Earl of Harcourt is descended.

Sir William was elected a Member of the Long Parliament for Andover; and having suffered under the severity of the Star Chamber, on account of a private quarrel with one of his wife's relations, and having also imbibed, in the course of his foreign service, early and ardent prejudices in favour of the Presbyterian discipline, he became, as many good men then were, a most decided opponent of the Court, and having distinguished himself by his first military exploits after the war commenced, was considered as a man prepared to go all lengths that the most furious reformers could propose, and, on that account, considered by many as a General qualified to be opposed to the Earl of Essex. In short, while he was employed under that nobleman, he conducted all his expeditions with such dispatch, ability, and success, that he acquired the title of William the Conqueror.

But in the midst of war the character of Sir William Waller never deviated from that gallant courtesy which distinguished the gentlemen of that age, and has ever been the characteristic of a British Officer. A letter from him to Sir Ralph Hopton, afterwards Lord Hopton, before the battle of Lansdown, is quoted at large, in a very sensible and well-written preface to this work, and may be considered as an admirable model of that courteous demeanour which honourable men of different parties may exercise, without sacrificing an atom of those principles which have brought them in opposition to each other.

The details of Sir William Waller's military conduct belongs to the history of that interesting period, in which it bore a very distinguished part. He, however, refused to engage in many of the different plans proposed by the opposite and struggling parties of that day, and, after suffering much indignity and ill-treatment, he at length became sensible of the misery which he had contributed to bring upon his country, and was convinced, by sad experience, that anarchy could never be an ingredient in the composition of a good government.—

He also lived to enjoy the happiness of seeing the Monarchy restored, and the constitution settled upon its ancient and true principles: but before that happy event took place, he had at his leisure composed this Vindication of his conduct during those unhappy times, which Vindication has hitherto been little known, and is now published from the manuscript, in the possession of one of the noble families descended from him.

Among other very curious articles of information, the struggle between the Presbyterians and the Independents, after the King had fallen into their power, is more particularly described in this work than in any other memorial of that time; and on that account alone, it forms a very valuable addition to the collection of pieces connected with the History of England at that very interesting period. Nor is this all; the reflections which Sir William Waller makes upon those scenes in which he himself had performed so considerable a part, will be found to bear a frequent and affecting application to the extraordinary circumstances of the time that is passing by us.

The style and composition of this work is that of the period which it describes, and when it was written. It displays an intimate acquaintance with profane as well as scriptural learning; and is very much, perhaps for modern readers too much, interlarded with quotations from those plentiful sources of maxim and apophthegm.

We shall make the following extract as a specimen of the work, which we have no hesitation in recommending to our readers, as equally curious, entertaining, and authentic:

"I always look'd upon those ties that bound mee to the maintenance of Monarchy, as likewise knitting my heart, and affections, and endeavors, to the preservation and defence of his late Majesty (Charles the First), his person, crown, and dignity, against all attempts and conspiracies whatsoever. And though my engagement may seem to have cross'd and interfered with this profession, yet I can safely speak it, as in His presence who is the searcher of

all hearts, who is my witness, and will be my Judge, that in the greatest heat and animosity of the warr, my soul never harboured a thought to the prejudice of his Majesty's person, or the diminution of his just power and greatness, and that I would sooner have perished ten thousand times, than to have touched the lapp of his garment otherwise than with honour. All the ends I had in the carrying on of that service, were but to bring things to a fair and peaceable issue; that there might have been a general payment of all duties; that God might have had his fear, the King his honour, the Houses of Parliament their privileges, the people of the kingdom their liberties and proprieties, and nothing might have remained upon the score among us, but that debt which must be ever paying, and ever owing, love.

"And, therefore, I utterly abhor and detest that inhumane, impious proceeding against his late Majesty, as an act (considering all circumstances) not to be paralleld in any story, since the world began. I look upon it as *indum peccatum*, a sin not fit to be mentioned among the Gentiles. If that be true, which some naturalists have observed*, that a serpent which hath kill'd a man can never after shelter itself in the earth again, *Quia vox sanguinis clamat, et terra sinitis exigit genus*†, I should think that the earth should refuse to harbour or to bear those viperous creatures, that contrary to the faith of both Kingdoms, contrary to all example among Protestants, and beyond all example of Papists or Heathens, have presum'd with wicked hands to seize upon and imprison his Royal Person, to try him without law, and to execute him without conscience, as a murderer, before his own door, in the capital city of the kingdom; all this after he had granted, in the last treaty, more than any King ever granted to any Parliament, and more than any Parliament ever demanded of any King, and more than this Parliament, in the beginning thereof, could have thought or wished."

* Plin. Nat. Hist. l. 2. c. 64.

† Phil. de Animal.

. For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

The following ADDRESS to his MAJESTY from the GRAND LODGE of the ANCIENT FRATERNITY of FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS is said to be the production of a NOBLEMAN of HIGH RANK in the POLITICAL WORLD.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

AT a time when nearly the whole mass of the people anxiously press forward, and offer with one heart, and one voice, the most animated testimonies of their attachment to your MAJESTY's person and government, and of their unabated zeal, at this period of innovation and anarchy in other countries, for the UNEQUALLED CONSTITUTION of their own, permit a body of men, SIRE, which, though not known to the laws, has been ever obedient to them;—men who do not yield to any description of your MAJESTY's subjects in the LOVE OF THEIR COUNTRY, in true ALLEGIANCE to THEIR SOVEREIGN, or in any other of the duties of a good citizen, to approach you with this public declaration of their POLITICAL PRINCIPLES. The TIMES, they think, demand it of them; and they wish not to be among the last in such times, to throw THEIR weight, whatever that may be, into the scale of ORDER, SUBORDINATION, and GOOD GOVERNMENT.

It is written, SIRE, in the Institute of our ORDER, that we shall not, at our meetings, go into RELIGIOUS or POLITICAL discussion; because, composed (as our fraternity is) of men of various nations, professing different rules of faith, and attached to opposite systems of Government, such discussions, sharpening the mind of man against his brother, might offend and disunite. A crisis, however, so unlooked for as the present, justifies to our judgement a relaxation of that rule; and our first duty as Britons superseding all other considerations, we add, without farther pause, our voice to that of our fellow-subjects, in declaring one common and fervent attachment to a government by KING, LORDS, and COMMONS, as established by the GLORIOUS REVOLUTION of 1688.

The excellence of all human institutions is comparative and fleeting: Positive perfection, or unchanging aptitude to its object, we know, belongs not to the work of man: But, when we view the principles of Government which have recently obtained in OTHER NATIONS, and then look upon OUR OWN, we exult in possessing, at this time, the wisest and best poised system the world has ever known:—A system which affords EQUAL protection (the only EQUALITY we look for, or that indeed is practicable) and impartial justice to all.

It may be thought, perhaps, that, being what we are, a private Society of men—connected by invisible ties,—professing

secrecy,—mysterious in our meetings,—stamped by no act of prerogative,—and acknowledged by no law, we assume a post and hold a language upon this occasion, to which we can urge no legal or admitted right. We are the FREE CITIZENS, SIRE, of a FREE STATE, and number many thousands of our body.—THE HEIR APPARENT OF THE EMPIRE IS OUR CHIEF.—WE FRATERNIZE FOR THE PURPOSES OF SOCIAL INTERCOURSE, OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE, OF CHARITY TO THE DISTRESSED, AND GOOD-WILL TO ALL: AND FIDELITY TO A TRUST, REVERENCE TO THE MAGISTRATE, AND OBEDIENCE TO THE LAWS, ARE SCULPTURED IN CAPITALS UPON THE PEDIMENT OF OUR INSTITUTION: And let us add, that, pervading as we do every class of the community, and every walk of life, and disseminating our principles wherever we strike root, this address may be considered as speaking, in epitome, the sentiments of a people.

Having thus attested our principles, we have only to implore the SUPREME ARCHITECT OF THE UNIVERSE, WHOSE ALMIGHTY HAND HATH LAID IN THE DEEP THE FIRM FOUNDATION OF THIS COUNTRY'S GREATNESS, AND WHOSE PROTECTING SHIELD HATH COVERED HER AMIDST THE CRUSH OF NATIONS, that he will continue to shelter and sustain her. MAY HER SONS BE CONTENTED AND HER DAUGHTERS HAPPY, and may your MAJESTY—the immediate instrument of her present prosperity and power, to whom unbiased POSTERITY shall thus ascribe the COLUMN:

To
GEORGE,
The FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE,
and

PATRON of the ARTS
Which brighten and embellish life,
With your AMIABLE QUEEN and your ROYAL PROGENY, long, long, continue to be the BLESSING and the BOAST of a GRATEFUL, HAPPY, and UNITED PEOPLE!

GIVEN UNANIMOUSLY, IN GRAND LODGE, AT FREE-MASONS HALL, this 6th DAY OF FEBRUARY 1793.

(Signed,)
RAWDON, A. G. M.
PETER PARKER, D. G. M.
(Counter-Signed,)
WILLIAM WHITE, G. S.

ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. (late GOVERNOR GENERAL of BENGAL) before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

[Continued from Page 365.]

THURSDAY, MAY 9 AND MONDAY

MAY 15,

MR. DALLAS entered into the consideration of the Charge which had been made against Mr. Hastings under the head of Presents. The Counsel observed, that General Clavering and Colonel Monson were convinced, that the sum Mr. Hastings had received from the Begums, while he resided in their capital, was for entertainment, and not a bribe, as had been asserted by the Managers. It was an established custom, both before Mr. Hastings was Governor-General, and after he quitted Bengal, and returned to England. If the Managers took the Begums' account, they must also admit the reason why they paid it: and as the Managers must allow that Governors, or persons of high rank, were allowed two thousand rupees a-day while they resided at the Nabob's Court, the granting the residence of Mr. Hastings there was sufficient for his purpose.

Mr. Dallas asked, why, in 1792, Mr. Hastings was called to account for transactions in 1772, when he continued from 1773 to 1779 Governor-General of India? Was it just or humane, that after having exhausted his best years in the service of his country, he should now be prosecuted for supposed crimes which were said to have been committed 15 years before?

He mentioned, that, before 1773, it was not a crime to receive Presents, because there was no law or orders against receiving them. Lord Clive, it was true, had introduced an oath to prevent the servants of the Company from receiving Presents for their own use, which in fact were bribes; but this was only a form, which had been but seldom, if ever, observed. But this oath did not mean to preclude them from receiving Presents for the use of the Company, but only for their own use. In that case, it should be proved, that Mr. Hastings had received them as a bribe, or solely for his own use. Mr. Dallas observed, that a prohibition was either in express words, or by a necessary implication. The words, "for their own use," mentioned in the Act of Parliament, had been omitted by the Managers; and they had added, that

they were not to receive Presents on any account whatever. He would therefore maintain, without fear of contradiction, that the Managers had not fairly construed, or that they had wilfully perverted, the sense and meaning of the Act.

He might safely rest the case on the 13th and 24th of Geo. III. The first expressly prohibits the taking of Presents for their own use; the last also forbids the receiving them for the use of the Company. The Counsel therefore contended, that if the first was doubtful, no man could be condemned for not understanding it; and if it was clear, and did equally prohibit the receiving of Presents on any account whatever as the first, there was no occasion for its enactment. He said, it was entirely different from the former, which allowed Presents to be received for the Company; whereas the latter was not declaratory, but enacting—altering the law, and not declaring what it was formerly.

Mr. Dallas then went on to make some general observations on the state of India at the time when the Presents were received. The Board was reduced in numbers, and divided in their opinions. A general confederacy had been formed against the Company by the different Powers in India; the object of Mr. Hastings was to detach some of these Powers from the common league: but he was opposed in all his schemes by Messrs. Francis and Wheeler. But, so far was Mr. Hastings from losing sight of the important objects he had in view, that every accession of danger brought with it an accession of courage; and by pursuing them steadily, he saved India. Mr. Hastings accordingly had the address to detach two of these confederated Powers from the general coalition. This measure required a detachment to be marched under the command of Major Carnac to the capital of Scindia, one of the confederates: but to this measure the majority of the Council objected on account of the expence. Mr. Hastings was obliged to apply to that purpose two lacs which he had received from Cheyt Sing. Mr. Hastings advanced it as his own property, without having ever intended to appropriate

appropriate it to his own use; but he knew that if he had given it as the property of the Company, Messrs. Francis and Wheeler would have objected to the measure, and would have defeated its execution. But so far was Mr. Hastings from having any intention to claim any part of that sum, that he wrote by the first ships that went home, that he had applied it in that manner. Mr. Dallas thought it could not be imagined that Mr. Hastings did this deceptively, as Mr. Francis, who was going to Europe, might have discovered the fact, if he had done otherwise. Mr. Francis, if he was ignorant of the real circumstances, could not inform the Directors; if he was acquainted with them, it was impossible for Mr. Hastings to have taken the money for his own use.

The Managers had said, they would give a complete falsification of all the letters which Mr. Hastings had written on the subject. But Mr. Dallas asked, if the assertion of the Managers was not more easily falsified?

The Counsel made a very eloquent and forcible reply to this part of the Charge. He was proceeding to another part of it, when at five o'clock of the Monday the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 17.

Mr. Dallas this day went through the consideration of the several Presents received by Mr. Hastings. He proved the appropriation of each to the public service, and the very important advantages secured by such appropriation. He contended that there was not a shadow of evidence to criminate Mr. Hastings; and that to the wild, improbable, and illiberal insinuations of the Managers, he had to oppose the uniform character of Mr. Hastings; adding, that from the nature of this cause, in which all the power of Great Britain was opposed to a single and unprotected individual, if there was corruption to be proved, it must have been proved against him; but so far from this being the case, no one insinuation had been uttered against him from India, and the Managers merely rested upon his own declarations.

At five the Court adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 24.

Mr. Dallas proceeded on his Defence of Mr. Hastings, upon the Charge of the Presents; in the course of which he was very severe upon the conduct

of Mr. Francis, who was in his seat in the gallery. At six he concluded.

After Mr. Dallas sat down, Mr. Hastings begged to detain their Lordships for a few minutes, and that he might not seem hurry or confusion be mistaken in a point of great importance, he begged to read from a paper what he had to offer, which he did as follows:

"MY LORDS,

"I venture to solicit the attention of your Lordships to the situation in which this Trial at present stands.

"I hope for your Lordships indulgence in requesting to be allowed such farther time, in the course of each day's sitting, as may enable me to bring the remainder of my Defence, if no interruptions intervene, within the probable period of *three days*.

"I hope, by the means of such indulgence, to conclude my evidence on the Article now under consideration, within the compass of *one day*.

"I am informed that the observations of my Counsel upon it will only occupy another day; and the Gentleman on my right hand (Mr. Law) is willing to waive any observations, that the Defence may be the sooner closed. —In that case, one day will be sufficient for this Article. The abridged evidence with which I mean to trouble your Lordships on the only remaining Article, *that of "Contracts,"* may be comprized within the space of *one day more*; I am willing to forego the benefit of a more detailed defence, in order to enable the Managers for the Commons fully to conclude their reply within the course of the present session—an expectation which, I trust, I do not unreasonably entertain, in this advanced period of a trial that has been so many years depending. I am well aware of the disadvantages to which I subject my defence on this Article, by leaving the evidence *unstated and unapplied* to make out its own effect; and it is with reluctance that I deprive myself of the benefit of those talents which have been so ably displayed on the former parts of my defence: for it is to those talents, aided by the zeal and cordial affection which have animated them to their best exertions, that I am now indebted for the hope and assurance I confidently entertain, that though I *should* not live to receive the sanction of your Lordships' acquittal, my name, at least, shall not descend blasted with infamy to posterity; but be recorded with those of the

many other victims of false opinion, some of higher worth, none of better intentions, who have done service to the States which employed them, *and been requited with unthankfulness and persecution.*

"My Lords, I consider the resolution which I have taken as a sacrifice, and I make it with the greater cheerfulness, as it may, and must in some degree, prove no less an accommodation to your Lordships' time, than the means (if your Lordships shall so permit it) of obtaining my own deliverance from a state of suspense, which is become almost insupportable."

Mr. Burke rose and declared, that he could not suffer the speech of the Gentleman at the bar to pass unnoticed. —The Commons of England did not want to hurry him, or abridge his defence; it was at his own option; and the Commons would wish to hear every rattle of evidence, and all the force of argument in support of his cause. If he neglected to give this, it was his own fault; but, perhaps, there was a sinister design, namely, in case he should be convicted, to hold out to the world, that his evidence, and the arguments founded upon it, were curtailed, otherwise conviction would not have followed. —The prisoner was certainly the best judge of the mode of his defence, and the Managers the best judges of their reply.

The Lord Chancellor rose, and the Court retired to the Upper Chamber of Parliament.

SATURDAY, MAY 25.

Several letters and documents were produced to confirm the evidence that had been given in favour of Mr. Hastings.

Mess. Auriol, Law, and Hudson, who had been on the spot, and held offices of great trust in the Company's service, gave a very decided evidence in his favour, on every question that was asked on the cross-examination by the Managers.

Several of the Peers made some observations on the manner of cross-examining these evidences; and said their testimony was treated as if they were persons not to be trusted or believed, when it appeared that they had held, without any stain or reproach, the first offices in the Company's service.

But the most material evidence of this day's trial was that given by Mr.

Woodman, who had been entrusted as Mr. Hastings's Attorney, with all his remittances and property while he was Governor General of India. As he (Mr. Hastings) had been accused of having received immense Presents as bribes, it was to be inferred that the wealth he had thus accumulated would have been enormous. Mr. Woodman was therefore desired to state the balance of the whole of Mr. Hastings's property in his hands, for the above period. He stated, that in 1788 the balance in his hands, of which he transmitted an annual account to Mr. Hastings, was 67,874l.; in 1789, 72,675l.; and in 1785, when he returned to England, 75,382l.

Mr. Woodman declared, there was no other person employed to transact the pecuniary concerns of Mr. Hastings; and he believed the above to be the full amount of all the remittances made by Mr. Hastings from India.

MONDAY, MAY 27.

Mr. Plumer produced a great variety of documentary evidence to justify Mr. Hastings against the charge on the Opium Contract. —Mr. Wright, of the India-House, was called, who produced the net profit that accrued to the Company from Opium during the government of Mr. Hastings, amounting to one million three hundred and seventy-seven thousand pounds. Upon cross-examination by Mr. Burke, he acknowledged, that after Mr. Hastings's departure from India, the profits had greatly increased.

Mr. Burke was proceeding to interrogate the witness upon matters of opinion, when

Earl Stanhope strongly insisted that it was highly improper to examine oral testimony, when all that the witness could possibly know was entered upon record, which was now in Court.

Mr. Burke replied, that the Commons of England were not bound by the opinion of an individual Peer, but only by the determination of their Lordships as a Court. He further insisted, that the defendant had frequently examined witnesses in that very mode, and therefore he claimed the same right.

Their Lordships adjourned to the Upper Chamber, and returned in half an hour, when

The Lord Chancellor declared their opinion, that the questions proposed by

M m m 2

Mr.

Mr. Burke were irrelevant, and ought not to be put.

Mr. Fox bowed to the judgment; but he hoped and trusted that in future the Managers would have the same impartiality dealt out to them as the prisoner's Counsel had repeatedly experienced.

At six the House adjourned to the Upper Chamber.

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

Further documents were offered on the propriety of some appointments that had been made by Mr. Hastings, which Major Scott and Mr. Wright were brought forward to prove. A difficulty arose about receiving the evidence of a Mr. Bellisle, who had returned to India. Major Scott was examined as to the time he came from India, and when he left Europe to proceed for the East Indies to resume his rank in that part of the world, with the reasons which had occasioned his return. The Major observed, that he could not say what might be his reasons; but one was, that he had a very moderate fortune, and a yearly increase of his family.

Several other documents were delivered in on the Bullock Contract, and on the difference between the Sicca and current Rupees, which had not been marked in the accounts. Mr. Wright explained these points in a satisfactory manner; and the Counsel for Mr. Hastings then begged leave to produce the testimonials in his favour, both from the army and the inhabitants of India. The Managers desired to know, whether these testimonials were offered voluntarily, or by what means they were procured; and by some of the former evidence that had been taken, it appeared, that Mr. Hastings's Attorney had been employed to obtain them.—When this was settled, the Counsel for Mr. Hastings declared that his defence was finished.

Mr. Hastings then rose, and addressed the Court to the following effect.

MY LORDS,
My evidence is now brought to its close.

Sufficient has, I trust, been already done for every immediate purpose of necessary justification; and it is not, my Lords, from any apprehension which I entertain, lest any defects of this kind should exist, or from a vain opinion

that they could be supplied by me, that I present myself once more to your Lordships' attention. No, my Lords, I leave the proof which I have offered to its just and necessary operation, without any degree of doubtful anxiety for the issue. But, my Lords, I rise for a purpose which no external testimony can adequately supply, to convey to your Lordships' minds a satisfaction which honourable minds may possibly expect, and which the solemn asseverations of a man, impressed with a due sense of the sacred obligations of religion and honour, can alone adequately convey.

I know that the actual motives of human conduct are often dark and mysterious, and sometimes inscrutable. As far as the subject is capable of further ascertainment, and the truth can be sealed by a still more solemn attestation, it is a duty which innocence owes to itself to afford it.

In the presence, therefore, of that Being from whom no secrets are hid, I do, upon a full review and scrutiny of my past life, unequivocally and conscientiously declare, that, in the administration of that trust of Government which was during so many years confided to me, I did in no instance intentionally sacrifice the interest of my country to any private views of my own personal advantage: that, according to my best skill and judgment, I invariably promoted the essential interests of my employers, the happiness and prosperity of the people committed to my charge, and the welfare and honour of my country, and at no time with more entire devotion of mind and purpose to these objects, than during that period, in which my accusers have endeavoured to represent me as occupied and engrossed by the base pursuit of low, sordid, and interdicted emolument.

It may be expected of me to say something in addition to what you have heard from Mr. Woodman, respecting the actual state and extent of my fortune.

He has proved the total amount of my remittances from India during the period of my Government; and that the balance of my fortune, when last adjusted, shortly after my return to England in 1785, amounted to little more than 65,000l.

I protest, in the name of Almighty God,

God, that I made no remittances to England during that period, which were not made to him, and my other Attornies joined in trust with him; that I had no other persons in England, or Europe, in trust of my pecuniary concerns; and that his account of those remittances is accurately true, according to my best means of knowledge and belief upon the subject; and that, including those remittances, I at no time possessed a fortune which exceeded, at its most extended amount, the sum of 100,000*l.* and in this calculation I would be understood to comprehend every kind and description of property whatsoever: That, at the period of my return to England, my fortune did not exceed the balance already mentioned to have been then in the hands of my Attornies by more than the sum of 25,000*l.* amounting, on the largest calculation, to an aggregate sum of between 80 and 90,000*l.* and all the property which I possess stands pledged at the present moment for the discharge of such debts as I have contracted since the commencement of this long-depending Trial.

These are the enormous fruits of thirteen years of imputed rapacity and speculation, and of upwards of thirty years of active and important service!!!

My Lords, I know not how I can more fully and explicitly disavow every purpose of appropriating to my own benefit any of the various sums received, and applied by me to the Company's service in moments of extreme peril and exigency, than in the very terms in which I expressed such disavowal at your Lordships' bar in the month of June 1791. I again repeat, that "I solemnly, and with a pure conscience, affirm, that I never did harbour such a thought for a single instant."

If, in addition to the proof upon your Lordships table, of the justice and necessity of the measures which are the subjects of the two first Articles of the Charge, it can be required of me, by an act of solemn and sacred attestation on my part, to vouch the truth of my defence in these particulars, and to vindicate my character from the unfounded charge of malice alledged to have been entertained by me against the immediate objects of those measures, I once more call God to witness, that no motives of personal *enmity*, no views

of personal *advantage* to myself, on others, induced the adoption, on my part, of any of those measures for which I am at this day criminally questioned; but that, in every instance, I acted under the immediate and urgent sense of public duty, in obedience to the irresistible demands of public safety, and to vindicate the just rights of the empire committed to my care against those who, in a moment of its greatest peril, were engaged in hostile confederacy to destroy it.

I have no doubts, but that upon a fair review of all the existing circumstances, and the means of information then before me, no lavish or improper expenditure of public money will be found to have taken place in respect to the contracts formed during my administration.

For the prudence and success of the regulations adopted and pursued in respect to the control and management of the public revenue, I trust I may be allowed to appeal to the flourishing condition which the Company's provinces enjoyed during the period of my government, and which has been, from the continued operation of the same cause, in a course of progressive improvement to the present hour.

I know that your Lordships will, in your own enlightened and impartial wisdom, justly estimate the difficulties by which I was surrounded, during a long and arduous period of public service: that you will allow for all the embarrassments arising from the long counteraction of my associates in the government;—for errors resulting from the honest imperfection of my own judgment, from occasional deference to the counsels of *others*, and from the varying sense of expediency which at different periods governed my *own*.

Your Lordships well know, that the impetuous exigencies of public affairs often present to the servant of the State no alternative but the painful choice of contending evils.

The transcendant and peremptory duty of my situation was to devise and to procure the necessary means of public safety. Feeling, as I did, the exigencies of the Government as my own, and every pressure upon them resting with equal weight upon my mind;—besieged, as at some times I was, by the hourly and clamorous importunities of every department of the military service;—goaded at others
with

with the cries of our then famished settlements on the coast of Coromandel—should I have deserved well, I do not say of my country, but of the common cause of suffering humanity, if I had punctiliously stood aloof from those means of supply which gratitude or expectation enabled me to appropriate to the instant relief of such distresses?

The whole tenor and conduct of my public life is now, my Lords, before you: it has undergone a scrutiny of such extent and severity as can find no parallel in former times, and I trust will, in many of the peculiar circumstances which have characterised and distinguished this trial, leave no example to the future.

My Lords, I have now performed the most solemn duty of my life, and with this I close my defence.

I may now, I trust, assuredly consider myself as arrived at the threshold of my deliverance; at that period when no delay or procrastination can prevent the speedy and final termination of the proceedings now depending before your Lordships.

After such recent and acceptable proof on the part of your Lordships, of your earnest disposition to accelerate the conclusion of this trial, it would betray an unwarrantable and unbecoming distrust of your justice, to offer any request to your Lordships on this subject, had I not other causes of apprehension. At this momentous and awful crisis, ignorant of what may be in the minds of others, I am compelled to do every possible, even though improbable, danger.

In the short address which I made to your Lordships on Friday last, I stated, that I should waive the observations of my Council on the evidence of the Article then before the Court, and both the opening and application of the evidence on the next; and that I made these sacrifices, well aware of their importance, for the express purpose of affording ample time to my prosecutors, during what remained of the probable term of this Session, to make their reply.

If the Managers for the Commons had been equally desirous of accelerating the close of this trial, and I had a right to suppose that they were so, from their repeated declarations to that effect, what I had said might have been construed an offer of mutual accommodation: but, my Lords, it was received

with resentment, and answered with reproach, and worse insinuation.

What other conclusion can I put upon this conduct, but that which is conveyed to my ears from every quarter; that they mean to endeavour to prevail on your Lordships to adjourn over this trial to its *seventh* year, that one more may be given them to prepare their replies. I do not know that this is their intention; but I may be allowed to suppose it; and though impressed with the firmest confidence in the just and favourable disposition of your Lordships, I cannot but dread the event of a question in which my rights may be at issue with such opponents as the Managers of this Prosecution, speaking in the name of the House of Commons, and of all the Commons of Great Britain.

To meet such an attempt, if made, I humbly offer to your Lordships the following arguments, most anxiously recommending them to your consideration.

In an address to a Court of British Peers, I cannot offend by pleading the Rights which I possess as a British Subject—Rights which are assured to me in common with all my Fellow-Subjects of this Realm, by the pledges of ancient Charters, and the sanction of an Oath, the most solemn that can be tendered, or taken by man. My Lords, I claim the performance of that sacred promise, in all its implied obligations, that justice be administered to me, and that it be administered now.

In the long period of another year, I may be numbered with those of my Noble Judges, whom I have, with sorrow, seen drop off year after year; and in aggravation of the loss which I have sustained by their deaths, I may thus lose the judgment of their survivors by my own.

To the *precepts* and *sanctions* of the Law, I join the rights which are derived from the *practice* of it.

In the other Courts of this kingdom their criminal process is limited in its duration, by express and positive regulations.

On this high Court, charged with other various and important duties, the wisdom of our ancestors has imposed no restraint but the rule of honour: and to that honour I make this, my last, appeal; humbly praying, that if in the course of this hard and long-extended trial I have conducted myself with

the most patient and respectful submission, and borne all the aggravating circumstances of it with a tranquillity of mind which nothing but a consciousness of integrity, and an equal reliance on your ultimate justice, could have supported, I may obtain from your Lordships this only grace, that your Lordships will order the trial, now past its legal process, to continue to its final conclusion during the present Session.

Mr. Fox said, the Managers were called upon for themselves, the House of Commons, and all the Commons of Great Britain, to notice the observation which seemed to imply that they had wilfully protracted the trial; an observation which they must have noticed with more severity had it come from any other quarter. They could appeal to their Lordships, to the public, and to the world, that they had in no instance protracted the trial; and, on a review of the whole proceedings, he was confident it would appear, that if delay were imputable to either side, which he was far from believing that it was, the presumption would be rather against those who had conducted the defence, than against those who had managed the prosecution. Their Lordships were bound in honour to expedite the proceedings, as much as was consistent with the ends of substantial justice, and no more; and whatever they might think expedient to that end, they would meet with no delay on the part of the Managers.

Mr. Burke said, the insinuation of delay on the part of the Managers, had been so often thrown out without any remark upon it by their Lordships, that the Managers must think it necessary to take the opinion of those by whom they were appointed, on their part, and their directions for their future conduct.

At four the Court rose, and the Lords returned to the Upper Chamber, where it was moved, that they should proceed upon the trial on Wednesday the 5th of June.

The Earl of Lauderdale opposed the motion, on the ground that the time was not sufficient to contemplate the evidence, and moved Monday the 10th of June, to prepare an answer. This brought on a general debate, which continued two hours, when the House divided—

Contents for the 5th of June 18
Non-contents — 16

A message was sent to the Commons to acquaint them therewith.

[A subsequent Message, however, was sent to the Lords from the Commons on the 29th of May, in consequence of a motion to that purpose by Mr. Burke, requesting that a further day might be appointed; to which request their Lordships acceded, and it was agreed to defer the further consideration of the Trial till Monday the 10th of June. But,]

On Friday the 7th of June Mr. Grey (one of the Managers for the Commons) informed the House, that it was impossible for him to proceed to reply to the evidence of Mr. Hastings on the first Article of Impachment on the Monday following, and that he therefore applied to the House for their instructions.

Mr. Dundas, in consequence, moved, and it was agreed to entreat their Lordships by a message to put off the replication to a farther day.

This Message being accordingly delivered on the Monday at their Lordships' Bar, a debate took place on a motion made by Lord Stanhope, that their Lordships should return an answer, "That they would further proceed on *Wednesday next*;" to which an amendment was made, that, instead of "*Wednesday next*," these words should be inserted, "*the second Tuesday in the next Session of Parliament.*"

The House divided on the amendment, when there appeared,

For it - - - 48
Against it - - 21

Majority 27

The question was then put and agreed to, "That a message be sent to the Commons, to acquaint them, that the Lords would further proceed in the Trial of Warren Hastings on the *second Tuesday in the next Session of Parliament.*"

Previous to the debate a petition was presented by Lord Rawdon from Mr. Hastings to the following effect:

"That your Petitioner has been informed with equal surprise and concern, that a Message has been presented to your Lordships' House, desiring further time beyond the day already appointed for the reply to the defence made by your Petitioner to the
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Impeachment now depending against him.

"That your Petitioner cannot but regard the further adjournment now required on the part of his Prosecutors, as derogatory to those rights which belong to him, in common with every subject of this realm; peculiarly injurious in this late stage of his long-depending trial, as warranted by *no one precedent or example* to be found in the records of Parliament, by no analogy to be drawn from the proceedings in other Courts of Criminal Judicature, nor by any grounds of reason or justice applicable to the case now before your Lordships.

"That your Petitioner humbly conceives that the time first allotted by your Lordships was fully adequate to every purpose of just and reasonable preparation, supposing, what your Petitioner is bound to believe, a due and proper attention to have been given by the Managers appointed by the House of Commons to the conduct of their own prosecution, and fit and becoming diligence to have been employed, in order to have been in a condition to reply at the time appointed.

"Eight years have now elapsed since the accusation was first preferred against your Petitioner, and it is now the 6th year since the commencement of the present Trial; your Petitioner therefore apprehends he may be permitted to observe, that, in a case where so much of his life has been already consumed in a Court of Criminal Justice, and so little remains, according to every reasonable probability, each unnecessary moment of delay produces to him a deep, and perhaps an irremediable injury, and, instead of receiving any palliation from the peculiar circumstances of the case, is, on the contrary, aggravated by them in the highest degree."

"After eight years of depending accusation, and six years of continued trial, your Petitioner humbly apprehends that, on a general view of the subject, it can scarcely be supposed that those who originally framed the Articles of Accusation, and have since conducted the Trial, can be otherwise than intimately acquainted with all the transactions which form the substance of it; and however much the slow progress of the enquiry may have operated to the prejudice of your Petitioner, it must at least have contributed, by a gradual development of the case, to render

every part of it more distinctly and thoroughly understood, and consequently the Prosecutors better prepared to reply than could have happened under different circumstances.—But your Petitioner further begs leave to represent, that, besides these reasons which operate against further delay in the present stage of a Trial of such unparalleled duration, the nature of the evidence furnishes additional objections, the great bulk of the written testimony being drawn from sources equally accessible to both parties, namely, the Records of the East India Company; and consequently those parts on which your Petitioner relies for his defence having been equally known to the Honourable Managers, before they were produced in evidence by your Petitioner, with those parts on which the Managers have relied in support of the prosecution.

"Your Petitioner ventures to affirm, and for the truth of the assertion he appeals to your Lordships proceedings, that the written evidence produced from his own exclusive custody, is confined within a very small compass, and occupies but a very few pages of your Lordships' printed Minutes;—that the evidence of mass, if not of most of the witnesses, called on the part of your Petitioner, was in a great measure known to the Honourable Managers several years ago, some of them having been examined at the bar of the House of Commons before the Articles of Impeachment were exhibited against your Petitioner; many by their own Committee; and the depositions of others of them, relative to the matters concerning which they have been since orally examined at your Lordships bar, having been long since printed and given in evidence by the Managers themselves, in the course of the Trial.—That your Petitioner begs leave to state, that the evidence given in support of the defence, however extensive it may be at the present moment, was not brought forward nor delivered at one time, and in one mass, but is distinct and different parts, and increased by gradual accumulation to its present state; and your Petitioner, therefore, submits that the Managers, in this respect, have had a very considerable portion of time to examine such evidence.

"That in particular the evidence relating to the first article of Charge adduced

adduced by your Petitioner was printed and delivered on the 11th of June, in the year 1792; that given on the second Article was in like manner printed and delivered; part on the 12th of April, part on the 13th of the same month, and part on the 6th of May in the present year; and all the testimony on the remaining Charges having been delivered by the 7th of June last, your Petitioner feels himself utterly at a loss to comprehend, with what colour of right the Prosecutors, who have been for so long a time in possession of so great a part of the evidence, particularly after a lapse of twelve days of allowed preparation for reply, since the final close of your Petitioner's defence, can yet claim farther time for the purpose of such preparation; since it appears from the preceding statement, that the evidence on the defence of the first Article has been in their hands a complete twelvemonth, and the next will have been in their possession, according to the most probable computation, when they shall come to reply to it, upwards of twenty days, which is a term exceeding the duration of any one criminal trial of this kingdom, of allowed legality, even in its whole process.

"That your Petitioner further begs leave to represent, that he has himself been constantly ready and attendant upon the Trial during the whole of the progress, nor has he ever, in a single instance, solicited a moment's delay; that he has, on the contrary, alone and without the aid of any co-operating application on the part of his Prosecutors, presented his humble but repeated petition for its acceleration; and under these circumstances he has taught himself confidently to expect, that an address of an opposite nature could not possibly

have been prepared on the part of the prosecution:

"That your Petitioner feels this application the more peculiarly injurious to him, as in order to expedite the close of the Trial, he has waived his right to the objections of his Counsel in summing up the evidence on the 6th part of the 7th and 14th Articles of the Impeachment, and both the opening and the summing up on the Charge of Contracts; and this under the declared expectation, which he trusts was not unreasonable, that the reply would be thereby closed in the course of the present Session.

"If, however, contrary to the usage and practice which has obtained in every former instance of Parliamentary Impeachment, and in repugnance to what your Petitioner conceives to be the established principle of criminal jurisprudence, the Managers of the present Charges shall continue to require further time for the purpose of their reply, and shall persist in deeming the several long and unexampled intervals of preparation which your Petitioner has stated still insufficient to enable them fitly to execute the remainder of that duty which may be expected at their hands, and your Lordships, in deference to the urgency of such representations, shall, contrary to the earnest solicitations of your Petitioner, incline to grant them a further portion of time for this purpose, your Petitioner hopes that in any event such indulgence may be limited to a very early day, and that the Managers may then be required to proceed with uninterrupted dispatch during a course of daily and continued sittings, till the reply upon all the subjects of this Impeachment shall be fully and finally concluded in the course of the present Sessions of Parliament."

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the THIRD SESSION of the SEVENTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

THE House resolved itself into a Committee to take into consideration his Majesty's Message, when Mr. Pitt moved, that it be the opinion of the Committee, that a sum not less than 1,500,000*l.* should be voted to his Majesty, for defraying the expences of the current year; and that the same be raised either by Loan or Exchequer Bills. Agreed to.

VOL. XXIII.

A motion was made, that the Speaker should leave the chair, in order that the Bill to prevent labouring in Canals in harvest time should be committed:

Some opposition was made by Messrs. Powys, Cawthorne, Burke, Sir William Dolben, and Sir William Leman. They contended that no man ought to be restrained in the means of making his labour as productive as possible. The present Bill was to restrain labourers from

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from digging canals during the harvest season. This was incontrovertibly unjust and oppressive.

Mr. Cawthorne and Sir Charles Morgan defended the Bill.

The Bill was then ordered to be committed on that day three months.

The House resumed the debate on the motion for leave to bring in a Bill to disfranchise certain Electors at Stockbridge, for corrupt practices at the Election of Members to serve in Parliament for that Borough.

Mr. Powys suggested the importance of the proceeding, which went to deprive 63 individuals of their franchises.

Mr. Hufsey considered the motion in the nature of an *ex post facto* law. For this reason he moved, that the debate should be adjourned to that day three months.

After some debate, the House divided on the original question, when the numbers were, for leave to bring in the Bill 19, against it 18. Mr. Hufsey's motion was therefore rejected.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

Lord Arden, the Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to try the merits of the Grimsby Election, reported at the bar of the House among other things, that the Committee were of opinion, that the election was null and void, and that Mr. Westly Poole had, by his agents, been guilty of bribery and corruption.

Mr. Speaker issued his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, for writs to be directed to Great Grimsby, for the election of new Burgesses, in the room of John Harrison, Esq. and Dudley North, Esq. whose elections for the said borough had been declared void.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

No House was formed.

MONDAY, APRIL 15.

No public business.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

Mr. Sheridan said, that he had read with astonishment, in the public prints, a paper, dated April the 5th, and signed by Louis C. de Starhemberg, and Lord Auckland, and dated from the Hague &c. He wished to know from his Majesty's Ministers, if that paper was authentic, and if they had received an official document to the same effect.

Mr. Pitt replied, that a paper had been received from Lord Auckland, but he could not answer whether or not

it was precisely similar to that which the Hon. Gentleman had read in the public prints.

Mr. Sheridan wished to know if Mr. Pitt had any objection to lay the paper alluded to on the table.

Mr. Pitt expressed a desire to be informed as to the object of Mr. Sheridan in calling for the paper.

Mr. Sheridan said, that if it was *bona fide* the same as that which had appeared in the news-papers, it was the most singular that he had ever read. It was fraught, in his mind, with sentiments diametrically opposite to those avowed by his Majesty's Ministers in this country. It was such as Lord Auckland was not justified to sanction in his official capacity. It was such as would induce him to move, that Lord Auckland be dismissed from his Majesty's service, and this motion he would follow up with another, that Lord Auckland be impeached.

Mr. Sheridan, understanding that the paper would be produced, gave notice, that if it was similar to that which had already publicly appeared, he would make the above motion. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.

The third reading of the Rochdale Canal Bill was negatived on a division of Ayes 51, Noes 54.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

Mr. Sheridan reminded the House, that on a former night he had represented to Mr. Pitt, that he had read a State Paper in the Public Prints, signed on the 5th of April inst. at the Hague, by Lord Auckland, and the Imperial Minister, which involved the character of this country—if what he had read was an exact copy of the Memorial, he did not see that Mr. Pitt could have any objection to the production of it.

Mr. Pitt, having bestowed much praise on the character and conduct of Lord Auckland, said, he had no objection to the production of it, nor of the papers to which it referred.

An Address for that purpose was moved to his Majesty, and agreed to.

It was moved, that Counsel be heard in support of the petitioners on the Bill for extending the right of voting in Stockbridge.

A long conversation took place on the question, whether Counsel should be heard before or after the second reading of the Bill.

On the question being put, whether Counsel should now be heard, or on Monday next, the House divided—Ayes 68, Noes 15.

Counsel were then called to the bar, and evidence examined; after which it was agreed, that the Bill be committed on that day fortnight. Adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 22.

The Bury Canal Bill was committed on a division—Ayes 80, Noes 65.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill to permit the Corporation of Liverpool to issue negotiable notes for a limited time, and to a limited amount.

The thanks of the House were voted to Dr. Huntington, for his sermon on the Fast Day on Friday last.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland moved, that it be referred to a Committee, that he may have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal all penalties upon persons professing the Roman Catholic Religion in Scotland, which was ordered.

Mr. Rose moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the encouragement of Benefit Societies, which was seconded by Mr. Wimperforce, and ordered. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23.

The House went into a Committee to consider of the Lord Advocate's motion for leave to bring in a Bill for the relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Scotland, Lord F. Campbell in the chair.

The Lord Advocate expatiated on the hardships which the Roman Catholics of Scotland laboured under, on account of the laws which were in force against them, and moved, "That it is the opinion of the Committee, that the Chairman should be desired to move for leave for a Bill for requiring a certain form of a declaration, abjuration, &c. to be taken by his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Scotland," which being agreed to by the Committee, the House resumed, and having received the Report, ordered the Bill to be brought in accordingly.

The House having formed itself into a Committee on the Government and Trade of India, Mr. Beaufoy in the chair,

Mr. Dundas rose and stated, that in recommending a scheme for the future Government and Commerce of India, he should propose measures contrary to the opinion of most political writers, viz. that the Government of India, civil

and military, should continue to be exercised through the present existing civil organ, the Court of Directors of the East India Company. And with respect to the trade, though every writer which he had read, contended that in proportion to the freedom of trade was its chance for prosperity, he should, notwithstanding, recommend the trade of India to be carried on exclusively by the Company. He had heard many propositions for opening the trade, and many propositions for changing the mode of the Government, but his wish was to act from, and to be guided by, what he recommended to the House, and to the Committee for their guide, experience and practice, in preference to speculation and theory. The stake was of too great national importance to be rashly handled; for the trade of the Company, and its consequences to the country, he could shortly state by authentic documents, and by which it appeared, that at present the trade of the Company employed upwards of eighty one thousand ten of shipping; upwards of seven thousand mariners; that they imported annually into this country raw materials, to an amount of more than seven hundred thousand pounds, and exported of our manufactures to more than the amount of a million annually. They paid into the Exchequer not less than a million annually for duties, and contributed further to the enriching of the State, by adding to its circulation and capital a million annually, as a tribute from India; to which he should not be beyond the mark if he added a further sum of five hundred thousand pounds more as the fortunes the servants of the Company annually brought home. In one gross sum, he said, he might state it that there were nearly seven millions of money arising out of, or connected with, the trade, added thereby to the circulation in this country, and to that increase of her capital, which had operated to extend every other branch of her commercial and manufacturing prosperity. The country had seen the benefit arising to the Company, and to the public through that Company, from the existing mode of Government—His proposition would, therefore, be to continue that Government as it did now exist, in the Court of Directors, subject to the Board of Control, the King the Sovereign—the Parliament the great superintending guardian—but the instrument,

strument, the Company. Under that Government the Company's affairs, for the last nine years, had been in one continued progressive state of prosperity; it had tended to extend benefits in time of peace, and to give vigour in time of war; it had in the last war, unprovoked on our part, enabled the British arms to add glory and honour to their country, and future security for the peace and prosperity of her Indian empire. In war or peace the present mode of Government had been found experimentally effectual—to continue that Government, the trade must be exclusively given to the Company; for to change the mode of carrying on the trade, it would be necessary to go into long investigations to ascertain the rights the Company might claim to territory and to Sovereignty; and though upon their claim to Sovereignty and of territory he had not a doubt, being fully convinced that they had no such claim, he was averse to the changing of the mode of trade; as such change must of necessity bring on the discussion of those claims which would produce many long delays, and operate to the interruption, if not to the material injury of the trade between this country and India. He was also averse to any change in the Government, as the natives of India looked up to the Company as the Sovereigns; and as they might deem any change to be an innovation, or usurpation, he would ask what man would be bold enough to speculate upon the convulsion such a change might occasion in the Empire of India. To prevent such convulsion was with him a strong motive for continuing things as they were. He was aware that it might be urged, that the present mode gave great patronage to the Executive Power. Upon this he would say but a few words, as he should have abundant opportunities, in the progress of the business, to discuss what patronage the Executive Power did possess; and in the progress of which business he pledged himself to state every share of patronage that had been exercised by that power. In every valuable respect, he said, the Company had the patronage; to take it out of their hands, and to place it in those of the Executive Government, would be a measure dangerous to the balance of the Constitution. The existing connection, however, between the Executive Government and the Company

with respect to the patronage was well calculated for every good purpose; the Company possessed that which the Government ought not to possess, and the Executive Power that which was answerable for the important end of good government. There was one trivial alteration, he said, he should suggest, which would be to extend the powers of the King in his choice of persons to sit at the Board of Control, seats at which were now restricted to Privy Counsellors. He thought it necessary, after having thus stated what he intended to do, to apologize to the Committee for what he did not intend to propose. It had been suggested to him by Lord Cornwallis, that the appointment of Governor-General, and Governors of Presidencies, should rest with the King; his reason, however, for not proposing that power was, that the King already possessed a right to negative any improper person that might be chosen by the Company, and that, by this mode of appointment, there would be less danger of any Minister, from being overpressed, complying with a requisition to send out a person who might afterwards be thought not the fittest person that might have been chosen. With respect, however, to this particular proposition of the Noble Marquis, the House would have the business again and again before them; and should that proposition be thought fit to be adopted in the Bill, he should not feel himself hurt by the House preferring the opinion of the Noble Marquis to his opinion. Having thus gone through the first branch of his argument, he proceeded to the second, namely, to the future trade of the Company. The Right Hon. Gentleman here entered into an historical statement of the rise and progress of the trade; showing, from the earliest times, the propensity of every nation to embark in it, and to obtain luxuries from the East; after which, showing the superiority of the trade carried on at present by the Company over that of all former times, he contended that the Company was the best vehicle through which to continue it. To support this opinion he entered into a variety of arguments on the impolicy of an open trade, the disputes it would give rise to, and almost the certain ruin that he thought would ensue to those who attempted it. Mr. Dundas concluded by giving notice, that he should on Monday move

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his several propositions on the subject. The organization of the army in India, he said, he should defer until the return of Earl Cornwallis.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

Sir John Rous moved for leave to bring in a Bill to exempt labourers in husbandry, not holding property to the amount of 4*l.* a year, from the charge of maintaining Highways, and for making a notice given for two Sundays in church equivalent to a personal service of the notice. Sir John said, that the description of persons whom this Bill would tend to relieve, were a very useful body of men; and though the charge of Highway might not appear heavy, it was in some cases very severely felt. To obviate the objection, which might be made, that the Surveyors might not be able to get labourers to work, he meant to provide in the Bill, that the labourers should be obliged to work on the Highways, but they should have the same wages that they could earn with farmers.

Sir C. Bunbury seconded the motion. Agreed to.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25.
COMMERCIAL CREDIT.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into the present state of Commercial Credit. He concluded by moving the appointment of a Committee, to consist of fifteen Gentlemen, among whom he nominated the Master of the rolls, the Lord Mayor of London, Sir John Sinclair, Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Hussy, Mr. S. Thornton, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c.

The motion was agreed to, and the Committee empowered to send for persons, papers, and records.

LORD AUCKLAND AND THE THREATENED IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. Sheridan rose for the purpose of making his promised Motion. Observing upon the Memorial, he asserted that he was not actuated by motives of personal prejudice against Lord Auckland, in bringing forward his intended motion; for the Noble Lord's political character, he freely declared, he had neither respect nor esteem; in what he had to say of the Noble Lord, he should speak of him in no other way than as the King's Minister at the Hague, and in that character he declared that every paper produced by him was

such as any man so situated ought to have been ashamed to sign. Upon every occasion he was pressing himself upon their High Mightinesses with an impudent officiousness, and with the air of a Viceroy rather than an Ambassador. His last Memorial was void of dignity, and by its scurrility disgraceful to the nation he represented. He had termed the persons possessing the Government of France, wretches and miscreants: such hard words might have been avoided, for our soldiers and sailors were not to be expected to give harder blows in consequence of hard words in a Memorial from our Minister; and should the fate of war be against us, the hard words bestowed upon an enemy with whom we might be compelled to treat for peace, could have no other operation than to render that peace ignominious. Mr. Sheridan admitted the right of England and Holland to determine, as they did by Memorials in September, to refuse asylum or refuge to those who might commit that act which had been every where imitated: by those Memorials, however, no idea had been expressed of seizing or punishing persons guilty of any crime in France. Matters remained in that way until chance put five Commissioners into the hands of the Austrians, and into what Lord Auckland termed, the reach of the sword of Justice. The Memorial of the 5th was the consequence of the possession of those Commissioners, who were termed detestable regicides within the reach of the sword of the Law. The British Minister in his Memorial advises to have them delivered up as examples to mankind, and calls on the Dutch in effect to put them to death, and all who might fall in like manner into their hands.—How they fell into the hands of the Dutch he had no occasion to trouble the House with; but this was to be observed, that Dumourier had, whether right or wrong he would not discuss, delivered those Commissioners to the Austrians as hostages for the living, not to be immolated in a Dutch garriçon to the manes of the dead. The Memorial of Lord Auckland, upon the seizure of those Commissioners, was a recommendation to have them assassinated, which act might, when known at Paris, expose those to destruction for whom the Commissioners were delivered as hostages. The act of the Noble Lord appeared to him to be of a nature,

a nature calculated to produce more horrid and detestable consequences than any act ever before committed.—If we were to consider ourselves at war with France, we ought to conduct that war, whoever might rule in France, and by whatever means they might have obtained the power, in the same manner as we should conduct a war against any other country in Europe. If we were to act upon such principles as must have led to the production of the Memorial of the 4th inst. we might as well speak out at once boldly, offer a price for the head of every Frenchman—treat their rulers as conspirators—their armies as brigandages, their navy as pirates, and hunt them as wolves.—Was such the intention of Ministers? If it was, let them speak out—the people of England ought to know the real grounds and objects of the war—the truth ought to be told them, that they might see for what they were expending their blood and treasure. He reprobated Lord Auckland's Memorial also, because it put out all prospect of peace, and which, if not disavowed, was calculated to add to the horrors of war, by reviving that sanguinary and horrid spirit which had characterized the wars of distant and less civilized ages.—The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving,

“ That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to express to his Majesty the disapprobation of this House at a certain Memorial, dated the 4th of April 1793, presented to the States General of the United Provinces, signed by the Right Hon. Lord Auckland, his Majesty's Minister at the Hague, the said Memorial containing a declaration of the following tenor:—Some of these detestable Regicides (meaning by this expression the Commissioners of the National Convention of France delivered to Prince Cobourgh by General Dampier) are now in such a situation, that they can be subjected to the sword of the Law; the rest are still in the midst of a people whom they have plunged into an abyss of evils; and for whom famine, anarchy, and civil war, are about to prepare new calamities. In short, every thing that we see happen, induces us to consider as not far distant the end of these wretches, whose madness and atrocities have filled with horror and indignation all those who respect the principles of religion, morality, and humanity.”

“ The undersigned, therefore, submit to the enlightened judgment and wisdom of your High Mightinesses, whether it would not be proper to employ all the means in your power to prohibit from entering your dominions in Europe, or your Colonies, all those Members of the Assembly signing itself the National Convention, or of the pretended Executive Council, who were directly or indirectly concerned in the said crime, and if they should be discovered and arrested, to deliver them up to justice, that they may serve as a lesson and example to mankind.”

“ To acquaint his Majesty with the sense of this House, that the said Minister, in making this Declaration, has departed from the principles upon which this House was induced to concur in the measures necessary for the support of the war in which the British Nation is at present unfortunately engaged; and has announced an intention on his part, inconsistent with the repeated assurance given by his Majesty, that he would not interfere in the internal affairs of France; and for which Declaration this House cannot easily be brought to believe, that the said Minister derived any authority from his Majesty's instructions.

“ Humbly to beseech his Majesty, that so much of the said Memorial as contains the Declaration above recited, may be publicly disavowed by his Majesty, as containing matter inconsistent with the wisdom and humanity which at all times have distinguished the British nation, and derogatory to the dignity of the Crown of this Realm, by avowing an intention to interpose in the internal affairs of France, which his Majesty has in so many Declarations disclaimed, and mingling purposes of vengeance with those objects of defence and security to ourselves and our allies, which his Majesty's Ministers have so often declared to be the sole object of the present war.

“ To represent to his Majesty, that this House has already expressed its sense of the acts spoken of in the above Declaration; but that as neither this nor any other foreign State can possess any cognizance or jurisdiction respecting them, the only tendency of menaces against their perpetrators is, to compel this country, either unjustifiably to carry on war for the subversion of the present Government of France, or disgracefully

to seek peace by an ignominious negotiation with the very Government whom we have thus insulted and stigmatized in our public acts.

"That these threats must tend to give to the hostilities with which Europe is now afflicted, a peculiar barbarism and ferocity, by provoking and reviving a system of retaliation and bloodshed, which experience of its destructive tendency, honour, humanity, and religion, have combined to banish from the practice of civilized war.

"And, finally, to represent to his Majesty how deeply the reputation of his Majesty's Councils is interested in disclaiming the unjustifiable, and, we trust, unauthorized denunciations of vengeance, so destructive of all respect for the conscience, and of all confidence in the sincerity of the public acts of Ministers, and so manifestly tending at once to render the principle of the war unjust, the conduct of hostilities barbarous, and the attainment of honourable peace hopeless."

Mr. Grey seconded the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed upon the difference between the notice of the Hon. Gentleman and the Motion he had just submitted to the House, in which, though the notice was for a Removal of Lord Auckland and an Impeachment, not one word to effect such a purpose was to be found. The Motion went to attack and censure not the Noble Lord, but the professions and sentiments of the King, approved of and echoed by that House and the Nation. The Motion stated a departure from avowed principles; he denied any such departure, and desired a proof to be advanced of such departure by any word or sentiment contained in the Memorial of the 5th of April. The Right Hon. Gentleman entered into the great services of Lord Auckland, and particularly into his recent services in Holland. The Memorials issued by that Noble Lord, he said, were founded on the Resolutions of that House, and on the general sentiments of the country.—The King had declared, previous to the act which had disgraced France, that those who should commit such an act should not find an asylum or refuge in his dominions.—That declaration had been approved of, and he was confident that no lover of justice would differ from him in opinion, that there ought to be handed down to posterity some signal punishment accompanying the history of

the horrid act which had been committed. The perpetrators had been denounced before the war—did our being involved in a war render a repetition of that denunciation improper? It certainly did not, nor did it in any shape change the principles of the war.—The war had been commenced to repel an unprovoked aggression, and its objects were to obtain an indemnity for that aggression, and to render our situation hereafter secure. The Memorial condemned by the Hon. Gentleman did not recommend, as he had declared, under any possible construction, the execution of any person.—The sentence that they may come under the sword of the law could not have been written by Lord Auckland in the sense it was explained by Mr. Sheridan, nor had the Dutch acted upon it in that sense; its obvious meaning was, that those persons who had been delivered over to the Austrians might, by being in their hands, be brought to justice, upon success attending the plans of Dumourier and the progress of the Austrians, by which a Counter-Revolution might have been reckoned upon, inasmuch as he had thought too hastily, and by which Counter-Revolution a Tribunal might have been established in France for the purpose of bringing to justice all those persons who might have been concerned in the murder of the King. In that fair sense of the Memorial there was not any thing new, or contrary to the law of nations.—Upon an occasion somewhat similar in this country, a British Ambassador at the Hague applied for the delivery of certain Regicides. The Regicides were delivered up, tried in this country, and in this country they were executed. He would not follow the Hon. Gentleman through the greater part of his eloquent speech, as the greater part of it had no reference to the Motion. He had been puzzled to account for the views of the Hon. Gentleman, when he had given notice of his Motion. One of those views now appeared to be, to induce the country to give up the co-operation with other Powers which might aid us in repelling successfully an unjust war, because those Powers had been guilty of acts of aggrandisement and ambition which he was far from approving, as acts of injustice and violence were to him as odious when offered by Crowned Heads as by Republics. The aggrandisement of those Powers, however, was at a distance, and the danger

not

not equally pressing upon us with that aggrandisement attempted by France, and by her war commenced against us, which was aimed at the ruins of the Constitution.—The Right Hon. Gentleman replied to that part of Mr. Sheridan's speech which held out the probability of all prospect of peace being destroyed by the apparent determination of Ministers not to treat with those who exercised the power in France. It was not his wish to treat with them, nor could it be the wish of any man; but should there be a necessity for treating with them, there was not any thing that precluded it. The objects of the war were to reduce the power of France, to obtain indemnity for the necessity forced upon us of war, and to obtain future security for ourselves and the rest of Europe.

Mr. Fox was confident that the defence just made by the Right Hon. Gentleman was the only defence that could have been offered, and which went to prove the Memorial to mean nothing at all. He was convinced it bore the construction put upon it by his Hon. Friend. If it was written with a view merely to what might happen, it was then nugatory and ridiculous. The Right Honourable Gentleman had exculpated Ministers from holding out any principles of vengeance, or of interference in the internal affairs of France; they had not avowed authorizing language cutting off all chance of treating with those who might hold the Government of France; but if, while they held that language in that House, Administration continued to employ Ministers

in Foreign Courts holding a contrary language, the public would be induced to believe that principles were acted upon which it was not deemed convenient to avow. He was therefore for the Motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke in explanation; he repeated the principles upon which we were at war to be to repel aggression—to obtain indemnity—and future security. He repeated also, that there had not been any intention of interfering with the internal affairs of France; but in that declaration he did not wish to have it understood that this country was precluded from such interference, if that interference should have an operation to accelerate the termination of the war.

Mr. Fox also explained. He admitted the right of interference hinted at by the Right Hon. Gentleman, which he never meant to deny; for he was fully aware, alluding to former wars with France, that this country, if insurrections took place, for instance, in their West-India settlements, or elsewhere, was justified to aid the insurgents, for the purpose of distressing the enemy, and the more speedily effecting a peace.

The question being now loudly called for, Mr. Burke, who had risen, declined speaking, and the House dividing, the question was negatived, there being

Ayes	-	-	-	36
Noes	-	-	-	211

Majority against the Motion 175

Nine o'clock adjourned.

(To be continued.)

S T A T E P A P E R.

WARSAW, MAY 8.

NOTE delivered on the 28th of April by the Illustrious GENERAL CONFEDERATION to H. E. Mr. DE SIEVERS, Ambassador Extraordinary of Her MAJESTY the EMPRESS of RUSSIA, in Answer to those of this Minister, under date of the 18th ult,

THE General Confederation of the two nations having enjoined the undersigned to answer the Notes of his Excellency Mr. De Sievers, Ambassador Extraordinary of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, dated the 9th and 18th of the present month, they find themselves charged and constrained to

confess, that the Confederation never expected a declaration of the taking of the Provinces of the Republic, and that they on the receipt of the first Note have of course found themselves in the difficult and *spinous* situation of conciliating the painful sentiments they found themselves penetrated with respecting the regard due to neighbouring and allied Powers; a situation which alone was the cause of a longer deliberation.

The General Confederation thought, they might indeed suppose, by the purport of the Notes delivered to them, both on the part of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, and on the part of his Prussian Majesty, that the ~~saking~~

taking of the wealthiest provinces of the Republic of Poland, and whose extent exceeds that which is left her, is no longer an object of negotiation susceptible of a mutual arrangement, but rather a declaration of what these two Powers have pleased to submit under their dominion; and it has consequently appeared to the General Confederation, that no Power whatsoever, not even that of the Diet, being able to avert the disaster which unexpectedly has befallen the Republic, it would have been the duty of the said Confederation, who with a solemn oath have bound themselves, in the face of the Church, to maintain the integrity of the country in the smallest particle, to withdraw themselves from the least participation of any thing that might render them justly perjurers. The deliberations then only run upon proper means of saving the honour of a clear and irreproachable conscience; but since the Confederation have found themselves to be unable to serve the country in a useful manner, and to deserve by a loyal Counter Declaration to see themselves rather pitied than despised, after an event they can in no ways reproach themselves with, and of which they hope to be cleared by an equitable and compassionate public.

It was in a contest of similar sensations, when the second Note of his Excellency the Ambassador, dated April the 18th, was handed to the General Confederation, who are besides forced to fear the reproaches of the nation concerning their inaction, especially after having been informed, that whatever was furnished to the numerous army of her Imperial Majesty, should not be refunded till the universals were

published, in order to assemble an extraordinary Diet.

Finally, they have charged the underwritten to declare in the name of the General Confederation, and by their express order, that the said Confederation think themselves fully justified before the sight of the Supreme Being, and the equitableness of the neighbouring and allied Powers, likewise before their just and impartial nation, concerning any participation whatever in the plan of dividing Poland, and relative to the measures they adopt, pursuant to the laws guaranteed by those very Powers—by recalling the Members of the Permanent Council, who have not given an account yet of their past Administration—by replacing with new Members those that are lawfully excluded—and to further the complement established by the law of 1775; by restoring besides to this Magistracy all the activity given them, to the end of effectually relieving the pressing exigencies of the Republic, and of continuing its government.

The underwritten are in hopes his Excellency the Ambassador Extraordinary of her Imperial Majesty will find this present answer as loyal and just as all the actions of the Confederation have always been, and that he will acquaint his Court with it, by justifying whatever may have been the effect of a too limited power by an oath of the said Confederation taken in a solemn manner.

PUTAWOKI,
*Vice Marshal of the Confederation of
Lithuania.*

ZABIELLO,
*Marshal of the Confederation of the
Crown.*

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MAY 22.

THE FEMALE DUELLIST, a Farce, was acted the first time at the Haymarket, for the Benefit of Mr. Whitfield and Mrs. Ward.

27. The PAD, a Farce, was acted the first time at Covent Garden, for the Benefit of Mr. Wild. After which *THE SHIPWRECK*; or *FRANCIS INGRATITUDE*, a Pantomime Ballet, by Mr. Byrne, was for the first time represented. The former of
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these ridicules the fashion now prevalent with some success. The latter is well conducted, showy, and what might be expected from such kind of Entertainments.

JUNE 10. Drury Lane Theatre closed.

11. Covent Garden also shut up.

On the same evening Mr. Colman's season commenced with *The Spanish Barber* and *The Son-in-Law*.

PROLOGUE,
(A-LA-READHEART*)

Spoken by MRS. CECEY,

AT HER BENEFIT,

At the THEATRE-ROYAL, NORWICH.

OFT' have I changed my shape, with
humble view,

To amuse my Patrons—such I feel are you.
My every action ultimately tends

To gain the favour of my kind friends.

For that great end I'll try each winning art—

Mine is, you know, an ever READY heart.

To-night and her things I beg to make,

The sketch from modish life I mean to take:

Before you now imagine that you see

An old fine Lady, high in quality,

Tog'd out in each extravagance of fashion,

And ev'ry modern folly prompt to do on.

Like each *esprit d'baute* and *tip tip* rank,

I can't do less than keep a FASHION book;

To live in style, 'tis now the only way,

To win ourselves—we others cheat at play.

Oh! how my heart enjoys the seat delight

Of risking thousands each revolving night;

Let this suffice it while we are over nice—

No music charms me like the sound of dice:

Not even now, when harmony's the tone,

Can Mara please me like the rattling bone.

What's the white hand?—lost voice, *nous nous*

aimons?

[As if playing and singing in the Italian style.]

To the red silk and hallow—*Seven's the*

main?

Oh! if I win, I seem to tread on air,

And if I lose, I e'en, like others—swear.

My morning's round alike uncharm'd I lead,

I rise at noon, like one with care half dead;

My toilet sees my bust put in repair,

And forth I come patch'd, painted, *à bon air*.

My person dress'd, my *spirits* claim attention;
And here what catalogues the Papers men-
tion;

Such fine *liqueurs* with next may compare,
From *Maraschino* to the *Vin Musca*.

Next after this I furnish forth my head,—

The modern Novels to myself I read;

The *private memoirs* of some public cab.

Or the coarse rancour of the *Jockey Club*:

For fashion now with candour will dispense,

And set at naught good humour and good-
fellowie.

Then the soft poems which my head be-
wilder—

Of Laura, Della Crusca, and Matilda.

Thus stor'd from these with small talk for
the day,

To morning calls I post myself away;

And when the sun and dust rise and uniting

To make the air unwholesome, uninviting,

I mount my car, and take my morning wand;

Swift thro' Hyde Park I drive my four in-
hand,

Meet the *Beau Monde*, nod, "How d'ye?"

No, I tell—

But stop to me some find *en militaire*—

He tells me of the fate of th' *Sans Culottes*,

And how our Neighbours change their
merry notes.

No more in frantic mirth can light heel'd
France

Pronounce her once belov'd *let's dance*;

That was a movement altogether to the cause

Of our great *liberty*, *Fr. repom* and her *Laws*.

But how, alas! has mad misguided zeal

O'erturn'd the freedom of the public weal!

Britannia triumphs now—*let's dance*—

She rises glorious from the wreck of
France!

P O E T R Y.

A POETICAL EPISTLE TO A POETI-
CAL FRIEND, ON A POETICAL
SUBJECT.

FROM W. S. TO W. P. E.

P—S, my Muse's early guide,
When first her half fledg'd wings she
try'd,

'Tis said those happier Bards who sung
When the celestial Nine were young,

* Vide the Coventry Act.

† As the pleasures of imagination are very prevalent and much cultivated during youth; so, if we consider mankind as one great individual advancing in age perpetually, it seems natural to expect that, in the infancy of knowledge, in the early ages of the world, the taste of mankind would turn much upon the pleasures of this class. And agreeably to this, it may be observed, that music, painting, and poetry, were much admired in ancient times, and brought to great perfection."

Excell'd the modern race as far
As Phœbus' beams the meanest star †.

Heav'n grant I ne'er presume to doubt

What learned critics have found out;

But still with reverence due receive

What they instruct us to believe.

Yet, tho' we simple swains admit,

Nem. Gen. what wiser heads think fit,

May we not dare enquire the reason,

Without suspicion of high treason,

Why in these latter ages no man
Can write or sing like Greek or Roman ?

Say, shall we study Nature's laws,
Of this strange fact to find the cause ;
Or (which is much the easier scheme)
Suppose all true that others dream ?

Some say (disprove the point who can)
'Tis with the world as with each man.
I we-n it hardly needs be told,
We first are young and then grow old ;
Just so, these wiseacres pretend,
The world jugs forward to its end ;
Passes by turns through various stages,
With different powers in different ages ;
Maintaining still one gradual course,
From good to bad, from bad to worse.
Its youth was vigorous Fancy's reign,
Music was heard on every plain,
And, echon thro' each vocal grove,
The native harmony of love ;
Then Bards, whose soul transporting page
Shall charm thro' every distant age,
Or consecrate to deathless fame
Some patriot chief's illustrious name ;
Or in divinest song unfold
The martial deeds of heroes bold ;
Till in the swift career of Time
The world attain'd its manly prime ;
Then Arts improv'd and Science grew,
And Truth uprear'd her form to view ;
While Fancy felt her pow'r diminish'd,
As yet her fairy reign unfinish'd.
But now, as chilling age no more
Affects the sports that pleas'd before,
So, in the world's declining years,
Great Homer's spirit disappears ;
No more shall Sappho's warbling lyre
Fill all the soul with amorous fire ;
No more the sprightly muse of Flaccus
Rehearse the joys of Love or Bacchus.

Thus some would lay the case before ye,
While others tell this different story :
That man by Nature is as clever
Now in the world's last stage as ever ;
And therefore, tho' we must admit
Postea nascitur, non fit ;
Yet still there are whose native powers
Might hear them to those blissful bowers
Where to the lyre th' immortal Nine
Their voices in full concert join,
To praise the Power that rules the sky,
And fill all heaven with harmony !
But while they view in earliest time
That fightless hard of soul sobriety ;
Or dwell with rapture on the strain
That erst was heard on Mantos's pipes ;
Enlivening hope within them dies ;
The lyre unstrung neglected lies ;
Despairing to such heights to soar,
They court the Muses' old age.

But thou, my friend, on whom ere while
The Sacred Sisters deign'd to smile,
Whose infant essays taught to hope
A nobler name than Swift or Pope ;
Indulge thy fancy's wild career,
Her wing undamp'd by chilling fear.
Let thy poetic eye behold
What Nature's various scenes unfold ;
Nor doubt, my friend, some theme to find
Great as thy comprehensive mind.

Mark how the countless manners change ;
How thro' the world the Passions range.
Still Love his wonted power maintains,
With all his joys, and all his pains.
Still bright-eyed Hope, with fluttering smiles,
The toruring hour of grief beguiles.
Envy or Pride, or wan Despair,
Or jealousy that feeds on air,
Or trembling Rage, or wild Desire,
Still set the madd'ning soul on fire ;
And still, to close the hateful scene,
Ambition, with imperious mien,
Enrag'd to see her claims withstood,
Would deluge half the world in blood.

Or if in gayest mood you chuse
To court the sprightly Comic Muse,
And lead us through the walks of Folly,
To drive away dull Melancholy ;
Or with unerring aim to throw
Satire's strong lance at Virtue's foe ;
Could Rome or Athens ever yield
To Ridicule so fair a field,
Or furnish themes to show one's wit on,
Such as we daily meet in Britain.
For though the Ancients, as some tell us,
Did in heroic deeds excel us,
'Twill readily, I trow, be granted,
We have some vices which they wanted.
Or if (as said the Sapiant King)
" Under the sun there's no new thing ; "
And modern follies be confess'd
Old ones new painted and new dress'd ;
Still to that art some praise is due,
Which makes old sins appear like new.
Heav'n's ! how would our forefathers stare,
Could they behold our modern fair,
From head to feet *en militaire* !
Or view some female form'd by Nature
With every grace of shape and feature,
Whose simple beauties seem'd design'd
To captivate all human kind,
Spend the whole morning at her toilet,
Not to improve her face, but spoil it.
Or she who, conscious of her art
To fill with warm desires the heart,
Each sighing swain with scorn rejected,
To be herself at last neglected,
Now she betokens her beauties slide,
While she, alas ! is still a maid ;
No boasted art she leaves untried
The ravages of time to hide.

Vainly hoping to restore
The roses that no more bloom.

If haply you disdain to vex
With ridicule the sadder sex;
In our's, believe me, you may find
Absurdity of every kind;
Follies increasing without shame,
Vices my chaste Muse dares not name.
Let these thy dart envenom'd feel,
At these thy pointed thunders deal;
Drive them from Britain's sea-girt shore,
And Reason's placid reign restore.

Or, when these humble scenes shall tire,
What if we soar a little higher?
And in heroics celebrate
Our patriot Ministers of State;
Or bid the Muse enraptur'd sing
The virtues of our gracious King;
Tell with what diligence he labours
To have more children than his neighbours;
That, long as by the sea surrounded,
Britain may never want a crown'd head.

What think you of such themes as these?
You say they are too stale to please;
That Poets seldom have been known
To want devotion to the throne;
And still to Royal failings blind,
Make virtues which they cannot find;
Whether a Titus or a Nero,
Whoever pays them is their hero;
That Statesmen formerly have blunder'd,
And Satirists of old have thunder'd.

I answer, first—"Tis true, I know it,
This, and that Prince, has had his Poet;
Yet till some gifted bard be heard
To sing the praise of George the Third,
It must be own'd there still remains
One subject for immortal strains!

As for our Ministers, sure never
Had any nation half so clever;
How wisely careful to prevent
The empire's ruinous extent *!
For well they knew 'twas grown so large,
No Monarch could his trust discharge;
And trade encreas'd to such a pitch
That all our merchants were grown rich;
Ev'n a mechanic could afford
To spend his money like a lord:
Thus territories transatlantic
Might drive both Prince and people frantic,
These reasons weigh'd, no man could doubt it,
We might be happier far without it;
And therefore, since we had no need on't,
Could they do better than get rid on't?

But hold—the light fantastic rhyme
Ill suits this sad eventful time!
O rather let thy plaintive songs
Tell of thy bleeding country's wrongs;

And let the mindful tear be shed
For Freedom, from Britannia fled!

But see!—in Europe known no more,
The Goddess seeks a distant shore;
And climes beyond the western main
Now triumph in her gentle reign!
Here let the Muse delighted dwell,
While numbers more than mortal tell
How Freedom the young empire guides,
And o'er each rising State presides;
How when her cause his arm requires,
The soldier's dauntless breast the fires;
How, when some favourite of her choice
For her exalts his patriot voice,
Applauding Senates, warm'd with zeal,
Her soul-ennobling influence feel;
The flame glides swift from breast to breast,
And States with equal laws are blest.

Who knows in the dark rolls of fate
What glories this last age await?
Perhaps Britannia's growing fame
Shall rival all the Roman name.
Perhaps th' admiring world shall see
The Attic fire reviv'd in thee.

W. S.

P. S. Forgive the friend whose warm
desire

Would wake to voice thy silent lyre;
Nor think this artless verse design'd
To lead astray thy steadfast mind:
No;—let thy virtuous aim be still
Reason's calm dictates to fulfil;
And nobly act the part by Heaven
To thee in life's great drama given;
While Poetry, delightful name!
Only the vacant hour shall claim.

O D E,

WRITTEN THE 19TH MAY, 1793, BEING
THE DAY OF OUR MOST EXCELLENT
QUEEN'S NATIVITY.

By Mr. THOMAS ADNEY.

*Vultus ubi tuus
Affatus populo, gratior is discis,
Et solus melius nitens.*

HOR.

HAIL, happy day of joy and mirth,
To BRITONS ever dear,
That gave a virtuous Princess birth.
Whom all the world revere!

Well may the Bard with joyful strains
Record the theme elate;
Or past'ral pipe, on fertile plains,
Extol a day so great.

Written during the American War.

P O E T R Y.

Well may the sounding harp be strung,
And numbers join the throng ;
Such truth as dwells on ev'ry tongue
May well approve the song.

While conscious of superior charms
Our Sov'reign's Confort moves ;
Her People's joy her bosom warms,
Their gratitude she loves !

With inward bliss she smiles around,
Proud of her native day,
That gave a charm to BRITAIN's ground,
And made her plains most gay.

The Sun its glorious light bestows,
And gilds the orient skies ;
Each British breast with ardor glows,
To greet the day they prize.

See Nature fair partakes the glee,
And all her sweets appear ;
She 'tends each shrub, each flow'r and tree,
To make more glad the year.

Ten thousand beauties strike the sight,
Of choice and various kind ;
Yet all these beauties, tho' so bright,
Are little to her MIND !

Possess'd of every polish'd grace,
To ev'ry good she's prone ;
Inspiring sweetness marks her face—
She sits on VIRTUE'S THRONE !

And well may Britons hail the year,
And lively joy express ;
Their Patriot zeal is right sincere,
Nor are their wishes less.

Let Bards their humblest homage show,
And, pleas'd, their Queen admire ;
Their grateful tributes now bestow,
And strike the gladsome wire.

Let ev'ry tongue the praise declare
Of CHARLOTTE far and wide ;
Belov'd by each exalted fair,
Nor less her GEORGE's pride.

S O N G.

ON THESPIA PLAYING ON THE LYRE.

RECITATIVE.

HARK, hark, melodious notes I hear—
How sweetly stealing on my ear ;
'Tis Thespia sweeps the trembling lyre,
And fills my soul with ceaseless fire.

SONG.

Cease, Philomela, cease thy dulcet lay,
Let Thespia melt my yielding heart away ;
Or in cool grot, or calm retreat,
Fair Thespia takes her sylvan seat.
Regardless of your favourite springs,
Listen, ye nymphs, whilst Thespia sings—

Obedient see the smiling train
Advancing o'er the enamell'd plain.
Bedeck'd in vest of snowy white
With blooming grace and lustre bright,
With Fairy gau they trip along,
And crowd to hear my Thespia's song :
Charming all the silent grove
With the artless song of love.
The pallid cheek of care began to glow,
And her soft music soothed the pangs of woe.
T. P. H.

Ex. Coll. Oxford, May 18, 1793.

S O N G.

WHEN Jove was no more as a Godhead
rever'd,

Indignant he hurl'd from his Throne
His sceptre, by mortals once lov'd and once
fear'd,

And thus his Decrees he made known :
“ Hence, my sceptre, to Earth ; unway'd
there remain,

• Till Monarchs of thee worthy prove ;
Then blest'd be that nation o'er which he
shall reign,

Who rules with the sceptre of Jove.

True glory to Monarchs my sceptre imparts,
When wisdom their actions controuls,
When mercy with justice they blend in their
hearts,

While liberty glows in their souls ;
Then the riches of Trade shall deck Nature's
fields,

While her ships o'er the seas safely rove ;
Such blessings attend on the Monarch who
wields

And rules with the sceptre of Jove.

Hail to England, blest Isle, the Nation al-
low'd

Jove's blessings t' enjoy and be free ;
There a British-born Prince, with all virtues
endow'd,

Adds lustre to great Jove's decree,
There the riches of Trade bedeck Nature's
field,

While her ships o'er the seas safely rove,
For George, England's King, most worthily
wields

And rules with the sceptre of Jove.

In the curs'd cell of Envy Sedition was born,
To blast England's glory and weal,
She daringly stalk'd in the mask of Reform,
Her Hellish designs to conceal.

But Loyalty soon the fell purpose display'd,
The mask from the fiend did remove ;
Sedition sunk back, while the Nation
buzz'd,

Long may George sway the sceptre of Jove !

O D E

For His MAJESTY BIRTH-DAY

June 4, 1793.

By HENRY JAMES PYE, Esq.

Poet Laureat to his Majesty.

WHEN blind Ambition drives his car
 Impe us thro' the ranks of war,
 Tho' Fame her notes of triumph breathe,
 Tho' shouts of conquest soothe the ear,
 Yet o'er the victor's blood-stain'd wreath
 Reflection drops the pensive tear
 But at Oppression's lawless head
 When war's vindictive bolts are sped,
 When at the despot's shrinking breast,
 When o'er Sedition's haughty crest
 Stern Battle shakes th' avenging spear,
 And teaches headstrong Arrogance to fear,
 Mercy herself shall consecrate the cause,
 While Justice points the sword that Indigna-
 tion draws.

Tho' Albion many an ancient scar
 Still bears on her indented breast,
 In every age by Gallic war
 Or Gallic perfidy impress'd,
 Yet o'er their fields when Rapine stood,
 When Faction drench'd their towns with blood,
 No memory of insult past
 Udg'd her to swell Contention's blast;
 With grief she view'd their sinking state,
 With tears deplor'd her rival's fate;
 Their Chiefs, whose falchions yet were red
 With her best blood in battle shed,
 Found friendly refuge on her happy shore,
 She knew they were distress'd, nor o'er re-
 member'd more.

Yet when Invasion's raging flood
 Burst dreadful o'er each ruin'd mound,
 And, swell'd by carnage and by blood,
 Threaten'd the trembling nations round;
 While Europe, from Batavia's wat'ry plain
 By Commerce snatch'd from Ocean's wide
 domain,

To southern seas, that gently lave
 Baia's mild shores with tepid wave,
 Look'd up where on her rocky throne
 Unaw'd Britannia sits alone,—

“Go forth, my sons, in Freedom's
 cause!” she cried,
 Check'd was the torrent's course, and re-
 fluent roll'd the tide.

What tho' on this auspicious day
 Her offering to the best of Kings,
 Pluck'd from the sober olive's spray,
 The dæmon Muse no longer brings;
 Yet while the laurel's warrior bough
 Now decks his youthful hero's brow
 Untouch'd by Rapine's hand profane,
 Unstain'd by dark Ambition's stain,

Albion once more with kindling flame
 Renews her scenes of ancient fame,
 Again the fees in fields of glory shine
 Her sons of dauntless breast, her Chiefs of
 royal line.

S O N N E T.

ON READING “POEMS BY MARIA LOGAN.”

*Des beaux arts amoureux pour cultiver leurs
 fruits,
 Elle brava la maladie; elle calma ses ennuis;
 Elle pardonne aux humains; elle rit de leur
 délire;
 Et de sa main mourante elle touche encore sa
 lyre.*

MEEK sufferer! who, tho' press'd with lin-
 gering pain,
 Dost every murmuring complaint forego;
 And breathe resign'd in each harmonious
 strain

A fortitude unknown to *fictitious* woe;

On thee bestowing the just meed of praise
 Shall Virtue heave the frequent sigh sincere;
 And Pity listening to thy plaintive lays
 Shall often shed a sympathetic tear.

O! may Hygiea, with celestial ray,
 Ere long thy fading stem of life restore;
 While Friendship shall enraptur'd hail the
 day [more;
 Which gives thee to her joyful arms once
 And bids thy muse resume her heavenly
 lyre,

And sweep the sounding strings “with re-
 novated fire.”
Leeds, May 1793.

W. G.

TO A FRIEND

WHO DESIRED TO BE TYPIFIED SCRIP-
 TUREALLY ON HIS WEDDING-DAY.

IN answer to your note polite
 (You will not take the change ill),
 You're like good JACOB,—for to-night
 You'll wrestle with an Angel.

SIM.

F E L I C I T Y.

AN O D E.

SOFT as the gentle zephyr's gale,
 That sweeps along the flow'ry vale,
 And robs the scented wild thyme's sweets,
 Expends the heart with gentle air,
 Unconscious of the thorns of care,
 And only to gay pleasure beats;
 Such is the heart, thou, goddess dear,
 Delight'd with ev'ry bliss to cheer,
 As airy zephyr light and free:

Then,

Thou, above others, cheer'st the mind,
With every virtue, joy refin'd,
Sweet smiling nymph, Felicity !

Felicity such transport knows
As first to innocence arose ;
Grief never yet hath been her doom :
Flush'd with joy her face appears,
Unfulfill'd by the galling tears
That fret the cheek with sorrow's gloom.

No love intrudes to rack her mind,
Alone to freedom she's inclin'd ;
She bids Reflection distant be !
She shuns the melancholy maid,
Who, guileless, oft has friends betray'd,
Distressing Sensibility.

Felicity, with lightsome tread,
Seeks the violet's tufted bed,
And culls the sweetly-blushing rose ;
The rose's bloom, the violet's smell,
Dispense their rapture like a spell,
To her they double sweets disclose.

When ruddy morning streaks the skies,
Quick to the mountain's brow he hies,
To join the healthful chase ;
Pleas'd she treads the joyous way
Untir'd till the close of day,
When the home-path she shall trace.

Or when the simple village swains
Are met upon the grassy plains,
You see her straight with joy advance ;
She mingles with the rustic throng,
She leads some happy swain along,
And lightly trips the gambol dance ;

Or when by moonshine's beamy light
The dapper elves joys invite,
When nought but junketings abound ;
When fairies skim the mingled maze,
And taste Delight's unnumber'd ways,
And treads with them the gladsome round.

Behold yon sighing constant pair,
Of happy love the darling care,
Their conscious transports duly heed ;
Felicity their love inspires,
She fans the flame of young desires,
For them she spreads the nuptial bed.

She shuns the loathsome boughs embrace,
The aking heart with wanton face,
And Bacchus' sense dispersing spells ;
She cheers alone the spotless maid,
Of harmful Bacchus is afraid,
With lowly Virtue meekly dwells.

Let those who woo her search their hearts,
For there if Vice has struck her darts,
Their labour is, alas ! in vain ;
But if the spark of Virtue glows,
And round its radiant glory throws,
They'll surely join her jocund train.

FLORIZEL.

O D E TO DELIA,

By Dr. PERFECT.

HEART-enliv'ning influence shed
Lovely Mirth and blue-ey'd Joy ;
Time throws off his wings of lead ;
Spleen and Care no more annoy.
Delia's eyes, with melting beam,
Wake the Muse's silver lyre,
By the willow crested stream,
Near the tall ascending spire.

Wake the fiddle's sprightly sound,
Delia joins the magic maze :
See her quiv'ring feet rebound,
How superior to my praise !
Swift the jocund moments fly,
Sombre Night no longer reigns ;
Soft-ey'd Bliss and Melody
Cheer the happy Lylian plains.

Fair as Hebe, fresh as spring,
Delia don't the dance curtain
Till Aurora's saffron wing
Gilds the lily of the vale.
Then the cottage roof beneath
Happy Damon, Delia there,
Braids for her the brightest wreath
Shed from Flora's flowing hair.

S O N N E T,

WRITTEN ON THE SEA SHORE.

By Mrs. ROBINSON.

YON SMOOTH EXpanse, that woos the
parting ray
To spread a golden mantle o'er its breast !
Or when serene, in em'rald lustre drest,
With panting bosom meets the rising day ;

So calm, so lovely, to the wand'rer's eye !
Ah ! little does the hapless victim know
What treach'rous QUICKSANDS, and rude
ROCKS of woe,
Conceal'd beneath the shining surface lie !

Till the dread HURRICANE, with boist'rous
breath
Howls from all points to rouse the sleeping
wave,
While thron'd upon the winds, remorseless
DEATH
Points to his dark dominion of the GRAVE !

So MORTALS, led by PLEASURE's smiling
train,
Grasp at the roseate wreath ! and find THE
THORNS OF PAIN !

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
JUNE 2, 1793.]

Whitehall, June 1, 1793.

CAPTAIN Maitland, of the 63d regiment, arrived this afternoon with a dispatch from Major-General Cuyler to Mr. Dundas, of which the following is a copy.

Head Quarters, Tobago, April 18, 1793.
SIR,

In my Letter of the 4th inst. I had the honour to acquaint you, that I then only waited for the arrival of Vice-Admiral Sir John Laforey to carry into execution the contents of your Letter of the 10th of February last.

Having previously ordered to be embarked the necessary artillery, stores, provisions, and camp equipage, on board some fast-sailing schooners hired for the purpose, I acquainted the Admiral, upon his arrival at Barbadoes on the 10th inst. at noon, that we were ready to proceed.

His Majesty's ships the *Trusty*, of 50 guns, and *Nautilus*, of 18, being equally so, the embarkation of the detachment of Royal Artillery, and of nine companies of the 4th battalion of the 60th regiment, took place on the 11th inst. These, with the two flank companies of the 9th regiment, under the command of Major Brille, which were brought from St. Kitt's by the Admiral's ship, composed the whole of the force for the expedition, a return of which I have the honour herewith to inclose to you. The *Trusty*, *Nautilus*, and *Hind* schooners being insufficient for the reception of the troops, I accepted of the voluntary offer of Capt. Spencer, of the merchant ship *Hero*, to convey a part of the 4th battalion of the 60th regiment.

The 12th of April we sailed.—The 14th inst. at one o'clock in the afternoon, we arrived in Great Courland Bay.

The necessary orders having been given for the disembarkation and disposition of the troops on landing, the whole was on shore by three, together with 25 marines from the *Trusty*, commanded by Major Bright, which the Admiral most readily granted upon my application.

We immediately advanced within sight of the enemy's fort, whence I

sent a summons to M. Monteil, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 32d regiment, and Commandant of the island, to surrender. He refused.

The situation of the enemy's works, which they had lately been strengthening to the utmost of their power, was evidently much stronger than I had been taught to believe, and every day increased this strength. Our numbers were unequal to the operations of a siege. Seeing there was no time to be lost, I determined to assault the post that night.

The troops lay upon their arms at the place where we had halted until one o'clock, at which time we formed, and marched at half past one, leaving the artillery under the care of Lieutenant Hope and the detachment. We had more than two miles to proceed.

The men were positively forbidden to fire, but to trust entirely to the bayonet; the smallness of our number not justifying a diversion to favour the general attack, which was determined to be on the North West side, where I had reason to believe the work was most imperfect.

We reached the town of Scarborough undiscovered, but here we were fired upon from a house by some of the French inhabitants, which gave the garrison the alarm; however, no return of fire or delay was made.

In consequence of a Negro, who served as a guide to the grenadiers, running away, a part of the column separated in mounting the hill; this occasioned a delay and separation that could not be rectified during the night, which was extremely dark. Separated, however, as they were, the troops approached the fort; the light infantry and a part of the grenadiers on that side where the fort was most defenceless, and where the whole were to have made their effort.

The other part of the troops having taken the road which led directly to the barrier, and the enemy's fire commencing on the flank companies, the former advanced to attack the barrier under a heavy fire of round and grape shot and musquetry, which drew the

attention

attention of the enemy to this part of the work; and the flank companies at that moment pushing forward, very gallantly entered the work, upon which the enemy surrendered, and the humanity of the British troops accepted of them as prisoners of war.

Great praise is due to the officers and men for their behaviour, and particularly to Major Bulme and Major Gordon, the latter of whom left the command of his battalion, and solicited to lead the two light companies.

I cannot sufficiently express the obligations I am under to Vice Admiral Sir John Laforey for his ready and zealous exertions and assistance in every step of the business. I am also greatly indebted to Lieutenant Colonel Myers of the 10th regiment, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Hild, of the Royal Artillery. I had sent for the former from Dominica, as being an officer of known abilities, and had chosen him as a proper person to be at the head of the Quarter-Master-General's department in this country, to which I have appointed him Deputy, until his Majesty's pleasure be known.

Inclosed I have the honour to send you a return of the killed and wounded, and of the prisoners taken in the fort, also of the enemy's artillery and force.

This dispatch will be delivered to you by Capt. Maitland, of the 60th regiment, acting Deputy Adjutant General, who has been with me these five years, and is well qualified to give you much information relative to this country. With the greatest respect I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

C. CUYLER.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

[Then follows the return of his Majesty's troops under the command of Major-General Cuyler.]

Tobago, April 14, 1793.

BEING ordered by his Excellency General Cuyler to proceed with a flag of truce to the fort, to summons the Commandant of the French troops to surrender to the British forces, I left the General at a quarter past four, at the distance of three miles from the fort, where I arrived at half past five, and being blindfolded at the first batteries, was conducted to the Commandant, to whom I delivered the following summons:

"The Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces desired me to acquaint the Commanding Officer of the

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French troops of his having landed on the Island with a considerable force, and is to be supported by a powerful fleet at an anchor in some part of the Island. He summons you to surrender prisoners of war, with all the troops under your order. The Officers will be allowed their parole. Their baggage shall be safe, and they will be exchanged as soon as a cartel is settled between the two nations. The British General reserves to himself the power of exchanging the Officers either in this country or in Europe."

The Commandant's Answer.

"I am obliged to the British General for his information and kindness, and should betray the trust reposed in me to surrender without having tried the strength of the enemy. I have between 400 and 500 men to depend on, and will not surrender until compelled to do so by a superior force within this fort.

FRED. GOTTSCHED,
Major of Brigade."

[Here follows a list of the killed and wounded of the English, amounting to three rank and file killed, two Lieutenants, two drummers, and 20 rank and file wounded, the Lieutenants wounded being Stopford, of the 9th regiment grenadiers, and Gayer, of the 65th regiment. The French had 15 killed and wounded. Next is a return of the French prisoners taken in Fort Castries, and of the ordnance and ordnance stores and tools found at Fort King George.]

IK MAITLAND, Dep. Adj. Gen.
Tobago, Fort King George,

April 20, 1793.

Admiralty Office, June 1, 1793.

Captain Laforey, of his Majesty's sloop the Fairv, arrived this afternoon at this Office, with a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir John Laforey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is a copy:

Tixby, Great Cowland Bay,
Tobago, April 22.

Sir,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, for their Lordships information, with the capture of the Island of Tobago. I sailed with part of my Squadron from Barbadoes the 12th inst. accompanying Major General Cuyler, with the land-forces destined for the expedition, and put them on shore in this bay on the evening of the 14th, where General Cuyler, having received intelligence that rendered it necessary to lose no time in his advances, marched immediately

immediately across the Island to Scarborough, and at three o'clock on the next morning, after having summoned the fort to surrender, ineffectually, stormed the works, and carried them against a strong resistance, with some loss, the number of the enemy that defended them

being fully equal to that of his Majesty's troops who made the attack.

I dispatch Captain Laforey, commander of his Majesty's sloop *Fairy*, with this account. I have the honour to be, &c.
Philip Stephen, Esq. JOHN LAFOREY.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE AND OTHER PAPERS.]

BARCELONA, APRIL 30.

INTELLIGENCE has been received here, that, on the 23d inst. the Spanish troops under the command of Don Ventura Caro, attacked the Fort of Andaya*, whilst another corps occupied the heights in the neighbourhood of the French camp. In the course of the action the Spaniards spiked six cannon, drove the French from their advanced works and intrenchments, and, after having destroyed the encampment of Bristau, killed several of the enemy, and taken a considerable number of cattle, retired to Vera, having only six men wounded.

Accounts are also received from General Don Antonio R cardos, Commander in Chief of the Army of Catalonia, that on the 21st inst. a body of troops, amounting to less than 3000 men, attacked the town of Ceret†, defended by more than three thousand French, and though the Spaniards were without any cannon, they forced the town, after an engagement of three hours, put the enemy to flight, and took their cannon.

Bodenheim, May 21. On the 15th inst. the advanced posts of the French were repulsed from Bliescastell, by Col. Sockule. Whilst the advanced posts were thus engaged, Monf. Houchard endeavoured, with twenty thousand infantry, and a considerable corps of cavalry, to turn Prince Hohenloe's camp near Homburg, and to take possession of the important position of Keyserlautern; but Prince Hohenloe, having received intimation of that intention, quitted Homburg, and returned with the greatest expedition to Keyserlautern, where he arrived only half an hour before the French army, and thus secured that position. The country of Deux Ponts, Homburg, and Carlberg, is consequently again abandoned; and the French, upon taking possession of the several towns deserted by the Prussians, committed great devastations.

Offend, June 1. A column of 5000 French troops arrived before Furnes about seven

o'clock yesterday morning. The garrison, composed of near 1200 Dutch, opposed them very bravely for four hours. They had only three pieces of cannon, three pounders, whilst the French had more than twelve eight-pounders in this action. The loss of the French is unknown. The Dutch, after having had six men killed, and ten wounded, were obliged to retreat, which they effected in good order, and arrived here this evening with their cannon and baggage. The French, after having plundered the principal inhabitants, left Furnes at ten o'clock last night, taking with them the Bailiff, Burgomaster, and five Magistrates, as hostages for the contribution which they demanded in cattle, corn, &c. The Dutch, having been informed of their retreat, returned thither this afternoon, and intelligence is since received, that a number of German troops have arrived at Furnes, from Ypres and Courtray.

The transports with the British dragoons arrived here the day before yesterday; and upon receiving the above intelligence, were perfectly ready in less than an hour to proceed on reconnoitring parties.

Whitball, June 13. His Catholic Majesty has passed an Edict at Madrid, which was passed the 21st of April last, by the Council of Finances, prohibiting all trade and intercourse with France, her possessions and inhabitants.

This Edict was accompanied with instructions with regard to the manufactures of Great Britain. It provided, that upon the arrival of any such British manufactures at the ports of Spain, it shall be sufficient proof of their not being French manufactures, if certificates be produced from the Magistrates of the ports of Great Britain from whence such British manufactures may come, attested by the Spanish Consul (if there should be one) that such manufactures are of the fabric of Great Britain.

Brussels, May 23. The Journal of the operations of the Combined Armies has been published up to the 12th inst. [The account of the 8th hath been given, p. 364.]

* Andaya is a fortress at the Western extremity of the Pyrenean Mountains, where the Spanish province of Biscay joins the territory of France.

† Ceret is a town at the eastern extremity of the Pyrenees, near the Mediterranean Sea.

On the 9th both armies remained quiet. On the 10th, notwithstanding the fruitless attempt on the 8th, the French cannonaded our advanced posts in the woods of Hainon*, and threw up some redoubts. General Clairfayt, however, dislodged them from their position in the woods, routed them, took their fortifications, and made ten officers and 150 soldiers prisoners. By this last advantage, the army of General Clairfayt is secured in its present position. The affair of the 8th only cost General Clairfayt 8 officers and 64 soldiers killed, and 19 officers, and about 200 soldiers wounded, besides 40 missing. The French lost between three and 4000 men. The Headquarters are still at Quievrain†.

Quievrain, May 12. This morning, at five o'clock, about 1200 French made a sortie from Condé. In order to attack our out-posts with advantage, and to draw them from their situation, they made a feint to retire. Our troops attacked them vigorously. The enemy directed their fire towards two farms in Old Condé, which covered our chasseurs. A battalion of our infantry took them in flank, and repulsed them with great slaughter; but they were not able to make any prisoners. We have killed on our side only six men, and two horses were wounded. The army immediately commanded by the Prince de Cobourg maintains an entire communication with that of General Clairfayt. Batteries are erecting at this moment to play from hence upon Condé.

Frankfort on the Maine, May 8. The French have again made an attempt against Hockheim‡. This movement determined the Prussians to march this morning to that place a detachment composed of two battalions of grenadiers, supported by the two first battalions of Borch, in order to drive them back. The attack was very brisk, and the resistance of the enemy very obstinate; but the bravery of the Prussian and Saxon troops succeeded at last, and forced the French to evacuate Hockheim, in spite of a prodigious shower of cannon and musket balls. The

French, in this engagement, lost two pieces of cannon and a mortar, together with a great quantity of implements for entrenchments and fortification. The cuirassiers of Borstel, who supported the Saxons, performed prodigies of valour. Lieutenant-General Schoenfeld had a horse wounded under him, and Brigade Major Count Kifceuw had one killed. The Prussians lost 2 officers and 33 men. The number of their wounded amounted to 116 men, among whom were 4 officers, and the engineer. The Saxons had 55 privates killed and wounded; one officer killed, and two wounded; and the Hessians had three men killed. The loss of the enemy is not yet known, which must be very considerable. They retreated to Kothheim§.

Paris, May 13. General Santerre appeared at the Bar of the National Convention, and made this address:

"We are ready to set out against the insurgents in the Department la Vendée; and to-morrow, and the ensuing days, twelve or fourteen thousand men will march. We have eighty guns, and abundance of ammunition."

The General concluded his address in the following manner:

"After the Counter-Revolutionists shall have been subdued, an hundred thousand men may readily make a descent on England, there to proclaim an appeal to the English people on the present war."

Referred to the Committee of Public Safety.

Barreire announced, that the Executive Council, conformably to the wish of the soldiers of the Northern Army, had appointed over them General Custine, who declined the command of the army near Landau.

May 22. We are here in the momentary expectation of an awful and tremendous crisis; never was the state of this metropolis so critical as at the present moment.

The populace assemble in great bodies, and become more and more riotous and im-

* Hainon is a village on the banks of the river Scarpe, which forms the western boundary of the wood of St. Amand, the great scene of action in the battle of the 8th.

† Quievrain is a village about two miles on the eastern side of the road between Valenciennes and Condé. It is delightfully situated in a plain open country, through which the river Honeau flows. The Prince of Cobourg has fixed his Headquarters here. It lies four miles from Condé, and about eight miles from Famars, where the French army lie encamped to the south of Valenciennes.

‡ Hockheim is a town on the road between Cassel and Frankfort. It stands on an eminence, and overlooks the river Maine, which falls into the Rhine a little below the village of Kothheim, distant about three miles.

§ Kothheim, one of the most pleasant villages in this part of Germany, is now reduced to ashes, and the lands and vineyards are all destroyed by the trenches and fortifications of the contending powers. Kothheim is not more than a mile from the fortifications of Cassel.

fortunate. They express their detestation of the present state of things, call out for laws and government, and in the Hall of the Convention the Legislators are insulted by the people of the galleries.

By the Address * of the President of the Convention to the people, you will perceive how matters are circumstanced :

Yesterday two thousand of the rioters were apprehended by the armed force—a measure which appears to have roused the citizens of all ranks, who find an immediate decision necessary.

Boulanger †, the new Commandant General, has resigned, foreseeing too much difficulty and danger, at the present crisis, in the post of honour assigned to him.

The Departments are in a state little better than that of the metropolises. Marseilles seems to have renewed the plan of a federalist system ‡ of the Southern Provinces.—The sections of that city have got the better of the adverse party, and co-operate with those of Bourdeaux. Many of the citizens

have fled, and a greater number are apprehended and imprisoned.

Fraucfort, June 2. The French, in a foray they made from Meitz last night, were repulsed with a considerable loss.

In another sortie, however, against Marienborn, they marched unperceived with the assistance of a guide through fields of corn that had been recently cut, to within a few paces of the village, in which were stationed at the time, General Kalkreuth, the Duke of Wiemar, and Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia, whom, by this surprise, they intended to carry off. General Kalkreuth was saved with the utmost difficulty.

In successfully defeating the object of this attempt on the part of the French, the Duke of Wiemar and Prince Louis acquired infinite glory.—With three companies of Wiemar, they had the greatest share in defeating the enemy, to the amount of 3000. The major of Kalkreuth's regiment was killed, and Aide-de-Camp de Vois mortally wounded in the action. The French lost 400 men, the

♦ The Address here alluded to is couched in this strong language :

"The scandalous scene which has just passed in the Tribunes (the galleries) convinces me of the truth of a conspiracy which has been revealed to me by many good citizens, who, fearing the poignards of assassins, have refused to make their names public. I shall now develop this plot! Legislators, People—be attentive!—your safety is concerned!"

"The Aristocracy and the Coalition of Kings, who tremble at their inability to snatch from us our liberty by the force of arms, are now preparing to destroy it by an intrigue carried on by gold.—These were the days appointed for the execution of their plot; and what passed yesterday and to-day in the hall, are only preliminaries to it. This conspiracy has been formed for the same purpose as that of the 10th of May: They wish to destroy the Convention by insurrection, and this is their plan of execution.

"The conspirators, after having prepared the minds of the people by crafty speeches, clothed in patriotic language, have misled the Members of the popular societies, of the Constituted Authorities, and even of the Convention itself, so as almost to have persuaded them, that to save the country, a new insurrection was necessary. This insurrection has been organized by clandestine Committees. Every thing is preconcerted and arranged. The disorder which they have created in the Convention will serve as a pretext for their projected riot. The women too lend their assistance, many of whom have been formed into regiments for this iniquitous undertaking. At the moment when their misguided arms are up-lifted for the destruction of their country, they endeavour to persuade us that they are employed in saving it.

"A prey to anarchy, there no longer remains to France any rallying point.

"I love the people too well not to use my utmost endeavours to save them from the effects of their own madness, if, in the excess of their blindings, it should happen, that in this chair I should receive their attacks covered with wounds I will still offer up my prayers for their happiness, and my last words shall be, 'Oh God! preserve the liberty of my country, and pardon those murderers! they know not what they do.'"

(Signed)

I S N A R D.

† It was mentioned that Santerre took the command of the troops destined to march from Paris against the insurgents, in the Department of Vendée and the other Departments near the river Loire. Boulanger was then appointed to succeed Santerre in the command of the National Guard stationed for the protection of the Convention, and to preserve the tranquillity of Paris.

‡ The great cities in the south of France, Marseilles, Bourdeaux, Toulouse, and Lyons, are growing jealous of the metropolises. They say they have as great a right to be the seat of government as Paris, and are reported to be forming a confederacy to lessen the superiority that Paris has assumed.

Prussians

Prossians 130. The guide the French had with them in this enterprize has been taken and hanged.

Prince Louis of Prussia was slightly wounded in the leg. In an interview with his Royal Father the latter said to him, *It was not your business to expose yourself to the risk attendant on such an enterprize, but for this time you did well to be present.*

Near Landau the French have fallen into a snare, and have been defeated by the Duke of Brunswick.

Ostend, June 16. Intelligence has been received here, that the Dutch forces quartered at Menin, and a part of those at Ipres, had received orders to march, on the 11th instant, at midnight, in two columns, with a view to surround a body of French troops in the neighbourhood of Vervick: That the

column under the command of the Prince of Waldeck attacked one of the enemies' batteries, and were on the point of carrying it, when the Prince was dangerously wounded in the breast and thigh, and they were thrown into confusion and retreated. This corps being soon afterwards supported by the arrival of the column from Ipres, under the command of Prince Frederick of Orange, renewed the attack, and took possession of Vervick. The Dutch have lost on this occasion between 50 and 60 killed, among whom are five Officers. The loss on the part of the French is supposed to amount to 400 men killed, and upwards of 100 taken prisoners, besides several pieces of cannon.

The Prince of Waldeck died yesterday of his wounds.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

MAY 24.

THE Recorder made his report to the King of the prisoners convicted at the Old Bailey in April Sessions, which were—Chas. Allen, for a highway robbery.—Mary Goodall, for ditto.—Wm. Turnbull, for a burglary.—Jas. Somerville, ditto.—Catherine Owen, for robbing in her dwelling.—Jane Huggins, ditto.—Jas Lavender, for a rape.—John Price, for a highway robbery.—Elizabeth Cope, ditto—all of whom were respited during his Majesty's pleasure.

MAY 27. Came on before Lord Kenyon and a special Jury, in the Court of King's Bench, the trial of Mr. Frost, for seditious words spoken at the Percy coffee-house. The Attorney General addressed the Court on the part of the prosecution; he then called Messrs. Tate, Savilline, Yateman, and Bullock, as evidence for the crown.—Mr. Euskin addressed the Jury in a speech of great eloquence, on the part of the defendant. The Jury retired for about an hour and a half, and brought in their verdict—Guilty.

The indictment against Mr. Frost stated, that he, on the 6th of November last, at the Percy coffee house Rathbone-Place, made use of these seditious words: "I am for Equality; I see no reason why one man should be greater than another; I would have no King; and the Constitution of this country is a bad one."

June 4. This being his Majesty's birthday, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells; the flags were displayed on the churches; at one o'clock the Park guns were fired, which were answered by those at the Tower. In the evening the houses of the different tradesmen belonging to the Royal Fa-

mily, the Play and Club houses, &c. were superbly illuminated.

At nine o'clock their Majesties, with the four elder Princesses, the Prince of Wales and Duke of Clarence, entered the Ball-room, which was by that time very much crowded. The minuets, which were 50 in number, commenced at half after nine o'clock and lasted till after eleven.

After the minuets, two country dances, consisting of thirty couple, were gone down, and at half after twelve o'clock the Royal Family returned to the Queen's House.

Feathers, both white and coloured, particularly those called the helmet feathers, were very generally worn in the head-dress, in which some artificial flowers, and much blond, with a few diamonds, are also worn.

The hair is dressed in a very becoming way, being in neither extreme—preposterously high, or ridiculously cropped.

The trims were chiefly of crape, some few were of silk; the petticoats, with few exceptions, of crape or guaze, about which embroidery in various flowers, &c. were universally worn, as were tassels and wreaths of lail, and other artificial flowers.—About the sleeves and stomachers of some ladies we saw diamonds, but those were in no great number.

The gentlemen's dresses were coats and breeches of kerseymere cloth and silver striped, or silk coats, and most of them embroidered in coloured silks; a few, however, were gold and silver embroidery.—The waistcoats white satin, with corresponding embroidery.

The hair was worn dressed rather higher than has been the fashion lately.—The buckles small.

7. This night, about eight o'clock, the Duke de Stignano, who arrived in this country about six weeks since in the capacity of Envoy from the Court of Naples, put a period to his life, at the hotel in Jernyn-street, St. James's, by blowing his brains out by a horse pistol. No reason can be imagined for this dreadful act. He was a man of the first respectability in his own country, and was much beloved by all who know him in this. His Duchess, whose amiable qualities are the admiration of her own Court, was shortly expected in England.

The cause assigned for the late melancholy act of suicide committed by the Neapolitan Minister Plenipotentiary, is said to be *love*. The Duke had indulged a violent passion for a lady belonging to the Neapolitan Court, and was sent from thence to the British Court, to divert his mind from the object of his love. He was a man of an amiable character, well esteemed, but never appeared in the least cheerful since his arrival in England.

8. This morning as Col. Dundas and R. Dundas Esq. (son of the Secretary) were on the road to Dover, from whence they were going to proceed with dispatches for Lord Henry Spencer at the Hague, they were stopped in their chaise, a little on this side Dartford, by eight footpads. The gentlemen were both asleep when the chaise was stopped; and immediately on their being awaked, Mr. R. Dundas fired a pistol, and shot one of the villains, who fell against the wheel of the chaise. One of his companions then opened the door of the chaise, and fired his pistol, the ball of which unfortunately entered Col. Dundas's right breast, a little below the nipple; after which the gentlemen were obliged to submit to be plundered by this gang of desperadoes, who all got off, and carried with them their wounded companion.

12. The King held a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and honoured the three following Noblemen with that illustrious Order:

1. The Marquis of Salisbury, vice the Duke of Cumberland, deceased.

2. The Earl of Westmoreland, vice the Earl of Bute, deceased.

3. The Earl of Carlisle, vice the Earl of Guildford, deceased.

The settlement at New South Wales, we are happy to hear from many respectable quarters, is in a very flourishing state.

Governor Philip has brought home with him very minute and particular accounts of the actual situation of the Colony. By these we are informed, that the settlers were making very considerable progress in the cultivation of their land, and in rearing of live stock. Every settler had at least one breeding-

sow, with sheep, goats, and other cattle. The pasturage is uncommonly fine and in great plenty; and such progress had been made in clearing and cultivating the Government lands, that nearly 2000 acres were in corn when the Governor left the settlement, with every appearance of a luxuriant crop.

The celebrated Barrington is likely to become a man of some consequence at last. His natural talents entitle him to a more respectable distinction than that which he enjoyed, and we hope he has tasted enough of the bad effects of vicious courses to abandon them entirely.

Major Grose, commandant of the New South Wales corps, and Lieutenant-Governor of the Settlement, commands at New South Wales, in the absence of Governor Philip. Captain Nepean is second in command.

Governor Philip tells many curious stories of his Majesty's subjects in Botany Bay. Barrington is High-Constable of the settlement, and administers justice with a most impartial hand.—There is no severity that will operate to the prevention of the natives stealing one another's cabbages. One of the convicts has built a comfortable house, and has cultivated his share of ground to great advantage. His time has expired, but he refuses to return to England, and actually gives his share of the Government provision to his neighbours, as he is able to live with his family on his own farm.

The circumstances of General Dampierre's death, on the 8th inst. are thus related to us by an officer who was on the spot, but is since arrived in England.

Dampierre himself was not in the engagement with the Allied armies when he was killed. The General, hearing that the British Guards had advanced to the assistance of the Prussians, had a desire to see how his troops would meet the English for the first time in a general engagement. He accordingly was riding down a hill, accompanied by some of his staff-officers, when he was espied by some of our troops, who knew him to be some person of rank by his retinue. A cannon ball was aimed at him, which knocked him off his horse, and he died in consequence.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, June 22, 1793.
Copy of a letter from Capt. Edward Pellow, of his Majesty's Ship *La Nymphe*, to Mr. Stephens, dated off Portland, June 19, 1793.

I have the honour to inform you, that, at day-light yesterday morning, I was so fortunate as to fall in with the National French frigate *La Cleopatra*, mounting 40 guns, and manned with 320 men, commanded by Monsieur Jean Mullon, three days from St. Maloes, and had taken nothing. We brought her to close action at half past six, and in fifty-five minutes took possession of her.

jection of her; the two ships having fallen on board each other, we boarded her from the quarter-deck, and struck her colours; and, finding it impossible to clear the ships, then hanging head and stern, we came to anchor, which divided us, after we had received on board 150 prisoners. The enemy fought us like brave men, neither ship firing a shot until we had hailed. Her Captain was killed, three Lieutenants wounded; the number of men not yet ascertained, but, from the best accounts, about sixty; her mizen-mast overboard, and her tiller shot off.

I am extremely concerned she was not purchased at a less expence of valuable officers and men on our part, whose loss I cannot sufficiently regret, and to whose gallantry I cannot possibly do justice. We had twenty-three men killed, and twenty-seven wounded, of which a list is enclosed.

I am very particularly indebted to my First Lieutenant, Mr. Amherst Morris, and no less so to Lieutenants George Luke and Richard Pellew, and I was ably seconded on the quarter-deck by Lieutenant John Whitaker, of the *Mannes*, and Mr. Thomson, the Master; and I hope I do not presume in recommending those Officers to their Lordships protection and favour; and I should do injustice to my brother, Captain Israel Pellew, who was accidentally on board, if I could possibly omit saying how much I owe him for his very distinguished firmness, and the encouraging example he held forth to a young ship's company, by taking upon him the directions of some guns on the main deck.

A List of the Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's ship *La Nymphe*, Edward Pellew, Esq. Captain, in an engagement with *La Cleopatra*, a French frigate, off the Start, on the 19th of June, 1793.

KILLED.

Mr. Tobias James, Boatswain.
Mr. Richard Pearse, Master's Mate.
Mr. George Boyd, Midshipman.
Mr. John Davie, ditto.
Mr. Samuel Edfall, ditto.

Together with fourteen seamen and four private marines.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. George Luke, Second Lieutenant.
Mr. John A. Norway, Midshipman.
Mr. John Paine, ditto.
Mr. John Whitaker, Lieutenant of Marines.
Together with seventeen seamen, and six private marines.

24. Early yesterday morning a dreadful affray took rise in Oxford-buildings, near Oxford-road, where a large party of law-breaking persons of both sexes, chiefly Irish, had been collected at the house of one of them, upon the occasion of a child's death. The watchmen were beaten, and the Captain of the Marines was so severely wounded, that he is since dead. A party of the foot guards, who arrived about three in the morning, were assailed with brickbats, &c.; but they seized fifty-six of the rioters, of whom sixteen have been since committed to Newgate, and a number of others to Tothill-Field Bridewell.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for JUNE 1793.

MAY.

LATELY, William Chaloner, esq. at Guisborough, Yorkshure.

17. In the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, W. Taylor, esq. surgeon, in his 78th year.
At Guernsey, Lieut. Col. William Browne, deputy governor there.

18. The Rev. John James, second master of the free-school in Birmingham, and curate of St. Philip's church in that town.

19. At Aberdeen, Alexander Donaldson, M. D. of Auchmull, and Professor of Medicine and Oriental Languages in the Marischal College.

21. At Stockwell, Mr. Robert Howard, in his 88th year.

Lately, in Dublin, Geo. Joseph Brown, esq. barrister-at-law.

28. The Right Hon. Lady Dacie, formerly the widow of Mr. Child, of Temple Bar.

Mr. William Hudson, F. R. S. author of *the Flora Anglica*, in his 60th year.

24. Mr. John Lomax, of Claydon-hall, near Blackburn, Lancashire.

In Totenhills, Westminster, Mr. William Collins, an artist of merit.

25. The Rev. William Bryant, B. D. Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College, Oxford.

Lately, Mr. William Baker, of Barningham, Suffolk, aged 63. His weight was 80 stone, or 420 pounds.

26. At the Mansion-house, York, in his 72d year, as he was preparing for divine service at the Cathedral, William Siddal, esq. Lord Mayor of that city, which office he also served in 1783.

27. Richard Durnford, esq. of Betchworth in the county of Surrey.

In the King's Bench prison, Thomas Atwood, esq. formerly Chief Justice of the island of Dominica; and afterwards of the Bahamas.

At Bath, the Rev. Samuel Noss, M. A. prebendary of Winchester, rector of Hough-

ton, Hants, vicar of Blandford Forum, Dorsetshire, and chaplain to his Majesty.

Counsellor C. O'Neill, member in the Irish Parliament for the borough of Cloghanilly.

28. Henry Seward, esq. at Bromley in Kent.

At Berlin, the celebrated Dr. A. F. Büsching, in his 69th year.

29. Mr. Joshua Yellowley, at Clapham Common.

30. Cam Gyde, esq. many years Proprietor of the Lower Assembly-rooms, Bath.

31. At Pudhill, Gloucestershire, John Wade, esq. aged 75.

At Chester, William John Purdon, esq. of Dublin. In opening the ground near the altar in St. Oswald's, for the interment of the above gentleman, the lead coffin which incloses the dust of the Lord Chancellor Gerarde was found in a state of preservation scarcely credible. he having been buried 212 years. He held the Irish seals in Queen Elizabeth's time.

Lately, John Ray, esq. Sydenham, Kent.

JUNE 1. Thomas Rogers, esq. Newington Green.

Richard Croft, esq. banker, Pall Mall.

At Beccles in Suffolk, the dowager Lady Gooch, relict of the late Sir Thomas Gooch, of Benacre Hall in that county.

2. The Rev. Angier Peacock, curate of Tillingham, Essex.

Mr. John Swayne, at Dorking, Surrey.

At Herrington, near Sunderland, Matthew Smith, esq. aged 74.

3. James Fenn, esq. who served the office of Sheriff in the year 1787.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Aldridge, formerly principal dancer of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.

Lately, at Tatham, near Lancaster, the Rev. G. Holden, author of the annual publication called Holden's Tide Tables.

5. At Carlswell, Berks, Edward Sotheby, esq. Justice of Peace for that county.

At Stephen's Green, Dublin, the Right Hon. Henry Lord Baron Annaly, of Tynlick. He had been one of the Representatives for the county of Longford, and was created a Baron in 1789.

6. Mr. Philip Weldon, attorney-at-law, Upper John-street.

7. Mr. Alexander Hogg, late of Nicholas-lane, grocer.

8. At Yarmouth, Mr. Alexander Shaw, some time dealer in Natural History in London. He has left nearly 300*l.* towards erecting a Foundling Hospital at Aberdeen.

10. Mrs. Anne Denis, Percy-street, Rathbone-place, sister of the late Sir Peter Denis, in her 81st year.

In Southwark, W. Winter, esq. in his 70th year, many years in the Commission of the Peace for Surrey.

Mrs. Frederick Langford, scholar of King's

College, Cambridge, and third son of Dr. Langford, under Master of Eton School, aged 19.

Lately, at St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, Stephen Radcliffe, esq. L.L. D. late Judge of the Prerogative Court of that kingdom.

11. Thomas Nicoll, esq. youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Nicoll.

At Litchfield, in his 78th year, Mr. Greene, surgeon and apothecary, one of the Aldermen of that city, and proprietor of a museum, of which a catalogue has been printed.

The Rev. William Porter, at Highgate.

At Edinburgh, the celebrated historian Dr. William Robertson, principal of the University of Edinburgh, and Historiographer to his Majesty for Scotland. He was born in the year 1721, licensed in 1743, placed in the parish of Gladsmuir in 1744; from thence in 1758 he was translated to Lady Yester's parish in Edinburgh; and in 1761, upon the death of Professor Goldie, was elected Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and Minister of the Old Greyfriars parish.

Lately, at Douay, General Moreton, who commanded last winter at Brussels.

12. Mr. John Hemings, salesman, Newgate-market.

Lately, James Metcalfe, esq. late of Fordham Abbey, and one of the Justices of Peace for Bedford and Cambridge.

Lately, at Weymouth, Lieut. Wright, of the Northamptonshire militia.

14. Mr. Edward Millet, Dorking, Surrey.

Lately, at Hopetown Hall, near Edinburgh, a man of the name of Robinson, at the great age of 137. He had always lived in the family of the Lords of that place, whom he served in quality of inspector of the lead works four complete generations, besides the time elapsed since the birth of the present possessor.

15. Mrs. Castle, mother of Mrs. Bouverie, of Delapre Abbey, near Northampton.

Mrs. Dollond, wife of Mr. John Dollond, St. Paul's-church-yard.

Lately, at Coblenz, R. Pratt, better known under the assumed name of COURTNEY MELMOTH. He was, we are informed, a native of St. Ives in Huntingdonshire, and was brought up to the church, in which we believe he had some preferment. He afterwards threw off his gown, changed his name, and made his appearance on the stage at Covent Garden Theatre in Philaster, in 1774, and afterwards in Dublin, but with little or no success. On his failure on the stage he delivered Lectures on the English Language, and then became a bookseller at Bath. He was equally unsuccessful in this scheme, and since has chiefly subsisted by writing. He was the author of three dramatic pieces, a variety of novels, poems, and other pieces. His chief performance was "Sympathy," a Poem,

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Atkins, Hugh, Bury-court, St. Mary Axe, merchant, Jan. 19.
 Appleyard, William, New Village, Yorkshire, inn-holder, Jan. 19.
 Abraham, John, Lombard-street, bookbinder, Jan. 19.
 Abell, William, sen. Leicester, parchment maker, Jan. 22.
 Anderson, Charles, Grub-street, horse-dealer, Feb. 16.
 Austin, William, Tooley-street, Southwark, shoe-maker, Feb. 16.
 Allen, Thomas, Bridewell-hospital, tailor, Feb. 19.
 Ambrey, Francis, Manchester, machine maker, Feb. 19.
 Avar, Joseph, Bristol, watch maker, partner with John Hall, March 30.
 Atherstone, Hugh, Brew-house-yard, Nottinghamshire, dyer, April 6.
 Avery, William, Redditch, Worcestershire, needle-maker, April 9.
 Agett, George, and Agett, John, Liverpool, brewers, April 20.
 Adey, William, Water-lane, Strand, stable-keeper, April 20.
 Anderton, Richard, Edghall-street, Birmingham, cutler, April 23.
 Abraham, Baron, Heneage-lane, Duke's Place, merchant, April 27.
 Allan, Thomas, Chatham, Kent, shop-keeper, April 30.
 Abraham, Abraham, Poole, merchant, May 4.
 Agent, William, Colchester, baize-maker, May 7.
 Albon, James, Bocking, Essex, ironmonger, May 7.
 Ambrose, Edward, Usk, Monmouthshire, shop-keeper, May 11.
 Avar, Sampson, Lewis, Thomas, and Mitchell, Thomas, Bristol, builders, May 18.
 Armitage, William, Charles-street, near Middlesex-hospital, furnishing-ironmonger, May 21.
 Alderton, John, Robertbridge, Salchurst, Suffolk, dealer, May 25.
 Allen, James, Bristol, architect, May 25.
 Arundel, Thomas, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, baker, May 28.
 Anderson, Robert, North Sunderland, corn-factor, June 4.
 Atkinson, George, New Malton, Yorkshire, skinner, June 18.
 Allday, John, Knowle, Warwickshire, butcher, June 25.

Burton, Thomas, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn Fields, printer, Jan. 5.
 Balcanquhall, Joseph, Earl-street, Blackfriars, Jan. 5.

Bancroft,

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Danfield, Joel, Strand, woollen-daaper, Jan. 5.
Daylis, William, Woolwich, auctioneer, Jan. 8.
Drierley, John, Houghton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, Jan. 12.
Blay, Daniel, Cranbourn-street, Soho, haberdasher, Jan. 19.
Benton, James, and Beuton, Th mas, Birmingham, batton-makers, Jan. 19.
Barrett, William, Broad-street, merchant, Jan. 22.
Brown, Timothy, Marlborough, inn-holder, Jan. 26.
Banks, James, East Smithfield, haberdasher, Jan. 26.
Bennet, Thomas, Copthurst, Lancashire, callico-printer, Jan. 26.
Biggs, Samuel, Bristol, merchant, J n. 29.
Bailey, Thomas, Ludgate-street, glover, Feb. 2.
Brown, Aaron, Barber's Yard, Brown's Lane, dyer, Feb. 5.
Fullard, Charles, Epsom, Surry, linen-draper, Feb. 9.
Bentley, William, Kingland-road, builder, Feb. 16.
Blanchenhagen, Theophilus Christian, Bishopgate-within, merchant, Feb. 19.
Balding, Francis, Great Yarmouth, milliner, Feb. 19.
Balfour, Charles, Cornhill, victualler, Feb. 23.
Bambridge, John, Bristol, linen-draper, Feb. 23.
Boulton, Isaac, Sharples, Lancashire, chapman, Feb. 23.
Burnett, Isaac, Kingston upon-Hull, grocer, Feb. 26.
Buckland, Samuel, Long-lane, Bermondsey, coal-merchant, March 2.
Banyer, John, Harpley, Norfolk, grocer, March 2.
Bew, Robert, Taft, Warwickshire, shop-keeper, March 5.
Barwell, William, Greeton, Northamptonshire, shop-keeper, March 5.
Bell, John, merchant, (surviving Partner of Benjamin Jordan and Robert Cullin of Norfolk, in Virginia,) King's Bench, March 9.
Biggs, Peter, Blackman-street, Borough, and East street, Walworth, auctioneer, March 12.
Barrett, Robert, Leadenhall-street, hatter, March 16.
Baughan, Josiah, and Gwyer, Richard, Bell-yard, Fifth-street-hill, hat-maker, March 16.
Bell, Thomas, Borough-high-street, apothecary, March 19.
Bingham, Thomas, Measlam, Derbyshire, grocer, March 19.
Burghall, John, Newgate-street, cheefemonger, March 23.
Barrett, Robert, Poultry, linen-draper, March 30.
Barrett, William, Macclesfield, carpenter, April 2.
Bowyer, Edward, Bristol, dfover, April 6.
Bennett, Thomas, Bedworth, Warwickshire, mercer, April 6.
Bolton, Thomas, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, April 9.
Boughton, Joseph, Little Dean, Gloucestershire, merchant, April 9.
Dall, Thomas, Ilkington, music-feller, April 9.
Browne, Robert, Lower Sloane-street, Chelsea, Stone-mason, April 13.
Browne, George, and Browne, Henry, Liverpool, merchants, April 13.
Brain, Thomas, Lawrence-hill, Gloucester, builder, April 13.
Bradbury, Samuel, Basinghall-street, broker, April 16.
Barnes, John, Honiton, inn-holder, April 16.
Bays, Robert, Cannon-street, and Bays, Thomas, Downham, Ely, salesmen, April 16.
Boys, David, Winchester-street, merchant, April 20.
Bottomly, William, Bermondsey, Surry, carpenter, April 20.
Boylston, Thomas, London, merchant, April 23.
Bishop, William, Drury-lane, cheefemonger, April 23.
Bradshaw, Thomas, Coventry-street, Westminster, print-seller, April 23.
Bowen, Edward, Ludlow, Salop, grocer, April 23.
Barrett, William, R. chdale, shop-keeper, April 23.
Badger, John, Bolton-in-le-Moore, Lancashire, machine-maker, April 27.
Blake, Richard, Bristol, insurance-broker, April 27.
Bolton, Thomas, Aldgate, inn-holder, April 27.
Baker, Charles, Romsey, Southampton, oil leather-dresser, April 27.
Briant, Henry, St. George's, Middlesex, wharfinger, April 30.
Burges, Richard, Seymour, South-street, Middlesex, coal-merchant, April 30.
Breanan, Patrick, Limehouse, soap-boiler, April 30.
Blanch, John, Redcross-street, Borough, glazier, April 30.
Barber, Stephen, and Barber, Samuel, Freeman's Court, Cornhill, bill-brokers, May 4.
Bell, Joseph, Bunhill-row, watchmaker, May 4.
Boyes, John, Portsmouth, mercer, May 4.
Bonfal, Thomas, Blackman-street, Surry, cabinet-maker, May 4.
Burford, William, Minchampton, Gloucestershire, clothier, May 4.
Brandwood, Mary, Great Boulton, Lancashire, shop-keeper, May 4.
Bowyer, Francis, Hay-market, Middlesex, vintner, May 7.

I N D E X,

Banton, William, Manchester, linen-draper, May 7.
 Bell, John, Strand, bookseller, May 11.
 Barry, Thomas, Gloucester, shoe-maker, May 11.
 Bridge, John Southby, late of Nice, in Italy, then of London, merchant, May 14.
 Brooke, Richard, Miffield, Yorkshire, corn-factor, May 18.
 Barber, James, New Surry-street, Blackfriars-road, tailor, May 18.
 Browne, Robert, and Kernan, John, Old City-chambers, merchants, May 18.
 Bing, Isaac Isaacs, Mansel Street, Goodman's Fields, merchant, May 18.
 Bakewell, Robert, Nottingham, hosier, May 21.
 Buttreffs, John, jun., Wood-street, Spitalfields, silk-manufacturer, May 25.
 Brigham, Thomas, New Malden, Yorkshire, ale-draper, May 25.
 Boulton, Darcy, Morgan, Philip, sen., Merger, Thomas, jun., Vancouver, John Gasper, and Stowe, Benjamin, Cuppers Bridge, Lambeth, woollen-yarn-company, May 25.
 Bamber, Henry, Liverpool, joiner, May 25.
 Buchanan, James, late of Manchester, since of Glasgow, then Prisoner in the Fleet, merchant, June 1.
 Bloxam, Joseph, Hook-Norton, Oxfordshire, baker, June 4.
 Barton, Joseph, Mark-lane, merchant, June 4.
 Banner, Peter, Old-street, builder, June 8.
 Brunton, Archibald, Fifth-street, Solon, tailor, June 8.
 Blueden, William, Clifton, Gloucestershire, carpenter, June 8.
 Bouldridge, William, and Fikes, John, Hoxton, Shoreditch soap-boilers, June 8.
 Bicknell, William, Eastergate, Suffolk, dealer, June 11.
 Blanchett, Thomas, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, victualler, June 11.
 Bridges, Reuben, jun., Sommers-town, St. Pancras, Middlesex, builder, June 15.
 Burke, Joseph, and Newton, Edward, Thavies-inn, London, merchants, June 18.
 Bowles, John, Stoke-lane, Somersetshire, maltster, June 18.
 Bartley, Nehemiah, and Bartley, William, Bristol, vinegar-makers, June 25.
 Barnes, Thomas, Salford, Lancaster, dealer, June 25.
 Bell, Thomas, Thornton, Yorkshire, corn-factor, June 25.
 Bond, Peter, Newgate-street, man's mercer, June 25.

C.

Cantrill, Josiah, Birmingham, perfumer and toy-man, Dec. 29.
 Colchard, William, Lothbury, merchant, Jan. 5.
 Cañon, William, Finsbury-square, letter-founder, Jan. 5.
 Clark, William, Leicester-fields, haberdasher, Jan. 12.
 Cockerton, Edward, Aldersgate-street, oilman, Jan. 15.
 Crawley, Dennes, St. Giles's in the Fields, cheese-monger, Jan. 19.
 Cecil, William, Albemarle-street, Clerkenwell, cabinet-maker, Jan. 22.
 Cleaver, John, the younger, St. George's Fields, victualler, Jan. 26.
 Cood, Thomas, Gracechurch-street, haberdasher, Jan. 26.
 Clarke, Thomas, Lyme-Regis, Dorsetshire, meal-man, Jan. 26.
 Chippendale, Thomas, Manchester, victualler, Jan. 29.
 Chamberlain, John, Lambeth, timber-merchant, Feb. 9.
 Colin, John, Bell's Buildings, Salisbury-square, merchant, Feb. 12.
 Cave, John, Quinton, Northamptonshire, dealer in cattle, Feb. 12.
 Coope, Henry, Prestwich, Lancashire, carpenter, Feb. 16.
 Cooper, William Webb, Cumberland-street, Shoreditch, wine-merchant, Feb. 16.
 Cradock, John, Rocks, Worcesterhire, dealer and chapman, Feb. 19, superseded Feb. 26.
 Charnley, William, Blackburn, Lancashire, money-scrivener, Feb. 19.
 Crown, Richard, Hunnup, Suffolk shop-keeper, Feb. 26.
 Collins, Joseph, Prince's Street, Hanover-square, wine and brandy merchant, March 2.
 Chamberlain, William, Fetter-lane, Holborn, baker, March 2.
 Currier, Thomas, Birmingham, buckle-maker, March 2.
 Crakanthorp, Samuel, Colchester, maltster, March 9.
 Clarke, John Francis, and Mason, William, Castle-court, Lawrence-lane, haberdashers, March 9.
 Chandler, Walter, Bristol, cutler, March 12.
 Croft, John, Greyhound-yard, Holborn, horse-dealer, March 23.
 Coleman, John, Liverpool, baker, March 26.
 Calvert, Francis, Tottenham-court-road, horse-dealer, March 26.
 Claggett, Charles, Greek-street, Soho, musical-instrument-maker, March 30.
 Charley, Matthew, Tokenhouse-yard, fashers, March 30.
 Caldwell, Charles, and Smyth, Thomas, Liverpool, and Forbes, John, and Gregory, Daniel, London, bankers, March 30.

C

INDEX.

Croft, James, of Bath, Bayly, Zachary, sen. of Lyncombe and Widcombe, Bayly, Zachary, jun. Bath, Bayley, Nathaniel, Bath, Gulch, Robert, Walls, and Croft, Thomas, Clifton, April 6.

Curry, James, Strand, hosier, A ril 20.

Catton, James, Dean-street, Soho, painter, April 20.

Clifford, John, Cranbrook, Kent, shop-keeper, April 20.

Cobby, Edward, Brighthelmstone, linen-draper, April 20. Superfeded June 11.

Cowie, John, P rliament-street, Westminster, seedman, April 27.

Cooke, Henry, Bristol, merchant, April 27.

Clifford, Thomas, Backdown-mill, Lillington, Warwickshire, mealman, April 27.

Clement, Charles, Sheffield, merchant, April 27.

Colhoun, John, Rood-lane, Fenchurch-street, coal-merchant, April 30.

Clode, Edward, Newgate-street, umbrella-maker, April 30.

Child, Joseph, Romsey Extra, Southampton, malster, April 30.

Cheaven, John, St. Catharige's Lane, victualler, May 4.

Cutter, Richard, Bristol, cutler, May 4.

Cosher, Joshua, Mark-lane London, oilman, May 4.

Christie, Thomas, New-street, Covent-garden, haberdasher, May 7.

Clark, William, Partner with William Morris and James Steel, Ewood, Hallingdon, Lancashire, callico-painter, May 7.

Chell, Philip, Manchester, machine-maker, May 7.

Cottingham, John, Wigan, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, May 7.

Carlton, John, Holbeck-hall, Westmoreland, cotton spinner and manufacturer, May 11.

Chrissall, Alexander, and Church, James, Hanover-stairs, Rotherhithe, sail-makers, May 11.

Cavil, George, Bristol, builder, May 11.

Cole, John, Clifton, Gloucestershire, builder, May 14.

Conran, George Balfour, St. George's, Hanover-square, druggist, May 18.

Cruik, George, Hermitage-street, Middlesex, sail-maker, May 18.

Coles, William, Swan yard, St. Mary, Newington, farmer, May 21.

Callow, Francis, Birmingham, shoe-maker, May 25.

Cunliffe, Henry, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, May 25.

Cooke, William, North Creek, Norfolk, dealer, May 28.

Chatto, William, St. Athon's, Northumberland, merchant, May 28.

Constance, Richard, Bristol, builder, May 28.

Cook, Thomas, Shrewsbury jeweller, June 1.

Curtis, James, Swansea, timber-merchant, June 1.

Cantrell, Ralph, and Cantrel, Thomas, the younger, Harlington, Derbyshire, and Cantrell, Daniel, Wetton, Staffordshire, manufacturers, June 4.

Collop, Simon, Stapleford-Abbott, Lf x, dealer, June 4.

Coulstring, Thomas, Bristol, factor, June 8.

Cath, John, Ratcliff-highway, sugar-refiner, June 8.

Clarke, John Jeffkins, St. Giles's, Middlesex, plumber and glazier, June 11.

Cogswell, James, Bathwick, Somersetshire, carpenter, June 11.

Cockthort, John, late of Addingham, Yorkshire, cotton-manufacturer, June 15.

Crabb, James, Manchester, Lancashire, inn-keeper, June 15.

Cotterell, Thomas, of the City of Worcester, linen-draper, June 22.

Chapman, Thomas, Camberwell, Surry, dealer, June 25.

Clark, Thomas, Kent-street, Southwark, wine-merchant, June 25.

D.

Diamond, James, Bristol, perfumer, Jan. 15.

Dewhurst, John, New York, America, then of Norfolk-street, Strand, merchant, Jan. 19.

Davison, James, Ludgate-street, linen-draper, Jan. 19.

Davis, David, Monmouth, mercer, Jan. 26.

Dobinson, Robert, Duke-street, Westminster, money-scriver, Jan. 26.

Dean, Giles, Dean's Buildings, Walworth, Surry, builder, Jan. 26.

Donadieu, George, Hatton-street, brandy-merchant, Jan. 26.

Dalton, William, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire, baker, Feb. 2.

Davenport, John, Oakham, Rutlandshire, linen-draper, Feb. 5.

Davis, Richard, King street, Covent garden, dealer and chapman, Feb. 16, superseded March 16.

Day, Thomas, Tower-street, London, brush-maker, Feb. 19.

Darling, Samuel, Bowling-street, Dean's Yard, Westminster, grocer, Feb. 23.

Dyson, Charles, Halifax, dyer, Feb. 23.

Dele,

I N D E X.

Dale, Robert, late of Battersea, then of King's Bench, brewer, March 2.
Dann, James, Burr-street, Aldgate, mariner, March 2.
Deakon, William, Coventry, baker, March 12.
Darvill, Edward, Watling-street, goldsmith, March 16.
Davies, Benjamin, Blackfriars-road, linen draper, March 16.
De Mendes, Solomon, and Verbeke, Michael, City-chambers, merchants, March 23.
Dovle, Bartholomew, Bristol, merchant, March 27, superseded May 4.
Doyle, John, Fitzhenry, Patrick, McCarthy, Packer George, Vaughan, Robert Walter, Bristol, merchants, April 2.
Dutton, Samuel, Hopley, Joseph, and Williamson, Melchior's Cathcart, Liverpool, merchants, April 2.
Dalby, John, the elder, Leicester, hosier, April 13.
Dickenson, William, Old Bond-street, print-seller, April 13.
Dawson, Matthew, York, inn-holder, April 16.
Demay, John Charles, and Page, John Carter, Green-street, Leicester-fields, jewellers, April 20.
Dutton, Samuel, and Hopley, Joseph, Liverpool, linen-draper, April 27.
Dixon, William, Worcester-street, Southwark, victualler, April 30.
Day, Joseph, Kirby-street, Hutton-garden, Birmingham-factor, April 30.
Davenport, Henry, Yarrowell, Northamptonshire, merchant, May 4.
Davis, Thomas, Tottenham-cour-road, carpenter, May 14.
Dunn, William, and Wheeler, Isaac Thomas, Bristol, haberdashers of small wares, May 12.
Davies, Thomas, and Husband, John, Bristol, builders, May 18.
Dawson, Thomas, Wych-street, Strand, woollen-draper, May 18.
Derrick, William, Westmorland buildings, Aldersgate-street, watch-maker, May 18.
Davis, Michael, St. James, Gloucester, builder, May 18.
Dealtry, Benjamin, Rawcliff, Yorkshire, butcher, May 21.
Drake, Marmaduke, sen Leegate-Kirkby, Malmesdale, Yorkshire, drover, May 25.
Deane, Samuel, Stratford-le-Bow, Middlesex, baker, May 28.
Davis, John, Bristol, merchant, May 28.
Dale, Thurston, Shrewsbury, cheese-factor, June 4.
Dunbell, John, Warrington, cotton-manufacturer, June 4.
Duvall, Arabella, King-street, Covent-garden, milliner, June 4.
Dixon, John, Newington, Surrey, victualler and toy-maker, June 8.
Denton, William, Wakefield, Yorkshire, wool-factor, June 8.
Dickins, William, late of Dodford, Northamptonshire, miller, June 15.
Deighton, Christopher, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, druggist, June 15.
Darbyshire, Matthew, Wakefield, Yorkshire, goldsmith and jeweller, June 15.
Dobson, Nathaniel, Leeds, Yorkshire, dyer, June 18.
Day, Thomas, Blackman-street, Southwark, oil-man, June 22.
Day, Thomas, Portland-place, Middlesex; Barton, Joseph, Mark-lane, London; Dumbell, John, Warrington, Lancashire; Dumbell, Jonathan, Holywell, Flintshire; and Robinson, Richard, Heaton-Norris, Lancashire; bankers, June 22.
Dickinson, John Willison, Nawhead, Westmorland, drover, June 25.

E.

Eye, John, Oxford-street, coach-maker, Feb. 26.
Eyles, George Spence, Bromley, money-scrivener, March 16.
Elleby, William, Leven, Yorkshire, miller, March 23.
Edwards, William, London-street, Pancras, builder, April 12.
Etherington, Ephraim, Capel-court, Bartholomew-lane, merchant, April 27.
Eade, William Jonathan, Wood-street, ironmonger, April 30.
Evered, Robert, Thames-street, boutling-cloth-weaver, May 4.
Eden, Thomas, Weatherburn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, upholsterer, May 7. Superseded June 23.
Evans, Edward, Kennington-cross, Surrey, carpenter, May 12.
Evans, Ezekiel, Bristol, builder, May 11.
Emerson, Matthew, Shepherd's Market, stable-keeper, May 18.
Encoe, William, Litchfield, liquor-merchant, May 25.
Emmett, Arthur, Fulham, dealer, May 25.
Edwards, Richard, Elmstere, Salop, thread-manufacturer, May 28.
Evans, Edward, and Perry, Elizabeth, Piazza and Bow-street Covent-garden, men's-makers, June 1.
Edgerton, Mary Ann, Crown-street, Westminster, tailor, June 11.

I N D E X

Frost, John, Spring-gardens, scrivener, Jan. 8.
 Forward, James, Shatterbury, Dorsetshire, grocer, Feb. 2.
 Fishwick, James, Padstow, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, Feb. 19.
 Flower, William, Mount-street, Hanover-square, March 9.
 Forbes, John, and Gregory, Daniel, Aldermanbury, merchants, March 19.
 Fitzhenry, Patrick, Bristol, merchant, March 26.
 Field, William, Copper's Bridge, Lambeth, provision-factor, April 23.
 Forest, Digory, Abingdon-street, Middlesex, wine-merchant, April 27.
 Fisher, Robert, and Bragg, Henry, Whitehaven, merchants, April 27.
 Fletcher, Henry, Upton-upon-Severn, Worcestershire, corn-factor, April 30.
 Finch, John, Kersey, Suffolk, yarn-maker, April 30.
 Flower, John, Coventry, leather-seller, May 11.
 Ford, John, and Ford, Samuel, Bath, machine-manufacturers, May 25.
 Fraser, John, Charles-street, Middlesex-hospital, upholsterer, June 1.
 Fell, John, Manchester, cotton-spinner, June 4.
 Falkner, Matthew, and Birch, William, Manchester, stationers, June 4.
 Falkner, Matthew, Manchester, stationer, June 4.
 Fuller, Thomas, Horsefongee-lane, Newington, Surrey, gardener, June 8.
 Fry, William, Bristol distiller, June 18.
 Fleming, Joseph, Old Round-court, Strand, cordwainer, June 21.
 Field, George, now or late of Redditch, Worcestershire, dealer and chapman, June 22.
 Foster, John, and Jolley, John, Whitby, Yorkshire, mercers and drapers, June 22.

G.

Grover, Thomas, Walscott-place, Surrey, tailor, Jan. 19.
 Geoghegan, William, Newcombe, Cleeve, broker, Feb. 2.
 Gail, Charles, Fleet-street, shoe-maker, Feb. 9.
 Gray, George, St. Dunstons-street, Chancery-market, tailor, Feb. 16.
 Gurney, Joseph, Bristol, goldsmith, March 12.
 Gatward, John, Hill-street, Middlesex, builder, March 16.
 Giffon, Robert Barrington, St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, mariner, March 16.
 Gayner, William, Bristol, broker, March 19.
 Graham, Anne, Botolph-lane, orange merchant, March 26.
 Graham, Gascoyne, Compton-street, Soho, haberdasher, March 30.
 Goldsmith, John, Tottenham-court-road, musical-instrument-maker, April 2.
 Griffith, Osmond, Chepstow-Grange, Monmouthshire, miller, April 2.
 Grimshaw, John, Staverton, Northamptonshire, horse-dealer, April 16.
 Garland, Michael, and Wood, Henry, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, horse-dealers, April 20.
 Greene, William, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, April 20.
 Goodacre, George, Oxford-street, Middlesex, draper, April 20.
 Grubb, Henry, Paddington, builder, April 23.
 Grundy, John, Horwich, Lancashire, whistler, April 30.
 Gilman, Webster, Rochester, bookseller, May 11.
 Gosney, Abraham, the younger, Wakefield, butcher, May 11.
 Goodwin, Samuel, the younger, Rainow, Cheshire, cotton-manufacturer, May 21.
 Gilman, Webster, Etherington, Thomas, and Etherington, Ambrose, Rochester, booksellers, May 25.
 Guthrie, James, Newark-upon-Trent, banker, May 25.
 Green, Thomas, York, shop-keeper, May 28.
 Gale, Curwen, London, merchant, June 4.
 Gough, James, Chelsea, carver and gilder, June 4.
 Glover, Stephen, Strood, Kent, house-carpenter, June 8.
 Godwin, Thomas, and Mailam, John, Fleet-street, merchant, June 8.
 Gieffer, Joachim Jacobus, Dartmouth, Devonshire, merchant, June 21.
 Grant, William, Greek-street, Soho, paper-stainer, June 15.
 Godbold, Francis, Uxbridge, Middlesex, cabinet-maker, June 15.
 Gibson, Nathaniel, Uxbridge, linen-draper, June 25.

I N D E X.

H.

Hayton, Thomas, Fashion-street, Spitalfields, victualler, Jan. 5.
 Haffell, Francis, Abchurch-lane, and Mile-end, ship and insurance broker, Jan. 12.
 Harvey, John Dickenson, Ball-court, Giltspur-street, pocket-book-maker, Jan. 19.
 Henshaw, Edward, Whitecombe-street, Middlesex, tallow-chandler, Jan. 19.
 Hyde, James Hine, Froome-Selwood, Somersetshire, inn-holder, Jan. 22.
 Hawkes, William, Walworth, Surry, grocer and chandler, Jan. 22.
 Harold, Hugh, White-street, Surry, dealer in soap, Jan. 22.
 Hopwood, John, Castle-street, Southwark, glove-manufacturer, Jan. 26.
 Hammond, Edmund, Castle-street, Long-Acre, brewer, Jan. 29.
 Horne, Edward, Staines, corn-chandler, Feb. 2.
 Howell, John, Woolverhampton, victualler, Feb. 9.
 Hayes, John, Edinworth-house, East Brent, Somersetshire, brandy-merchant, Feb. 16.
 Huff, William, the younger, Birmingham, Feb. 19.
 Hendy, Alexander, Upper Gower-street, Bedford-square, builder, Feb. 23.
 Hornsby, Thomas, Roxby, Lincolnshire, and Hornsby, John, of Winterton, Lincolnshire, grocers, Feb. 26.
 Howard, Robert, Cannon-street, oil and colour man, March 2.
 Harley, John, St. Martin's Court, Leicester-fields, stay-maker, March 2.
 Halford, Stephen Paddicombe, Calne, Wilts, dealer in spirituous liquors, March 2.
 Howard, James, Rochdale, machine-maker, March 5.
 Hands, Samuel, and Cooper, Robert Burton, of Birmingham, and Wright, Thomas, London, button and buckle makers, March 9.
 Hands, Samuel, and Peal, Samuel, Birmingham, and Hunt, Anthony, of Bristol, turriers, March 9.
 Hide, Anthony, Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road, haberdasher, March 9.
 Hancock, Daniel, and West, Leonard, Liverpool, merchants, March 9.
 Hewin, William, Newmarket-street, St. Mary-la-bonne, horie-dealer, March 30.
 Haskew, Edward, Worcester, timber-merchant, April 2.
 Hale, William, Monmouth, timber-merchant, April 6.
 Harvey, William, Speech-house, Forest of Dean, merchants, April 6.
 Hunt, William Nottingham, Marybonne, smith, April 6.
 Hanmer, James, Fleet-street, mercer, April 6.
 Hall, Nathaniel, Gerrard-street, Westminster, linen-draper, April 9.
 Hoyle, John, Waffer-lane, Skircoat, Yorkshire, dyer, April 9.
 Hooley, John, Manchester, carrier, April 9.
 Hall, Thomas, and Ruffel, Thomas, jun. Wednesbury, Staffordshire, iron-founders, April 16.
 Harris, Thomas, and Price, John, Bristol, merchants, April 16.
 Hodgson, Henry, Liverpool, bookseller, April 16.
 Hill, Joseph, Worcester, merchant, April 20.
 Holgate, George Thomas, Peasemarth, Sussex, farmer, April 20.
 Hastings, John, Pulborough, Sussex, shop-keeper, April 20.
 Hesketh, Henry, Chester, wine-merchant, April 23, superseded, June 1.
 Hunt, William, Hackney, wheelwright, April 27.
 Hoad, John, Fareham, Southampton, tailor, April 30.
 Hawkins, John, Gracechurch-street, woollen-draper, May 4.
 Hodgson, George, Chester, soap-boiler, May 4.
 Norwell, William, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, cheesemonger, May 4.
 Hughes, John, St. Catharine's, Middlesex, provision-factor, May 7.
 Hall, John, Coventry-street, Piccadilly, man's-mercier, May 11.
 Hughes, John, Manchester, builder, May 11.
 Howell, William, Broad street, Bloomsbury, cheesemonger, May 11.
 Hancock, Isaac, Bristol, cheese-factor, May 14.
 Horlock, Isaac Webb, Anderden, William, and Jones, Caleb, Bath, bankers, May 14.
 Hammond, John, Whitcappel, corn-factor, May 14.
 Henderson, Robert, Red-Cross-street, Barbican, brandy-merchant, May 14.
 Haynes, Matthew, Holborn, mercer, May 18.
 Humphries, John, Colchester, linen-draper, May 18.
 Haffell, Ralph, Hales-Owen, Salop, miller, May 21.
 Hodgson, Matthew, Whitwell, Yorkshire, butcher, May 25.
 Hart, John, Walkbrook, London, and Walworth, Surry, merchant, insurance-broker, and under-writer, May 25.

I N D E X.

Hallam, John, Southwark, and Gilbert, Edward, Whitechapel, grocers, May 15.
 Hartland, John, and Sweet, Isaac, Bristol, carpenters, June 1.
 Hake, Richard, Plymouth, dealer in porter and spirituous liquors, June 1.
 Holt, William, the younger, Newark upon Trent, grocer, June 4.
 Hipkins, Thomas, Walsal, Staffordshire, buckle-maker, June 4.
 Harcastle, John, Newark-upon-Trent, and Walker, William, Woolfthorpe-lodge, Lincolnshire, cotton-spinners, June 4.
 Hobson, Thomas, Spilby, Lincolnshire, shop-keeper, June 11.
 Hunt, Thomas, late of Krichau, Leicester, wool stapler, June 15.
 Henderson, John, New Street, Brimpton, carpenter, June 15.
 Heath, Richard, Berwick Street, Soho, coach-maker, June 15.
 Hill, James, Parker Street, St. Giles's, victualler, June 15.
 Hewson, Samuel, Chandos Street, Middlesex, journeyman, June 15.
 Humpage, John, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, coal-merchant, June 18.
 Heaton, Jonathan, Sheffield, Yorkshire, builder, June 22.
 Hodgson, Edmund, White-Lion-Street, Clerkenwell, dealer and chapman, June 22.
 Hobson, Robert, Southorpe, Lincoln, dealer, June 25.

J.

Jullins, William, Shoe-maker-row, Blackfriars, printer, Jan. 19.
 Jones, Thomas, Nant, Carnarvonshire, grocer, Feb. 5.
 James, James, Truro, Cornwall, mercer, Feb. 9.
 Jones, Hugh, New Surry road, smith and stove gate manufacturer, March 9, superseded April 25.
 Jardine, David, Plymouth, linen-draper, March 30.
 Johnson, William Henry, Fleet Street, hatter, April 13.
 Jackson, Joseph, Liverpool, merchant, April 16.
 Joyneur, Reubin, Bristol, merchant, April 23.
 Johnson, Richard Saxtley, Lincolnshire, grocer, April 23.
 Jackson, William, and Payne, Thomas, Coventry, ribbon-manufacturers, April 27.
 Jardine, John, Chichester, linen-draper, April 30.
 James, George, Bristol, carpenter, May 4.
 Jones, Robert, Bristol, carpenter, May 4.
 Jones, Thomas, Birmingham, grocer, May 4.
 Jamelson, Robert, and Jamelson, Thomas, Ironmonger-lane, merchants, May 7.
 Johnsons, George, Mount-Street, H. Dover-square, hofier, May 11.
 Jones, John, Greenwich, plumber, May 11.
 Jellicoe, Richard, London-wall, upholster, May 11.
 Jackson, Joseph, and French, Francis, Liverpool, merchants, May 11.
 Ireland, Samuel, St. Clement's, Middlesex, merchant, May 14.
 Jacobs, Jacob, Aylburton, Gloucestershire, shop-keeper, May 14.
 Illingworth, Abraham, Stockport, cotton-manufacturer, May 18.
 Jones, William, Queen-Street, Cheapside, warehouselman, May 18.
 Jeffrey, John, Tavistock-Street, Covent-garden, linen-draper, May 18.
 Johnstone, John, Kennington-lane, Lambeth, victualler, May 21.
 Jones, William, Bristol, brightsmith, May 21.
 Jones, Francis, and Jones, Thomas, Llanyrhangel, Kefenillys, Radnorshire, drover, May 25.
 Luchan, Thomas, St. Leonard, Shoreditch, paviour, June 4.
 Ellice, Thomas, Shrewsbury, butcher, June 4.
 Jones, Samuel, Brecon, Brecknockshire, mercer, June 15.
 Johnson, Stephen, Skulcoats, otherwise Scowcotts, Yorkshire, corn-factor, June 18.
 Jacob, Joseph, Fenchurch-Street, London, druggist, June 18.

Kington, Matthew, Corham, Wilts, shop-keeper, Jan. 5.
 Kendall, Thomas, West-square St. George's Fields, Surry, stone-mason, Jan. 12.
 Kemp, Daniel, Dover-Street, Piccadilly, apothecary, Jan. 19.
 Kirkman, Joseph, Gower-Street, Bedford-square, builder, March 9.
 Kift, Thomas, and Doyle, Bartholomew, Bristol, insurance-broker, March 23.
 Kift, Thomas, Bristol, broker, March 26, superseded May 4.
 Krohn, Jacob, New-court, Throgmorton-Street, merchant, March 30.

I N D E X.

Keene, Thomas, Bristol, sugar-baker, April 9.
 Kent, Samuel, and Fabian, Robert, Cowes, Isle of Wight, ship-builders, April 27.
 Kelson, James, Bristol, linen-draper, (surviving Partner of Edward Hoare, deceased,) April 30.
 Keath, Matthew, Rochester; inn-holder, May 4.
 King, Henry, Newbury, Berkshire, corn dealer, June 1.
 Kearn, Thomas Coleman, Catharine-court, Seething-lane, ship and merchants agent, June 11.
 Knight, John, Strand, Middlesex, man's-mercier, June 15.

L.

Luxton, Abraham, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, victualler, Jan. 29.
 Lording, William, St. Pancras, cow-keeper, Jan. 29.
 Levien, Abraham, London, merchant, Feb. 5.
 Long, Alexander, Market-street, Westminster, brewer, Feb. 12.
 Lowdown, otherwise Lowdown, Matthew, St. George's Fields, stone-mason, Feb. 12.
 Lowe, Edward, Whitecross-street, timber-merchant, Feb. 16.
 Lee, Joseph, Gee-cross, Chethiré, cotton-spinner, Feb. 23.
 Lyall, Clement, St. George's Fields, soap-maker, March 2.
 Lewis, William, jun. Aberwoni, Glamorganhire, victualler, March 6.
 Luffman, John, Alfred's Buildings, Moorfields, print and book seller, March 12.
 Lake, James, Swansea, dealer, March 12.
 Love, John, Clifton-street, St. Mary-la-bonne, builder, March 16.
 Lloyd, Isaac, Pembroke, mercer, March 19.
 Linton, Henry, Belton, Rutlandhire, dealer in horses, March 26.
 Lloyd, William, Liverpool, merchant, April 2.
 Lake, Thomas and Lake, William Charles, Liverpool, merchants, April 2.
 Lawrence, Thomas, St. George's, Middlesex, victualler, April 9.
 Loyall, Isaac, Oakley-street, Lambeth, dealer in tobacco, April 9.
 Le Mesurier, Havilland, and Du Buison, John Abraham, London, merchants, April 13.
 Lacy, John, and Lacy, Charles, Northampton, bankers, April 16.
 Litton, Edward, Liverpool, linen-draper, April 16.
 Levasseur, John, Air-street, Piccadilly, merchant, April 16.
 Linnacer, Ann Harrison, Wakefield, merchant, April 20.
 Lane, John, Frazer, Thomas, and Boyleston, Thomas, Nicholas-lane, merchants, April 23.
 Lane, Benjamin, Freeman's Court, Cornhill, insurer, April 23.
 Lowe, John, Birmingham, stationer, April 23.
 Livesley, Samuel, Liverpool, builder, April 27.
 Lathy, John, Poniton, Devonshire, serge-maker, April 30.
 Lay, Samuel, Cold-harbour, Shoreditch, cow-keeper, May 4.
 Lea, Jacob, Longport, Stafford, potter, May 7.
 Leadley, John, Wakefield, shop-keeper, May 7.
 Lockyer, Joseph Thomas, and Bream, James Wilder, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, linen-drapers, May 11.
 Iakin, Joseph, Hanley, Staffordshire, grocer, May 11.
 Lcovering, William, Dorset-street, Spital-fields, carpenter, May 18.
 Lawrence, Nathaniel, Birmingham, wine-merchant, May 18.
 Lewis, Thomas, and Mitchell, Thomas, Bristol, builders, May 18.
 Leigh, John, Strood, Kent, navy-agent, May 18.
 Langford, John, Tufton-street, Westminster, painter and glazier, May 25.
 Leyland, John, Manchester, merchant, May 25.
 Leach, John, Snow-hill, leather-dresser, May 28.
 Lockier, James, Bristol, upholder, May 28.
 Lambert, William, Wapping, pawnbroker, June 1.
 Lazenby, Benjamin, Clement's-inn Passage, tallow-factor, June 1.
 Leach, Mary, Northampton, milliner, June 1.
 Lockier, James, and Mac Auley, James, Bristol, and Woodward, Thomas, late of Bristol, then of London, timber-merchants, June 1.
 Leighton, Robert, Sugden, Shropshire, horse-dealer, June 6.
 Lindo, Moses, Jewry-street, Aldgate, merchant, June 8.
 Lawrence, Thomas, and Lawrence, John, Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire, tannet, June 12.

I N D E X.

M.

- Martin, Thomas, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, clock and watch maker, Jan. 5.**
Mead, John, Bunhill-row, Old-street, and Ball-court, Cornhill, money-scrivener, Jan. 12.
Morris, William, Swansea, Glamorganshire, mercer, Jan. 12.
Mudd, Hammond, Ipswich, linen-draper, Jan. 22.
Mulford, Richard, Bristol, grocer, Jan. 26.
McNeal, Patrick, Wentworth street, Spitalfields, brewer, Feb. 2.
Marpale, Evin, Llundisloe, Montgomeryshire, mercer, Feb. 5.
Meadell, Edward, the elder, Ruddersfield, mercer, Feb. 5.
Marsh, Arthur, Burflead, Essex, ship-kaper, Feb. 5.
Moses, Isaiah, Lower Shadwell, grocer, Feb. 9.
Miller, John, Kennington, carpenter, Feb. 12.
Mafey, James, Mafey, Philip, and Rogers, James, Bristol, hoopers, March 16.
McCarthy, George Packer, and Vaughan, Robert Walter, Bristol, tailors, March 19.
Mason, Isaac, and Haygarth, Deptford-bridge, near Greenwich, cabinet-makers, March 23.
Mac Culom, John, Bristol, merchant, March 23.
Mariott, James, Olney, Bucks, lace-merchant, March 23.
Muriott, Isaac, Olney, Bucks, grocer, March 23.
McCarthy, George Packer, Bristol, woollen-draper, March 26, superseded May 4.
Mariott, Isaac, Olney, Bucks, grocer, March 26.
Moggeridge, Robert, jun. Cranborn-street, Middlesex, milliner, March 30.
Mills, George, and Mercer, Daniel, Birmingham, and Swan, William, Devizes, factors, March 30.
Mayer, Marie Noel, Dover-street, Piccadilly, mantua-maker, April 6.
Mafey, James, and Mafey, Philip, Bristol, hoopers, April 9.
Maddick, James, Wapping High-street, money-scrivener, April 13.
Michell, Matthew, John-street, Adelphi, broker, April 13.
Meyer, Arnold, and Wilckens, Henry, Liverpool, merchants, April 13.
Moore, Job, Birmingham, buckle-maker, April 20.
McCart, Daniel, Strand, wine and brandy merchant, April 23.
Murray, Alexander, South Shields, Durham, bread-baker, April 27.
Mitchell, Thomas, Hatton court, Threadneedle-street, merchant, April 20.
Mortimer, Joseph, Basinghall-street, factor, May 4.
McCarthy, Charles, Bristol, jeweller, May 4.
McCandlish, John, Manchester, dyer, May 4.
Maxwell, Arthur, Capt. of Hinchinbrooke, East Indiaman, May 7.
Morris, William, (Partner with James Steer and William Clarke,) Manchester, callico-printer, May 7.
Maylor, Paul, New Broad-street, London, merchant, May 11.
Meredith, Solomon, Bristol, draper, May 11.
Morris, William, Manchester, and Clark, William Edward, Manchester, callico-printers, May 11.
Marshall, Richard, Hapton, Lancashire, cheesemonger, May 14.
Madew, Edward, Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire, inn-holder, May 18.
Moon, John, Langford, Somersetshire, tanner, May 18. Superseded June 22.
Mann, Oates, Greatland, in Halifax, Yorkshire, worsted-manufacturer, May 18.
Milner, John, late of Halifax, then Prisoner in York-castle, bookseller, May 18.
Meredith, Edward, Bristol, dealer, May 18.
Millington, Thomas, Stepney, wine-merchant, May 21.
Morris, Daniel, Burflem, Staffordshire, potter, May 25.
Middieton, Thomas, Rawcliffe, Yorkshire, grocer, May 25.
Mac Leay, Alexander, and Sorlagas, Jerome, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, dealers in wine and beer, June 1.
Martin, Adam, Hermitage-bridge, musical-instrument-maker, June 1.
Miller, Walter, Burr-street, East Smithfield, merchant, June 1.
Mac Carthy, Robert, Bristol, tobacconist, June 4.
Mac Carthy, Charles, Woodhouse, William, Mac Carthy, George Packer, and Vaughan, Robert Walter, Bristol, cordwainers, June 8.
Millard, George King, Stafford-row, Pimlico, coal-merchant, June 8.
Morley, Francis, Cheap-side, grocer, June 11.
Mason, Henry, Sykehouse, Yorkshire, drover, June 11.
Meslin, Richard, Crown-court, Broad-street, wine-merchant, June 15.
Moule, Joseph, Saffron-Walden, Essex, dealer and chapman, June 22.
Moore, James, Bishopgate street without, weaver, June 22.
Marshall, John, Woolley-mill, Tintwistle, Cheshire, cotton-manufacturer, June 22.
Mounsey, Thomas, Manchester, silk and cotton manufacturer, June 25.
Millington, Henry, Goodman, William, and Meredy, William, Wolverhampton, tin-plate-workert, June 25.

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N.

Niffen, Nifs, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 12.
 Nutt, James, Leicester, grocer, Jan. 22.
 Norden, Abraham, Camomile-street, merchant, Feb. 2.
 Newman, Thomas, Middle Hulton, Lancashire, victualler, March 5.
 Nowlan, James, Church-row, Aldgate, soap-boiler, April 27.
 Newman, Thomas, Exeter-change, Strand, optician, May 18.
 Nuton, Richard, Kalmington, Somersetshire, grocer, May 28.
 Noble, John, Wakefield, upholsterer, June 8.
 Norris, John, Manchester, inn-keeper, June 8.
 Norcross, Thomas, now or late of Rivington, Lancashire, fustian-manufacturer, June 18.
 Neall, Richard, Culworth, Northamptonshire, cow-jobber, June 25.

O.

Oldroyd, Charles, Red-lion-street, Middlesex, apothecary, Jan. 5.
 Osmond, George, Hammer-smith, carcase-butcher, March 2.
 Obbins, Silvester, Boston, Lincolnshire, carpenter and joiner, March 12.
 O'Ryan, Thomas, Bristol, merchant, April 16.
 O'Ryan, Thomas, and Mandeville, Joseph, Bristol, merchants, April 16.
 Okey, Nathaniel, Conduit-street, Middlesex, dealer, May 14.
 O'Conne, Hugh, Smith's Buildings, Leader-hall-street, merchant, June 15.
 Ogle, James, Ogle, Edward, and Dawson, James, Billiter-square, London, merchants, June 18.
 Owen, George, the younger, of the City of Coventry, money-scrivener, June 22.

P.

Prestwidge, George, and Asgathorp, Thomas, Higham, Derbyshire, candlewick-spinners, Jan. 1.
 Pierce, Thomas, Tottenham-court-road, late of Church-street, Soho, dealer, Jan. 5.
 Pike, John, Fleet-street, tailor, Jan. 26.
 Pasfield, Thomas, Bow, carpenter, Feb. 2.
 Power, Edward, Carle-street, Southwark, hat maker, Feb. 23.
 Parsons, Joseph, Edmonton, vintner, Feb. 23.
 Paley, John, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, tailor, Feb. 23.
 Pym, Jonathan, Ludgate street, merchant, March 2.
 Phipps, John, Waton, Sussex, grazier, March 2.
 Pannel, James, St Paul's, Belchamp, Essex, butcher, March 12.
 Pistor, Henry, Thavies-inn, watch-maker, March 16.
 Pearson, James, Weston, Underwood, Bucks, grazier, March 16.
 Purnell, John, Bristol, merchant, March 16.
 Pinte, Timothy DeSouza, Aldermanbury, wine-merchant, March 19.
 Platts, Robert, St. Clement Danes, tailor, March 26.
 Preston, Robert, Liverpool, merchant, April 6.
 Parker, Thomas, Sheffield, merchant, April 6.
 Power, John, Birmingham, mercer, (surviving Partner with Edward Power, deceased,) April 20.
 Palmer, John, Seaton, Rutlandshire, dealer in cattle, April 20.
 Price, George, Liverpool, porter-dealer, April 23.
 Priddy, Harry, Droitwich, Worcesterhire, salt-merchant, April 30. Superfeded June 22.
 Patten, William, Oxford-street, haberdasher, May 4.
 Pope, Thomas, the younger, Bristol, carpenter, May 7.
 Painter, William, Mansell-street, Goodman's Fields, and St. Dunstan's Hill, Tower-street, broker, May 18.
 Phillips, Edward, late of St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, then of St. James, Clerkenwell, whitesmith, May 18.
 Paddey, James, Street-Forge, Cheshire, and Paddey, Martin, Warrington-Forge, iron-masters, May 25.
 Ping, James, John-street, Berkeley-square, wine-merchant, June 4.
 Port, John, Manchester, house-builder, June 4.
 Pearker, Daniel, and Powell, John, Ave Maria-lane, wholesale glover, June 8.
 Barker, George, One Tan, Strand, victualler, June 8.
 Pellard, John, Carey-street, money-scrivener, June 8.

Pecock,

I N D E X.

Pescocock, John, Montagus-clofe, Southwark, mealman, June 1.
 Price, William, Worcester, Worcestershire, cordwainer, June 15.
 Pickup, John, and Pickup, James, Forest of Rosendale, Lancashire, woollen-manufacturers, June 18.
 Payne, Samuel, Porter-street, Newport-market, dealer and chapman, June 22.

R.

Roffiter, James Marmaduke, Queen-street-park, Southwark, stone-maker, Jan. 5.
 Rolfe, William, Chiswell-street, baker, Jan. 15.
 Rod, William, South Bemflect, Essex, shop-keeper, Feb. 2.
 Roberts, Edward, Chandos-street, Covent-garden, woollen-draper, Feb. 2.
 Read, James, Oxford-market, victualler, Feb. 5.
 Ragg, Adam, Cross-street, Hatton-garden, victualler, Feb. 23.
 Repath, William, Lambeth, builder, March 2.
 Routledge, James, Paul-street, Shoeditch, carpenter, March 16.
 Reynolds, Benjamin, James-street, Covent-garden, carpenter, March 23.
 Richards, John, Durham-place, Bethnal-green, mariner, March 23.
 Rhodes, John, Lower Whiteley, Thornhill, Yorkshire, clothier, March 23.
 Rickets, John, Bromyard, Herefordshire, ironmonger, March 26.
 Rickwood, William Shotter, New Sarum, brandy-merchant, March 30.
 Rogers, James, Bristol, merchant, April 9.
 Rogers, James, Blake, Richard, and Burnell, John, Bristol, insurance-brokers, April 13.
 Rawlings, Thomas, Bristol, carpenter and builder, April 16.
 Runcorn, Richard, Manchester, watch-maker, April 20.
 Robertson, James, Snow-hill, tea-dealer, April 23.
 Racey, Samuel, Bath, carpenter, April 23.
 Richardson, George, Mount-Pleasant, coach-carver, April 27.
 Richardson, William, Newcastle-street, Strand, upholsterer, May 4.
 Roper, Richard, Minories, linen-draper, May 4.
 Robins, Hugh, Sidmouth, Devonshire, merchant, May 4.
 Ronkin, Thomas, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, baker, May 11.
 Richardson, John, Holborn, linen-draper, May 14.
 Robson, John, sen. Great Yarmouth, pulley-maker, May 14.
 Rumball, Charles, Islington, upholsterer, June 1.
 Roberts, William, Bristol, common brewer, June 1.
 Roberts, Thomas, Gyffylling, Denbighshire, grocer and linen-draper, June 1.
 Rimington, Thomas, Whitecross-street, linen-draper, June 1.
 Robinson, William, Water-street, St. Clement Danes, painter and gilder, June 4.
 Rickets, John, Bath, marble-mason, June 8.
 Ruffy, Jacob, jun. Shad-Thames, Surry, coal-merchant, June 15.
 Rackstraw, Joseph, Henley-upon-Thames, Oxfordshire, grocer, June 22.
 Rideing, Thomas, Liverpool, grocer, June 25.

S.

Sutcliffe, Fly, Holfed, Essex, shop-keeper and blanket-maker, Dec. 29.
 Simms, James, Manchester, fustian-manufacturer, Jan. 8, superseded Jan. 15.
 Sharpleis, Peter, Bennet, Thomas, and Holfed William, Copthurst, Lancashire, and
 Knipe, Thomas, Manchester, callico-printers, Jan. 26.
 Smith, Thomas, Fleet-street, haberdasher, Jan. 26.
 Sturgeff, William, Hamble, Hampshire, ship-owner, Feb. 2.
 Sancroft, James, the younger, Great Yarmouth, chemist, Feb. 2.
 Soul, George, New Sarum, victualler, Feb. 16.
 Stace, William, Romford, Essex, broker, March 2.
 Sawyer, William, Birmingham, dealer, March 9.
 Stratton, George, and Jones, Hugh, Cheap-side, ironmongers, March 9.
 Swan, William, Devises, Wiltshire, ironmonger, March 12.
 Saunderson, Thomas, Cromer, Norfolk, inn-holder, March 12.
 Shifton, Joseph, Tottenham-street, carpenter, March 19.
 Splitgerber, John Christian, Little Trinity-lane, merchant, March 23, superseded April 30.
 Sandys, Samuel, Liverpool, Earthenware-merchant, March 23.
 Sims, James, Manchester, fustian-manufacturer, March 23.

I N D E X.

Sanders, David, and Sanders, William, Warwick, builders, March 26.
 Sharp, John, Warwick, seedsmen, March 26.
 Stares, Robert Bishop, Waltham, Southampton, miller, March 26.
 Stockman, John, the younger, and Sutton, Thomas, St. Nicholas, Devonshire, shipwrights, March 26.
 Saxby, Thomas, Berwick-street, Soho, tailor, March 30.
 Stace, Machell, Hay-market, bookseller, April 2.
 Slater, Gill, Liverpool, merchant, April 2.
 Singleton, John, Dringhouses, Acomb, Yorkshire, victualler, April 2.
 Sandys, Samuel, Bristol, fringe and lace maker, April 6.
 Simmons, John, Birmingham, brags-founder, April 6.
 Shingleton, John, Moulseford, otherwise Mould's Ford, Berks, dealer in hogs, April 13.
 Savory, Lawrence, Shillingford, Oxfordshire, shop-keeper, April 13.
 Scott, John, Rochdale, shop-keeper, April 13.
 Shute, John, Liverpool, broker, April 16.
 Slack, Thomas, Manchester, grocer, April 16.
 Salmon, Susanna, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, brewer, April 20.
 Sereech, Roger, Finsbury-place, Moorfields, horse-dealer, April 23.
 Serani, Stephen, Pall-Mall, wine-merchant, April 23.
 Sivrac, John, Liverpool, merchant, April 23.
 Scott, Alexander, Charles-street, St. Mary-la-bonne, linen-draper, April 30.
 Shaw, James, and Riley, Thomas, Daventry, bankers, (surviving Partners with James Riley, deceased,) April 30.
 Studley, Joseph James, Warwickshire, shop-keeper, April 30.
 Smith, John Roderick, Wellclose-square, liquor-merchant, May 4.
 Sargent, George, College-hill, London, looking-glass-manufacturer, May 4.
 Strother, William, Canterbury-place, Lambeth, coal-merchant, May 4.
 Stanton, William, Shrewsbury, timber-merchant, May 7.
 Stephens, Edward, Bristol, plumber, May 11.
 Seyer, William, Bristol, merchant, May 14.
 Spencer, Jonas, Barnley, Lancashire, shalloon-maker, May 14.
 Shuttleworth, William, Guinell, Thomas, and Mew, John, Russia-row, Milk-street, linen-draper, May 18.
 Stevenson, John Archibald, late of Earl's Court, Leicester-fields, then of Phoenix-row, Blackfriars-road, tea-dealer, May 18.
 Spiller, John, Prince's Street, Spital-fields, dyer, May 21.
 Solomons, Lyon, and Solomons, Isaac, Langthorne-court, Little Bell-court, Coleman-street, furriers, May 21.
 Simpson, Samuel, and Hooper, William, High Holborn, glass-men, May 21.
 Smith, John, Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire, wool-stapler, May 25.
 Silvester, George, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, buckle-maker, May 25.
 Saunders, William, Gloucester, currier, May 25.
 Serace, Joseph, Whitechurch, Oxfordshire, May 25.
 Stalker, Charles, Stationers-court, Ludgate-street, bookseller, May 25.
 Smith, John, St. Martin's Lane, victualler, May 28.
 Saunders, William, and Saunders, Thomas, Gloucester, curriers, June 1.
 Sawyer, Henry, East-street, Manchester-square, carpenter, June 1.
 Steel, Ralph, Castle-street, Leicester-fields, mercer, June 4.
 Sheppard, William, Witney, Oxfordshire, blanket-weaver, June 11.
 Speller, James, High-street, Mary-la-bonne, wax-chandler, June 15.
 Snell, Andrew, Great Torrington, Devonshire, mercer, June 15.
 Sturmy, John Hemnett, Blackman-street, Southwark, coach-maker, June 15.
 Snow, Charles, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, plasterer, June 25.

T.

Taylor, James, Manchester, millwright, Jan. 1.
 Tippetts, Obadiah, Gutter-lane, ribbon-weaver, Jan. 15.
 Thomas, Rowland, Birmingham, buckle-maker, March 9.
 Tunnard, John Francklin, and Sadler, Samuel, Bucklersbury, money-scriveners, March 12.
 Townsend, Edmund, and Filke, Robert, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, grocers, March 16.
 Townsend, Edmund, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, wine and brandy merchant, March 16.
 Trench, Francis, Liverpool, merchant, April 9.
 Thomson, Robert, Oxford-street, dealer in wines, April 13.

Thomas,

I N D E X.

Thomas, William, and Hesketh, Henry, Chester, bankers, April 16.
 Thompson, John, Milk-street, glover, April 20.
 Thomas, William, Chester, merchant, April 23, superseded June 1.
 Thoin, Thomas, and Scarisbrick, Thomas, Liverpool, merchants, April 27.
 Tucker, Benjamin, Bristol, builder, April 27.
 Taylor, Benjamin, Lombard-street, watch-maker, May 7;
 Tupholme, Thomas, Great Turnstile, Holborn, linen-draper, June 3.
 Thurgood, Richard Ireland, Lombard-street, cutler, June 11.
 Thompson, John, Borough, Southwark, cheesemonger, June 13.

U.

Unwin, William, Sheffield, inn-keeper, Jan 22.
 Underhill, George, Abbey-Foregate, Shrewsbury, horse-dealer, June 3.

V.

Vaughan, Owen, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, harness-maker, Jan. 8.
 Varnham, Thomas Morgan, No. 1, Garden-court, Temple, money-scrivener, Feb. 9.
 Vaughan, Robert Walter, Bristol, woollen-draper, March 26. Superseded May 4.
 Vondem, Butch Henry, and Brockman, Arnold, Liverpool, merchants, April 20.
 Vincent, John, Manchester, merchant, May 11.

W.

Weeden, Josiah, Market-street, St. James's Market, oilman, Jan. 5.
 Wilkinson, John, Carey-street, Middlesex, money-scrivener, Jan. 5.
 Westgarth, Richard, Oxford-street, taker, Jan. 5.
 West, John, Temple-street, victualler and brick-maker, Jan. 5.
 Watfou, Thomas, Woolbridge-street, Clerkenwell, (Partner with Joseph Steele,) distiller,
 Jan 12, superseded Feb. 23.
 Webb, Cephas, Webb, Caleb, and Webb, Joshua, Foster-lane, ribbon-weavers, Jan. 22.
 Wansey, John, Stratford, coal-merchant, Feb. 2.
 Whicher, Joseph, Petworth, Sussex, surgeon, Feb. 2.
 West, Moses, High Wycomb, Bucks, inn-holder, Feb. 19.
 Watt, William, Pancras-lane, London, warehouse-man, Feb. 19.
 Williams, William, Old City-chambers, Bishopsgate-street, broker, Feb. 26.
 Wilson, Edward, Birmingham, builder, March 5.
 Wood, John, Preston, Lancashire, linen-draper, March 9.
 Watkins, Thomas, Piccadilly, cheesemonger, March 9.
 Williams, Thomas, Racket-court, Fleet-street, wholesale perfumer, March 9.
 Willock, Alexander, and Willock, Francis, Broad-street-buildings, merchants, March 16.
 Wyatt, George, Shiffnall, Salop, timber-merchant, March 19.
 Williams, Benjamin, Pall-Mall, grocer, March 23.
 Wright, Thomas, and Bellamy, John, Poultry, Cutlers, March 30.
 Ward, John, Woollastone, Gloucestershire, paper-maker, April 2.
 Wilkinson, Edward, and Dudley, William, Charing-cross, vintners, April 6.
 Wheeler, Richard, Fleet-street, upholsterer, April 6.
 White, Mary, Old Brentford, linen-draper, April 6.
 Whitlock, George, New-court, Crutched-friers, timber-merchant, April 6.
 Wilfen, William, Dartmouth, Devonshire, currier, April 9.
 Wilberfuss, Robert, and Taylor, John, Minorities, linen-drapers, April 13.
 Walker, Richard, Liverpool, grocer, April 13.
 Wagner, John Michael, Bristol, merchant, April 13.
 Wood, William, Norton-mill, Durham, miller, April 13.
 Webb, William, Albemarle-street, Hanover-square, money-scrivener, April 16.
 Warren, John, Water-lane, Tower-street, sugar-broker, April 16.

Wifes,

INDEX.

- Wilton, William, Cannon-street, hardwareman, April 20.
 Whittle, John, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, tea-dealer, April 20.
 Woodcock, William, St. Martin's Lane, plumber, April 20.
 Willis, Henry, Huxham, Devonshire, paper-maker, April 20.
 Witts, Edward, Bownham-house, Gloucestershire, wool-stapler, April 23.
 Wadley, John, Brewer-street, Golden-square, cheesemonger, April 27.
 Wheeler, William, Bath, carpenter, April 27.
 Wilson, Richard, Ribchester, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, April 27.
 Woodroffe, Henry, Southampton, carpenter, April 27.
 Warcup, Mark, South Audley-street, dealer, April 27.
 Witty, George, New Malton, Yorkshire, horse-dealer, April 27.
 Williamfon, Richard, Wood-street, Cheap-side, druggist, April 30.
 Wiles, James, Frampton-upon-Severn, Gloucestershire, shop-keeper, April 30.
 Watson, George, Bristol, merchant, April 30.
 Wardell, Edward, Guildford, wine and brandy merchant, May 4.
 Wingate, John, Bristol, wool-stapler, May 4.
 Whichall, Caleb, Oxford-street, hardwareman, May 11.
 Wooley, John, Long Ashton, Somersetshire, May 11.
 Willon, Alexander, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, auctioneer, May 11.
 Whitby, John, Chester, wharfinger, May 11.
 Wadson, Thomas, and Cureton, Edward, Higler's Lane, Lambeth, japan-manufacturer, May 14.
 Webb, William, Newington, Surry, coach-maker, May 14.
 Walduck, William, Bush-lane, London, skinner, May 18.
 Wilcock, Henry, Woodplumpton, Lancashire, miller, May 25.
 Webb, James, Manchester, merchant, May 25.
 Waring, Samuel, Perthore, Worcesterhire, miller, May 25.
 Wharton, Joseph, Scarborough, dealer, May 28.
 Wadstrom, Charles Barnard, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, June 1.
 Wiseman, James, Liverpool, merchant, June 4.
 Whitting, George, Leadenhall-street, auctioneer, June 11.
 Whitthead, Robert, Sheffield, corn-factor, June 11.
 Whittle, Thomas Watson, Illeworth, Middlesex, stocking-manufacturer, June 18.
 Wilton, Joseph, Queen-Anne-street, East, mason, June 22.
 Warren, Joseph Spooner, Birmingham, Warwickshire, dealer and chapman, June 22.
- Young, William, Poole, rope-maker, Jan. 26.
 Yates, John, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, linen-draper, April 30.

Zenogle, Thomas, Milk-street, London, linen-draper, may 7.

DIRECTIONS for placing the CUTS.

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